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History of Albany Township,
1800-1885

Greene County District Library

# HISTORY

—OF—

# Albany Township,

1800—1885.

WITH

Biographical Sketches of the Pioneers.

## HER SOLDIERS

AND

Statistics and Matters of General Interest Connected with the Township.

—BY—

C. F. HEVERLY.

TOWANDA, PENN'A.,
BRADFORD REPUBLICAN PRINT:
1885.

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# PREFACE.

This volume has been written that future generations may know who *the heroes of the wilderness were;* how they battled with the savagery of nature; what hardships they endured; how they lived and dressed; what changes were wrought by their manly toil; to keep bright the acts and virtues of the *fathers* and *mothers;* and to hold in grateful remembrance the names of those who fought and died for their country in the Great Rebellion.

Accordingly, this volume is most affectionately dedicated to Ephraim Ladd and sons, Sheffield Wilcox and sons, Daniel Miller and the other heroic pioneers, and the men who wore the Blue with credit to their country.

In conclusion, the author tenders his greatest obligations to the following who have most generously assisted in furnishing data:

Wells Wilcox, Moses A. Ladd, Charlotte Ormsby, Rhoda Burdick, Daniel Kellogg, Mrs. William Sharp, Amasa Heverly, Benjamin Wilcox, Joseph Campbell, O. D. Campbell, J. T. Hested, J. B. Sterigere, F. N. Wilcox, James Wilcox, S S. Ormsby, Isaac Babcock, R. H. Richards, Samuel Williams, H. R. Vanloon, F. A. Caster, Rev. J. R. Botts, E. R. Jones, J. M. Jones, Charles Chapman, Z. P. Corson, A. J. Edsall, Henry Corson, the members of Swart's Post, G. A. R., Augustus Sterigere, Mrs. Williams Lee, Ralph Stevens, R. S. Sabin, Albany: Captain G. V.

Myer, Capt. J. Andrew Wilt, Prothonotary, W. J. Young, John J. Spalding, John G. Culver, clerks, Towanda, Pa.; Mrs. Charles Brown, Powell, Pa.; E. A. Wilcox, Lovelton, Pa.; Mrs. E. Barner, Elmira, N. Y.

C. F. HEVERLY.

OVERTON, PA., June 8, 1885.

# ALBANY.

### ORIGIN OF NAME.

The township of *Albany* derives its name from the old Connecticut town of that name, which included in its limits the present township, the old town being named by a party of gentlemen, who were formerly residents of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, and who purchased a large tract of land in the southern part of *the county of Bradford.*

### POSITION AND EXTENT.

*Albany* is one of the southern tier of towns, and has an area of thirty-four square miles. It is bounded as follows: Asylum on the north; Monroe on the north and north-west; Terry and Wilmot on the east; Sullivan county on the south; and Overton on the west. It is centrally distant from the county seat about eleven miles, with which place it is connected with the State Line and Sullivan railroad, which passes through the township, following the south branch of the Towanda creek, with stations at Wilcox, New Albany and Laddsburg.

### SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.

The surface of the township is broken, and even mountainous in the north-west, and from many points presents a picturesque appearance. On either side of the south branch of the Towanda creek, are high table lands, sur-

mounted by numerous hillocks. The town is well watered by the brooklets of the hillside, and the larger streams. The south branch of the Towanda creek is the principal stream, and has its headwaters in Sullivan county and Wilmot township.

Its course is westerly and northerly through the township and passes therefrom about two miles south-west of the north-east corner thereof into Monroe township. The tributaries of the south branch are:—the Beaver Meadow branch, coming in from the south-west, just below New Albany; and Brown's Creek, which falls into the main stream just above the last named place, also coming in from the western part of the town. Sugar Run creek heads in the north-western part of the town and flows eastward into Terry township, and finally mingles its waters with the gentle-flowing Susquehanna. The headwaters of the Loyal Sock are also in this township; and near the Sullivan county line is the *water-shed*, between tributaries of streams, one of which flows into the North Branch of the Susquehanna, and the other into the West Branch.

The streams of the township, above described, course through narrow and fruitful valleys, which, indeed, are in some places, beautiful.

### SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The soil of the township is, generally, highly productive, save where the surface is most broken, and in the western part, where whortleberries grow in abundance. The soil is well adapted to grazing, and stock raising and dairying is successfully carried on. *Agriculture* is the

principal business of the people. Lumbering is engaged in to some extent, but must soon be abandoned. Wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat and potatoes are grown in large quantities, and fruit is an important product. Iron ore is found in abundance, and will, undoubtedly, in time be developed. Copper ore has also been discovered on several farms.

### THE PEOPLE

are largely of New England ancestry, and Irish decent, and are especially noted for their *patriotism*. The farmers of Albany are industrious and enterprising. Each year adds many improvements to their farms, which are well equipped with machinery of modern invention. Thorough-bred stock being is introduced, and Albany is to-day one of the most progressive townships of "old Bradford."

The population of the township by decades, since 1850, has been as follows: 1850, 1043; 1860, 1137; 1870, 1379; 1880, 1588, (including New Albany borough.)

Since the settlement of Albany, her prosperity may be largely attributed to four things, viz:

1. The building of the *Berwick and Tioga turnpike*—1818–19.

2. The establishment of the *oar factory*—1854.

3. The return of *the Boys in Blue*—1865.

4. The building of the *State Line and Sullivan railroad*—1865–'70.

Each of these heads will be treated farther along.

ORGANIZATION.

The settlements on the south branch of the Towanda creek, which were included in Asylum township, were several miles remote from the *river settlements*, and the intervening country was densely wooded, and the roads almost impassable the greater part of the year. Consequently, the two parts of the township were widely separated from each other, and the citizens wishing to avail themselves of a township organization, petitioned the court for a division of Asylum township, which is recorded as follows: "At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the county of Bradford, held at Towanda, on the eighth day of September, A. D. 1823, before the Honorable Edward Herrick, President, and John McKean and Johnathan Stevens, Esqs., Associate Justices of the same court, the petition of Horatio Ladd and other inhabitants of Asylum township was read, praying for viewers to be appointed to view and divide said township. The Court upon due consideration had of the premises, do order and appoint Charles Whitehead, Morris Spalding, and Andrew Irvine, to view and report, etc." At the December Sessions of 1823 the reviewers report, to wit: "We the Commissioners, within named, have attended to the duties incumbent upon us by virtue of the within order, and respectfully report that we consider it proper to divide the township of Asylum, and have, therefore, divided it in the following manner: Commencing on the line between Asylum and Monroe, six miles from the mouth of Durell creek, thence south forty-eight degrees east to intersect the county line. At the same court the report

was read the first time and confirmed *ni si*, and now to wit—February 10, 1824, read the second time and finally confirmed and ordered to be entered on record."

Albany has been successively a part of Wyalusing and Asylum.

## EARLY HISTORY.

Long before Albany was peopled by *Yankees* it was the home of the *Red Man*, and though there is no means of ever knowing what scenes of historic interest transpired here in his time, remains of his handiwork, tell us that he preceded the *Caucasian*, raised his maize, prepared it for food, and killed the bear and deer. In many places beside the principal stream, which courses through the township, were found remains of Indian lodges, by the pioneers, after they came in and began improving their lands.

Fire-beds, earthern pottery, mortars, and pestles, skinning knives, arrow-heads, spear heads, and other implements have been unearthed in numbers.

"Near where the first prospecting party into Albany (1800), encamped for the night, they discovered the remains of an Indian lodge, and a heap of bears' teeth, to the amount of a half bushel." In the rocks near where the bridge crosses the creek at New Albany, may yet be seen, bowl-like hollows, where the Indian pounded his corn.

Albany is said to have been "the Indian's hunting ground," and was coursed through its central part by the Indian path leading to the Loyal Sock, thence to the Towanda creek.

The following may throw some light upon this subject: In 1832, a half-blood Indian, who styled himself *John I. Sundown*, on his return from Washington, whither he had been as an interpreter for the six nations, spent an evening with Moses A. Ladd. Mr. Ladd says: "He was well educated, and claimed to have been sent on like missions to Washington for several years. He was acquainted with the neighborhood, described noted springs, and said there were valuable deposits of silver ore not more than seven miles distant, but would not tell the exact spot. He said my house stood on the old Indian path. (I was then living on what is now the place of John Brown.) He loved his *fire-water;* and slept in true Indian style. Expressing his gratitude for the favors which I had shown him, he started for his home on the Genesee, and I never saw him more."

FRENCH REFUGEES

from the *Asylum Colony*, soon after their advent into the country, found their way into the township, erected two or three log houses, and several cabins, and began numerous clearings in and about where Laddsburg now is. They also put up the frame of a saw mill, and brought in irons necessary for the gearing. They had sugar camps and seemed to have given considerable attention to the manufacture of the "sweet article."

*Mr. Talon*, superintendent of the colony at Asylum, had planned the construction of a road from Asylum to the *Loyal Sock settlement*. The road was opened as far as where Laddsburg now is, and is still known as the "old French road," or "Frenchtown road."

"Uncle Wells Wilcox" says:

"When I first began visiting the French clearings, they were considerably grown up, and ranged from three to ten acres in area. The French had apparently taken especial interest in the manufacture of maple sugar, and had large groves in which *sugar kettles* were found. It is certain they lived here for a short time, from the many *relics* which were discovered. They had a good road leading to Frenchtown."

"Uncle Ashla Ladd" says:

"When father came into the township, two or three log houses were found, and the ruins of several cabins. (The cabins were temporary arrangements, and were perhaps occupied only while the French were clearing, and making sugar.) Within the remains of the building which had been constructed near the "trout pond"—apparently for a blacksmith shop—was found the skeleton of a man, and beside it, a gun which had not been discharged. A second growth as large as a man's wrist covered the clearings. The irons to the old mill had been taken out and hid in different places, as if the French had intended to return. Mr. Miller was as much pleased as if he had struck a fortune, when he discovered the old mill crank."

"Aunt Charlotte Ormsby" says:

"When I was a little girl I went to the 'French clearings' after broom timber, and have pulled nails out of the old roofs. Mother had one of the old French bake kettles. Father used to visit these clearings, for blackberries."

Tradition has it—"The French leader undertook to cross the Loyal Sock, on horseback, near Hillsgrove, when the stream was swollen and was thrown off and drowned. This accident caused the immediate abandonment of the settlement, and the colony left behind them, such things as they could not carry." It is more probable, however, that when the news came, inviting them to return to their native country, with the assurance of the restoration of their estates, they hastened to Asylum to join *the jubilee*, and make preparations to return to their own beautiful France.

SETTLEMENT.•

In the month of April, 1800, a "prospecting party" consisting of Ephraim Ladd and sons, Horatio, Charles W., and John, Joseph Langford, Johnathan and Rogers Fowler, (brothers), Edward Warren, a Mr. Granger, and perhaps others, who had heard of the "Priesly lands," started from Monroe with their axes and a gun, following the south branch of the Towanda creek, and marking trees as they proceeded. The first day brought them to the central part of the present Albany township, and a brush cabin to protect them from the night, was constructed against the bank, near the creek, at the south end of where New Albany village now is. A fire was built in front of the cabin and after their evening meal, the party lay down for the night. "Horatio Ladd was a timid man. He had heard of panthers, but had never seen one, and knew they were an object to be dreaded. He was sore afraid with fear and could not sleep. His hair fairly stood on ends, as his ear caught the sound of a crackling

among the brush—a panther sure. It was evident that the animal was moving in the direction of the camp, and would make an attack. Awakening his father as quietly as possible, Horatio soon made known his fright, and had the gun and powder-horn. The ferocious beast finally stood before them. Horatio leveled his gun and fired, and almost as soon as he pulled the trigger he screamed: "a panther!" It is needless to say that the camp was at first a little startled. However, no one was carried off by panthers that night, but in the morning a dead deer was found a short distance from camp."

Lands were selected, and the party returned. On this trip, Horatio Ladd is said to have cut the first brush-heap in Albany. It was near the New Albany depot, where Mrs. Sharp's garden now is.

THE LADDS

were natives of Tolland, Connecticut, whence they emigrated to Pennsylvania in the beginning of the year 1800.

Moses A. Ladd says: "A few days after my father's (Horatio's) marriage, (January 30, 1800,) grandfather, (Ephraim Ladd), and his family, including father and mother, started from Connecticut with a span of horses and an ox-team, for the new country of the West. They found good sleighing, and in some cases drifted roads which had to be shoveled before they could proceed. They arrived in Bradford county before the first of April, and stopped with the Fowlers at Monroe, of whom Mrs. Ladd was a relative, (sister of Mrs. Gordon Fowler), until after the first prospecting party into Albany. Grandfather left his family at Monroe until the spring of 1801,

when he moved into Albany. In the meantime he came to the township, made some improvements, and erected a log house, pioneer style, with a "cob-roof and puncheon floor." It stood about twenty rods north of where the main road crosses the railroad at New Albany, near the creek."

The following is narrated: "When Ephraim Ladd came into the township with his family, the first day they made six miles only, and found shelter (?) in a partly constructed log house, roofless, canopied only by the stars, and from the inside of which they had to first shovel the snow before they could make their beds. This resting-place was on a little plateau, on what is now known as Rhode's flats. The second day they reached Mr. Ladd's house in what is now New Albany. The weather was cold, and the creek was crossed many times, during which crossing, the water would run into the stake holes in the beams of the sled, and afterwards freeze, and cause the stakes to fly out and the load to slide off. It required a good stock of patience, as well as endurance to make the journey."

Alone in the wilderness lived Mr. Ladd and his family, with the panther and bear. Wolves swarmed around their cabin, and broke the midnight stillness by music that was anything but pleasant to their ears. It was, indeed, a wild and dreary country, and the first few years were years of struggle and hardship, to clear up the heavily timbered lands and fit them for cultivation. But Mr. Ladd was equal to the test of pioneer times—being full of hard days' work, and possessing a spirit that would not be daunted by hardships, or the loneliness of

the wilds. Upon settling in Albany he set assiduously at work in making the forests bow, clearing fallows and putting them in to grain. Mr. Ladd was not only an industrious man, but was a very useful citizen. By occupation he was a shoemaker, and after other families came in, he supplied their wants in this direction. A person says in speaking of him: "He was the only shoemaker I ever knew that would not lie—when he promised work it was always done on time." He was a christian gentleman, strong in the Presbyterian faith. Before any of the pioneer preachers had found their way into Albany, he would convene the people at his house on Sundays and read sermons from "*The Palladium*," an early publication which he had taken and copies of which he had brought with him from the East. He also organized a Sabbath school at his house for the benefit of both young and old.

"Uncle Ashla Ladd" says: "I attended Sabbath school at grandfather's house before I was ten years old. Before the people could afford to have a teacher, grandfather gave the boys and girls, gratuitously, their 'first lessons in the spelling book.' I regarded my grandfather as one of the very best men I ever knew, and thought everything of him."

Mr. Ladd was a quiet man and tipped the beam at over two hundred pounds. He was born in Connecticut, May 22, 1749, and was united in marriage with Miss Lois Chapman, July 14, 1774.

"Lois Chapman" was born January 28, 1756, and bore her part nobly and well with the man of her choice in the new country. She is described as "a large lady,

humorous, with a fondness for company, devout in religious matters, possessed of superior womanly qualities, and a very rapid knitter."

In 1829 Mr. and Mrs. Ladd moved to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, with their son, Ephraim, where Mrs. Ladd died May 2, 1836, and Mr. Ladd May 4, 1836.

Unto Ephraim and Lois Ladd were born—

Nancy, Roxanna, Horatio, Charles Warner, Almana, John C., Lydia, Milton, Willis, Electa, Lois, and Ephraim.

*Nancy* married and never came to Pennsylvania.

*Roxanna* died when a young woman before her people emigrated to the Keystone State.

*Horatio*, born January 21, 1780, as already stated, came to Bradford county in company with his father. He rented a farm—now known as the "Scott farm"—within a couple miles of Towanda, and continued to reside there until 1805, when on the 5th day of April, he made his advent into Albany with his wife and two children. However, while living in Towanda township, (then not formed, the county being Luzerne), he came to Albany each year, made improvements and erected a log house. This building stood on the bank, two or three rods west of the New Albany depot. Here Mr. Ladd continued to live and struggle with the hardships and discouragements of pioneer life until 1819, when he erected a framed house on the same ground as now occupied by J. W. Wilcox's hotel, and moved therein. Mr. Ladd was an industrious, hard-working man, careful in the management of his business. He despised a lazy man, and declared "he would

not help him, who could help himself." He was known as "the singer" of early days, and had an excellent voice, and understood the rules of music thoroughly. He led the singing in church, and instructed his friends in this accomplishment. It is said "that he could generally eclipse the singing teachers, and when a young man, at parties, would sing all night without singing the same tune twice.". He had strong lungs, and after he began driving oxen in the wilds of Albany, he hallowed so much and loud, that he injured his voice materially and could only sing bass, well, thereafter. Mr. Ladd was not as much of a hero, where life was at stake, as was his wife. The following story recounted by his son, Moses A., will illustrate: "The country was yet, literally, a howling wilderness,' and bears and wolves were without number. One night mother heard the hog squeal, and knew that Bruin had him in his clutches. She called to father, and urged him to go to the rescue, but he considered the bed a safer place. Not wishing to lose the porker, mother arose, took the light, and went out to chase off the depredator. The bear had already done his work, and not wishing to be molested, pitched at the heroine, and compelled her to retreat to the house. Father finally put in an appearance, but upon test, it was found that the force was yet inefficient to dislodge the enemy. Mounting the logs, projecting from the corner of the house, father called to grandfather and Uncle Warner. They came, but they were out of ammunition, and Bruin must be dispatched in some other way. They planned an attack, and charged with the ax, but Bruin soon changed the scene from defensive

to offensive. Freeman Wilcox, living a half mile up the creek, was sent for, and unfortunately, he too was out of ammunition. However, he came, and being a host in himself, another dash was made at Bruin with the ax, but again he came off victor of the contest. Sheffield Wilcox, living a mile down the creek, would have ammunition sure, and was accordingly sent for. But before he had put in an appearance, day was dawning, and Bruin had decided to return to his mountain home. Not wishing to leave behind the trophy of the contest, he shouldered the dead pig and started, but being hotly pursued, he was compelled to drop the dead swine, and put in full speed. When Sheffield came with his gun, he laughed at his compeers' bravery, and said, 'had he been there, he would have knocked the bear in the head with the ax.' Daniel Miller on his way to one of the neighbors, came along with his gun. It was concluded that the bear should be pursued, and the dogs were put upon his track, the company arming themselves with guns and axes. Bruin was found in a swamp, hid in a thick cluster of brush, where he had undoubtedly intended remaining, until the darkness would allow him to move out and dine off fresh pork. The dogs made the attack, and when the party came up, they had to get very close before they could see him. Finally Sheffield, sees a chance, and cocks his gun, but as he did so, the dogs compelled Bruin to change his position, and seeing another *enemy* near, he moved toward him, and *the brave hunter* made a rapid retreat with his gun cocked. The bear was captured, and weighed when dressed over 400 pounds."

Mr. Ladd was by occupation a tanner and currier, but did not work at his trade after having emigrated to Pennsylvania. For a number of years he kept a public house at New Albany and carried on farming. He became quite an extensive land owner, and at one time held a large proportion of the land now included in New Albany borough. He managed well, and generally had produce and stock to turn off. He was a good citizen, a member of the Presbyterian church, and a man whose honesty and integrity were never questioned.

JANUARY 30, 1800

Horatio Ladd was united in marriage with "Miss Asenath Ives." Mrs. Ladd was a woman by nature, well fitted for a *pioneer*. She was brave, ambitious, and capable of endurance. In 1814, she made a trip on horseback, unaccompanied, to Connecticut, a distance of 300 miles. The water was high and in many places, she was required to ford the creeks. She had an ambition to shoot a deer, and though she got a shot at them more than once, she never realized her hopes. Mrs. Ladd was a woman of wonderful physique, and it is said could shoulder three bushels of wheat and carry the load up a ladder. She spun her "three run" (sixty knots) of tow in a day, and cared for five children. "She was a great worker and never tired."

She was born October 18, 1775, and died August 28, 1854. She is buried beside her husband at Laddsburg, his demise having occurred January 12, 1850.

The children of Horatio and Asenath Ladd were—

*Clarissa*, (Mrs. Elisha Harris, subsequently Mrs. Joseph Marshall), born October 4, 1800.

*Moses A.*, born July 23, 1802.

*Eliza*, (Mrs. William Lawrence), born June 20, 1805—(the first white child born within the present limits of Albany)—died April 28, 1847.

*Olivia*, (Mrs. Jason Horton), born May 25, 1810; died September 12, 1849.

*Lucinda*, (Mrs. James Martin), born November 12, 1814; died October 26, 1840.

*Asenath*, (Mrs. Dr. Codding), born April 13, 1817.

*Aurona*, born March 14, 1820.

Two other children were born but died when young.

*Moses Ashla*, having lived in the township ever since his infancy, is entitled to a more extended notice here. He was born on the "Scott farm," now in Towanda township, and was brought to Albany on horseback in his mother's lap, in April 1805. Being blessed with a tenacious memory, he yet remembers distinctly his advent into Albany, and can give with remarkable accuracy, the history of the town thence-forward. He is a local *factotum*, and old and young alike enjoy his stories, and the original manner in which he relates them. When he came into the township not more than thirty acres had been cleared, while now it would be difficult to find a farm with half as many acres of timber-land. His father's family was the fourth one in the township—then a part of Luzerne county. His duties upon his father's new farm began at about the age of six years, of which he says: "My first piece of work was to reap a small patch

of rye, but I made bad work of it, and cut my knuckles many times with the sickle. At the age of seven I began under-brushing, and have swung the ax almost ever since. At eight, I went alone on horseback to Fowler's to mill and would sometimes find a bear in my path, but never had an encounter." Mr. Ladd's whole life has been one of industry and hard work, and he knows from experience, the hardships and inconveniences incident to life in a new country. He inherited from his mother—bravery, strength, and ambition—and the man could not be found that could put him *under the bush*. In his younger days he was swift on foot, and strong. He enjoyed hunting but never wasted his time in the woods. He killed his first deer at the age of fourteen, and his first bear, a monster, at the age of fifteen. Frequently after a day's work, he would take his gun, and bring down one of the "pretty creatures of the forest." He generally had good luck, and one morning before breakfast shot three deer, and assisted in dressing them and got into the fallow before the first log was hauled.

Mr. Ladd cleared up a large farm at Laddsburg, and resided there during the active part of his life. He subsequently moved to New Albany village, and two years ago to Evergreen, where he still resides. "In his prime" Mr. Ladd stood six feet and tipped the beam at 175. His form is now somewhat bent by old age, and his robust constiiution is giving away, though he retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. For a half century Mr. Ladd has been a devoted and continuous member of the Christian church. Politically, he was originally a Demo-

crat, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party. His first vote was cast in 1824, for John Quincy Adams, "the Old Man Eloquent," and his last in 1884, for James G. Blaine, the "Plumed Knight." He has voted at each successive presidential election since 1824, and has lost his vote only in 1856, and 1884. Though not an office-seeker, Mr. Ladd has frequently been called by the voluntary suffrage of his neighbors to fill offices of trust, and in his many years of public service, has always demonstrated ability and integrity. Since his parents brought him into the township, he has never resided out of it, and when Albany was set off in 1824, he carried the chain in running the line.

October 21, 1823, Mr. Ladd was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Lawrence. The fruit of this union was—

*Mary A.*, (Mrs. Jacob Brown), born October 12, 1825; died November 22, 1869.

*Catherine*, (Mrs. John Brown), born April 20, 1827.

*Margaret O.*, (Mrs. Russell Miller), born October 1, 1829.

*Maria L.*, (Mrs. William Martin), born January 26, 1832.

*Horatio J.*, born May 2, 1836; killed December 23, 1869.

*Eliza A.*, (Mrs. L. L. Howell), born June 13, 1838.

*Harriet E.*, (Mrs. Gabriel Davis), born June 14, 1841; died October 23, 1882.

Mrs. Ladd, who first saw the light of day August 8, 1802, died October 25, 1863.

December 25, 1865, Mr. Ladd married Margaret J. Strong, who tenderly administers to the wants of his old age.

*Charles Warner Ladd* was born September 5, 1781, and emigrated to the West with his father's family in 1800. He took up lands adjoining those of his father and brother and began improvements thereon. In 1819 he erected the stone house at New Albany, and continued to reside there until the time of his demise, September 15, 1832. He was the first postmaster in Albany and was appointed in 1818–19. Mr. Ladd is described as "a quiet man, never at variance with his neighbors, and having the esteem of all." He was nearly two score before he became a benedict, and was known as "the quiet bachelor with an occasional ripple of innocent fun." In 1818 he married Miss Philinda Alden, who remained in the township some time after her husband's death, then returned with her family to Monroeton. The late Dr. C. K. Ladd, of Towanda, was a son. Mr. Ladd is buried on the flats of Wells Wilcox, near the railroad, and his wife lies beside him.

*Almana*, or "*Almira*" *Ladd* was born February 22, 1784, and married a Dr. Smith of Chautauqua county, N. Y.

*John C. Ladd* was born November 16, 1785, and came to Albany with his parents. His death, which occurred May 16, 1804, was the first in the township.

*Lydia Ladd*, born October 31, 1787, married Truman Holcomb, of LeRoy, and died October 8, 1865.

*Electa Ladd*, born June 5, 1793, married Daniel Stone, of Canton, and died September 22, 1832.

*Lois Ladd*, born October 29, 1795, married Augustus Pierce, of Wysox, and died in California August 24, 1872.

*Ephraim Ladd, Jr.*, born September 7, 1797, spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm in Albany, married Miss Susan Irish, and moved to Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and died in Kentucky, November 3, 1867.

THE WILCOXES

were natives of Rhode Island, and emigrated from that State to Cooperstown, N. Y., on Otsego lake, where they remained for a short time, then came down the river and found their way into Monroe township, between 1798 and 1800. This family consisted of Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., his wife and the following named children: Lois, Thomas, Rowland, Freeman, Sheffield, Jr., Amy, Desira, Eunice, and Jemima

Mr. Wilcox lived on the east side of the Towanda creek, about three-quarters of a mile below the Monroeton bridge. While residing here, he and his sons came up into Albany and picked out locations. Between April 1800 and the spring of 1801, they came into the township and began the erection of a log house, in which the Ladds lodged for the night, when they moved in. However, *when* the Wilcoxes came into the township with their families has been a question. Moses A. Ladd says: "I have often heard 'grandfather Ladd' say—the very day that 'Uncle John Ladd' was a corpse, (May 16, 1804), Sheffield, Sr., moved into the township. He thought he would have to lay out his own son, but providentially Mr. Wilcox came, and relieved him of this sad task."

Wells Wilcox states: "Father frequently remarked—

'the very day I was born, (September 20, 1804), he finished sowing a piece of grain."

The two statements are conclusive evidence, that the Wilcoxes were here with their families as early as 1804. Now, were they here before? Wells Wilcox has the following from his father:

"They cut their road into Albany, working till evening, when they would encamp for the night, and go on again with the road-making in the morning."

Granting that this statement is accurate, it is insufficient proof to substantiate their priority to 1804. However, it is most probable that the Wilcoxes cut the first road into Albany, or, at least, assisted in making it; and like the other pioneers made a start, and erected log houses before moving in. They were heroes of the wild woods, as will be seen before we close this chapter.

The Wilcoxes moved in on ox-sleds, crossing the creek eleven times, between Monroeton and the place now occupied by W. H. Rhodes. It is stated that they planted a small patch of corn that same year, and lived on its proceeds and the game which abounded. At this time there was only one house between the Fowlers, in Monroe, and the spot where they had settled, the same being that of John D. Sanders, who lived on the "Ridgway place."

Mr. Ladd lived a couple of miles farther up the creek, but the country was a wild and dreary prospect, inhabited only by savage animals. The woods were full of deer, and brook trout were found in myriads in the streams.

The senior Wilcox built his cabin on a little plateau, about eight rods below the road, where there are some

apple-trees, on the place of now W. H. Rhodes. His house had all the novelties of pioneer style. It was one story, floored with split plank—one end being occupied by the huge fire-place. Fuel, to the size of small saw-logs, was used, and would not unfrequently be hauled into the house with a horse.

Mr. Wilcox spent his time diligently in making improvements upon his farm, until after the death of his wife, whed he transferred his estates to his son, Rowland, with whom he continued to reside the residuum of his life. Mr. Wilcox is described as a "very strong man—medium height, and well proportioned, with the reputation of being a great worker.

December 11, 1771, Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Ross.

Mrs. Wilcox is spoken of as "an excellent lady, with a very kind heart." She was born November 14, 1750, and died suddenly October 29, 1813.

Mr. Wilcox was born April 2, 1746, and died February 27, 1826.

*Lois Wilcox*, born February 5, 1773, married Timothy Alden, of Monroe.

*Thomas Wilcox*, born March 23, 1775, did not come into Albany with his parents. He settled at *Milltown*, Bradford county, and became a man of affluence.

*Rowland Wilcox*, born November 25, 1776, came to Pennsylvania with his parents, but lived with his brother, Thomas, until after the death of his mother, when he came to Albany to reside, "Uncle Wells Wilcox says:—"He was not married when he came in, but when *Needy*

and *Willing* got together they made short work of it." The woman of his choice was Miss Elizabeth Van Etten, of Spencer, N. Y. This happy union was made June 6, 1814. In this same year (1814) Mr. Wilcox built the first framed house erected in Albany. It stood opposite the present residence of W. H. Rhodes.

Here he lived and labored in an earnest manner until the close of his life—April 17, 1844. He was a heavy land-holder, owning at one time 1100 acres.

Mrs. Wilcox was born March 15, 1791; died April 30, 1837.

The children of Rowland and Elizabeth Wilcox were—

*Benjamin*, born April 20, 1815.

*James*, born February 3, 1817; died December 17, 1859.

*Minor R.*, born May 9, 1819; died February 18, 1852.

*Eunice M.*, (Mrs. J. H. Lewis), born May 15, 1821.

*Mary L.*, (Mrs. William Blake), born December 20, 1824.

*Benjamin Wilcox*, now a resident of Towanda, was in his younger days an athlete, and a powerful man. He was a noted runner, jumper, and wrestler, and his equal could hardly be found in the county. He is yet what the boys would call *a good man*. In 1851, he was elected Treasurer of Bradford county. Mr. Wilcox was also quite a noted hunter.

*James Wilcox* inherited the ancestral estate, and occupied the place until the time of his death.

*Minor Wilcox*, resided in the township for a number of years, then went to California, where he died.

*Freeman Wilcox* was born January 6, 1779, and emigrated to the State of New York with his father's family, where

he remained for some time, after the family had taken up their abode in Bradford county. While residing in the *Empire State*, he married Miss Clarinda Southworth, (commonly pronounced Southard), of Chautauqua county, the happy event transpiring July 4, 1800. Loading such effects as he possessed, in a canoe, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox came down the Susquehanna from Otsego county, and found their way into Monroe township. Here Mr. Wilcox rented a place, and remained until after 1802. May 9, 1802, a daughter, *Charlotte*, was born, while the family was residing where the Rockwell residence now is, at the east end of the Monroe bridge. Mr. Wilcox came to Albany and took up lands under the Priestly offer—the same being included in the farm now occupied by William Bahr. However, before moving into the township, he lived a year or two at Kellogg's, and with a couple of his brothers run a saw-mill, which was generally known as "Needham's mill." Sometime during the summer or fall of 1805, he made his advent into Albany. His daughter, "Charlotte Ormsby," says: "When we came in, the weather was yet warm. Father had an ox-team hitched to a sled, which contained a few household goods, two children, and some boards with which to construct a cabin. Our new home was a novel one—by the side of a large hemlock log, two posts were driven into the ground, and a pole laid across them, to contain one end of the boards, the other ends resting upon the log. There were not boards enough for the sides of the cabin, and quilts were hung up for the balance. Our house had neither floor, door, nor windows. The fire was built on the outside. At night the wolves gathered

around us, and howled most furiously. Their music was horrifying to me, and I clung close to mother for protection. Winter coming on, father built a log house, opposite the present residence of William Bahr, which he had ready for occupancy by the beginning of the cold days."

Mr. Wilcox was by nature, a man well fitted for beginning life in the wild woods. He was fearless, strong, and accustomed to hardships. Upon locating in Albany, he began his struggles with the savagery of nature. The huge hemlocks were felled, the brush burned, and beside the logs and stumps, corn was dropped into holes, made with a sharpened stick, that sustenance might be had for winter. Wheat and rye were put out in the fall, and the assistance of his wife or daughter, "Charlotte," was required in logging. Mr. Wilcox, through his industry, cleared up a large farm, and worked until the infirmities of old age compelled him to retire. To enumerate the hardships he went through, would only be a recital of the pluck demonstrated in pioneer times. Freeman Wilcox was a man of considerable note. For many years he was *the local lawyer*, or pettifogger. His house was the home of the Methodist preachers, or, in the words of another, "he kept the Methodist tavern." He was a man of excellent physique, and stood about five feet and eight inches. On a lift he was without an equal, and it is said of him "that he was never put upon his back at square-hold." Pleasant in demeanor, he was quick to anger, but forgiving. As a friend he was very strong, and accommodating. He was not of a quarrelsome nature, but unfortunate was the victim that purposely treaded upon his

toes. He was fearless, and would even brain a panther or bear with an ax.

Soon after arriving into the wilderness he experienced religion, and continued a member of the Methodist denomination until the time of his demise, August 14, 1864. His body is sepulchered in the New Albany cemetery, which he donated.

"Clarinda Wilcox," born December 8, 1782, was an ardent Methodist, and continued a devoted member until the close of her life—December 31, 1863. She is buried beside her husband.

The children of Freeman and Clarinda Wilcox were—

*Charlotte*, (Mrs. Dyer Ormsby).

*Hiram S.*, born September 7, 1807.

*Philetus Harvey*, born July 29, 1824.

Five other children were born, but never reached the years of maturity.

Of Charlotte Ormsby, a sketch is given in connection with her husband.

*Hiram Southworth Wilcox* occupied a part of his father's farm, and resided and made improvements thereon, until the time of his demise. For a number of years he was a Justice-of-the-Peace, and his son Freeman, succeeds him to the same office, and to his estates, occupying the old home. H. S. Wilcox was united in marriage with Miss Maria Langford of Van Ettenville, N. Y., born November 8, 1808.

Their children were—

Freeman N., Jemima, Clarinda, Hiram W., John W., Alice E., and Earlmond A.

*Harvey Wilcox* married Susanna Place and occupied the homestead for a time, but has been a resident of Colorado for several years, where he is at present engaged in the mercantile business.

*Sheffield Wilcox, Jr.*, "born October 29, 1782, at Providence, R. I., came to Pennsylvania with his parents at the age of sixteen years."

June 12, 1803 he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Hinman, of Wysox. He probably moved into Albany at the same time, as did his father. He located on the place now occupied by Port Wilcox. He built a one story log house on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite the residence of Lew Jones. After a few years, he built a second log house, (one and a half stories), between the creek and the old blacksmith shop at Wilcox's, and there continued to reside until the fall of 1821, when he moved into the hotel building, which was erected the same year. In 1822 he was licensed a tavern-keeper, and put out his sign. The sign-post was surmounted by a pair of elk-horns.

This is the oldest hotel stand in the county, and has been opened continuously for the entertainment of the public, since 1822. *Wilcox's* was for several years a place of note—and the sporting-class, for miles around, assembled to join in the horse-races, foot-racing, wrestling and jumping. In 1820 Mr. Wilcox and his brothers, Rowland and Freeman, having earned some money on the turnpike, put up a saw-mill on the creek, below where the Wilcox tavern now is. This mill was kept in operation for many years, and was of great worth to the people. Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., was *the Nimrod* of Albany, and perhaps killed

more panthers and bears than any other man in the county. He sought to destroy the terror of the northern woods for two reasons—to secure the eight dollars bounty, and rid the country of an animal that was destroying the sheep and other stock. Sheep had to be confined in a yard at night, and even then they were not sufficiently protected. One night, in Mr. Wilcox's absence from home, a panther entered the pen within a few feet of the house, killed a sheep, ate what he wanted of the carcass, and left the remainder, The next morning, on Mr. Wilcox's return, he and his brother, Freeman, took their rifles and dogs, and started in pursuit of the depredator, which they discovered about half a mile from the house, and soon dispatched him. One day when hunting deer on Hatch Hill, Mr. Wilcox saw through the brush, what he supposed to be a deer, and fired. A little twig threw the bullet out of its course, and the game ran off, but as it did so, he saw by its movement that it was a panther. Luckily he had his panther dog with him, which soon run the animal up a tree, whence he was dispatched with a rifle ball. Taking his back track, Mr. Wilcox finally found a second and third panther, and succeeded in killing them both. They were all full grown, and were captured within a space of two hours.

However, Mr. Wilcox was not always so fortunate, as these ferocious beasts sometimes turned the tables on him, and put to the test his strategic skill in making his escape. He is said to have killed over two hundred bears and many hundred deer. When in search of the latter, he did "still-hunting." During the greater part of his

hunting he used a "flint-lock." His equipments consisted of an ammunition pouch, powder-horn, hunting-knife, and sometimes a tomahawk. When on a couple of days' trip, he would carry a sack filled with provisions.

He generally hunted bears and panthers in company with others, and always had his dogs when after such game. Mr. Wilcox was not so large a man as his brothers, but could demonstrate considerable muscle, when put to the test.

Mr. Wilcox died November 12, 1869, at a greater age than was attained by any of his brothers. His wife, "Charlotte," born July 25, 1784; died November 12, 1869.

The children of Sheffield and Charlotte Wilcox were—

*Wells*, born in Monroe toweship, September 20, 1804.

*Harriet C.*, (Mrs. Jacob Miller), born April 4, 1809; died May 24, 1841.

*Rowland*, born April 10, 1811; died April 6, 1865.

*Sophrona Delight*, (widow of Charles Brown), born March 15, 1815.

Three other children were born, but died when yonng.

*Wells Wilcox*, who is popularly known as "Uncle Wells," has an interesting history, and is yet a remarkable man, of nearly eighty-one summers. Inheriting his father's fondness for the woods, he has been a great hunter, and young and old alike are charmed with his stories of the woods. Being an original character, "Uncle Wells" puts on "the touches," by using many *similes*, which add spice to his effort. Like many men and women, who first saw the light of day three-quarters of a century ago, he had a humble birth, and was rocked to quietness and sleep in a

sap-trough. However, this made him none the less of a man, than if he had been rocked in a cradle of gold. His boyhood days were spent in hard work upon his father's farm, his duties beginning when he was very young. He went bare-footed and wore coarse garments made from flax, and even buckskin pantaloons.

He says: "I loved the woods and got away as often as father could spare me. I began hunting when I was twelve years old, before I could shoot *off-hand*. At the age of twelve, I killed two deer, at thirteen, four, at fourteen, eight, and when I was sixteen, I took my place with the big hunters, and killed as many as any of them."

Altogether, Mr. Wilcox has killed fully twelve hundred deer, eight hundred of which were shot with the "old flint-lock," which he still has in his possession. Besides he has killed many bears, three elk, a wolf, and foxes and raccoons without number. Mr. Wilcox never wasted his time in the woods, only using his gun at odd times, and in the fall after his work had been completed. He generally managed to kill about fifty deer each season, for several years. He killed his last one in the fall of 1882. "Uncle Wells" has killed scores of wild cats, and says:— "There has never anything lived in these woods, which I have seen, save a panther, but what I have killed."

Mr. Wilcox had very limited opportunities in acquiring an education, but became a surveyor before he was one-and-twenty. He had carried chain for David H. Goodwin, and his brother, Rowland, and became much interested in the art of surveying. He borrowed compasses and practiced until he became a good, practical surveyor.

He yet does considerable surveying, and is better acquainted with the lines in this section than any man living. Mr. Wilcox has been a very hard-working man, and his early habits yet cling to him. He is up with the sun, and seems more contented when working than idle. He has been blessed with an iron constitution, and now at past four score, he thinks nothing of walking eight or ten miles. He is possessed of a clear memory, good sight, and unimpaired mental faculties. He cleared up the farm which he occupies, built a mill and did considerable lumbering. He has been an active and useful citizen, and is esteemed by all. He has frequently been called by the voluntary suffrage of his neighbors to fill local offices, and has always demonstrated ability and integrity in performing the duties involved upon him. For seventeen years he was postmaster of Albany. At present he is one of the borough council. This unique character was born during Jefferson's administration, when the population of the United States was only one-tenth of what it now is, and when there were but seventeen stars in the galaxy of our glorious Union. He has lived in three counties, and four election districts, and has never lived out of the town. He was born in Luzerne county, from which Ontario was subsequently formed, and became Bradford in 1812. New Albany borough, where he resides, was taken from Albany township, and that from Asylum, and Asylum from Wyalusing.

Politically, Mr. Wilcox is a Republican, and has been a strong adherent of his party since its organization. His first vote for president was cast for John Q. Adams, in

1828, and his last for James G. Blaine, in 1884. Up to 1856 he was an "old line whig." "Uncle Wells" is a devoted member of the Baptist church, and is a social, generous hearted gentleman.

March 23, 1831, he was united in marriage with Miss Harriet H. Fairchild, of Dushore. She was born September 5, 1811, and proved an excellent, and amiable helpmate. Her demise occurred April 9, 1878.

The children of Wells and Harriet Wilcox were—

Catherine M., Josepha D., Emily C., and Boyd W., the last named being the only one living.

*Rowland Wilcox* succeeded to the homestead, and occupied it until the time of his decease. He was one of the best surveyors in the country, and gained a reputation in looking up "old lines."

*Amy Wilcox*, born August 7, 1785, married Elezer Sweet, and lived in Monroe.

*Desire Wilcox*, born December 1, 1787; married John B. Hinman, and lived in Monroe.

*Eunice Wilcox*, born October 22, 1790; married Humphrey Goff, and also lived in Monroe.

*Jemima Wilcox*, born March 8, 1793; married Cornelius Coolbaugh, of Wysox.

*The Mr. Granger*, who came in with the Ladds and Fowlers, made a beginning on the top of Wells Wilcox's hill, where he took up fifty acres, planted a piece of corn, and went back for his family, and died. His sons, Calvin and Dorus, came on and harvested the corn, and stayed a year or two, and then returned to their home in Vermont, and C. W. Ladd took the lot.

*Edward Warren* picked out a location, where S. D. Sterigere now has his pic-nic grounds. He cut a few brush heaps, but never lived in the township.

*Langford and the Fowlers,* did not take up lands, and consequently never resided in the township.

INDUCEMENT TO EMIGRATION.

The *Yankees* came into the country, under the *Connecticut title.* Captain Brockway owned the township under that title, and the first settlers agreed to pay for their lands as they were able; but soon discovering that Brockway's title was worthless, they paid him nothing. Joseph Priestly held the *Pennsylvania title* for a large portion of the township, the south line of his tract, being about a half mile north of the south line of the township. He sold his lands to the settlers for two dollars and a half per acre, for which payments were made in small amounts, and lots made to suit purchasers. He offered to *the first four settlers seventy-five acres* of land each. They were to occupy different tracts, (each 400 acres), and take corner lots. To *the next four* he offered *fifty acres* each, on the same conditions. These offers were made in order to induce emigration, and bring his lands into market. Accordingly the Ladds and Wilcoxes came in and settled on them. Ephraim Ladd, Horatio Ladd, Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., and Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., each obtained the seventy-five acres offered by Mr. Priestly, but did not locate on different tracts as per agreement. The lands of the two Wilcoxes and the "Granger lot," were included in the "John Barron, Sr., tract," and that of the two Ladds, and Freeman Wilcox (50 acres) in the "Mary Robb tract."

"The Hinman lot" was included in the "John Barron, Jr., tract." "The Green lot," in the "Moses Rush tract," and the "Frisbie lot," in the "George Barnes tract."

"The Hinman lot" is so called from the fact of *John B. Hinman's* having first made a clearing there. He came in with the first settlers, and began on the place now owned by Huston Wilcox. He sold to Humphrey Goff in about 1810, and removed to Monroe. Goff subsequently sold to Freeman Wilcox, and also moved to Monroe.

The "Green lot" is so called from the reason that *one Green*, at an early day, made the first clearing, and erected a log house on the tract in which this lot was situated. He cleared five or six acres only; and left after having lived in the township a short time. Rowland Wilcox subsequently purchased the improvement.

The "Frisbie lot" takes its name from *John Frisbie*, a son of Johnathan Frisbie, an early settler in the township. He made a small clearing, and Rowland Wilcox finally secured this improvement also.

*Daniel Miller*, a native of New Jersey, born January 6, 1779, came to Monroe township, in about 1801. By trade he was a tanner and currier, and also shoemaker. He came into Albany and picked out a location, and made some improvements before moving in. He was required to cut his own road in to Laddsburg from New Albany. February 19, 1802, while residing in Monroe, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Hannah, daughter of Gordon and Mary Fowler. He came into Albany in the same year, (1805), with Horatio Ladd and Freeman Wilcox. He first took up his abode in the old French

house, near where the residence of Ralph Stevens now is. Here he resided for a short time, until he could build a more comfortable dwelling. He erected a log house on a little knoll opposite the church at Laddsburg. At first Mr. Miller saw sore times, indeed. He was required to go to Fowler's to mill, a distance of eleven miles, and had to cross the creek sixteen times. One grist he put on his horse's back, and carried a second one himself. Wolves were numerous, and their wild howls at night, added horror to the gloom. Deer were very plentiful, but "venison all the while," became an unsavory article on the bill of fare. He manufactured maple sugar and carried it to Monroe, and exchanged it for pork, until he could raise hogs for his own use. In order to get along, he was required to practice the strictest economy. He had a spring-pole and hollowed stump — a Yankee invention—for cracking corn.

Mrs. E. R. Jones, daughter of Mr. Miller, says: "Soon after father came to the township, he found the 'mill-crank' which the French had used in their mill, and mother found the 'rag-wheel.' With this much important gearing, father conceived the idea of erecting a saw-mill, and as soon as he could afford a little means, he built his contemplated mill on the very site of the French mill. Subsequently he built a second, and better mill a little below the original one, which he operated for a number of years. He built a third mill on the opposite side of the creek. After he could saw out some lumber, he put up a grist-mill with one run of stone, on about the same ground as now occupied by Mr. Stevens' mill. At first he could

only grind corn. The bolting was done by hand. From time to time he enlarged his facilities, until he had three run of stone,the same yet being in use in the Stevens' mill."

Mr. Miller contracted for two hundred acres of land, for which he agreed to pay $4.00 per acre in gold and silver. To this amount he subsequently added two hundred acres more. Through his own industry he cleared up a large farm, and kept his mills in operation at the same time. Mrs. Miller bore her part nobly, and lent her willing hand in assisting her husband, and gave her kind words to his encouragement. She had the reputation of being a *great weaver*, and not only spun and wove for her own family, but for her neighbors, some coming even from Monroeton. Her daughters were taught the trade of their mother, and acquired proficiency at the loom. Mrs. Miller was an excellent lady, and a faithful and consistent member of the Protestant Methodist church. Her demise occurred March 20, 1850, at the age of 69 years, eleven months, and thirteen days.

Daniel Miller was a man held in the highest esteem by his neighbors. He was honest to a fault, kind and obliging, and a devoted member of the Protestant Methodist church. He was known as "the honest miller," and is said "to have never taken a kernel that did not belong to him." He was an industrious, hard-working man, and his useful life was closed October 8, 1856, on the farm which he had cleared up.

The children of Daniel and and Hannah Miller were:

*Roxanna,* (Mrs. Abraham Waltman.)

*Elizabeth,* )Mrs. Everett Vanloon.)

*Hannah*, (Mrs. Joshua Vanloon.)
*Mary*, (Mrs. Paul Quick.)
*Lovina*, (Mrs. John Bolitheo.)
*Daniel F.*
*Sally J.*, (Mrs. E. R. Jones.)
*Russell.*

*Johnathan Frisbie* came to the township soon after Mr. Miller, (perhaps 1805 or 1806), and settled on a tract on which the Eilenberger trout ponds are now situated. He built his house on the knoll just above the spring, which feeds the pond, and bears his name—"The Frisbie Springs." Frisbie had a large family of boys. He went West in 1815, and the lands on which he began were subsequently secured by Freeman Wilcox, and his brother, Sheffield.

The following amusing incident is told at the expense of John Frisbie:

HE CLIMBED THE WRONG WAY.

It was in times gone by, when it was customary for neighbors to exchange work with one another. Daniel Miller was chopping a fallow, and had secured the services of Warner and Horatio Ladd, and John Frisbie, (son of Johnathan.) Coming to a very straight tree, Mr. Miller said if it could be trimmed, it would make an exellent stick, in a few years, for building purposes, and would let it stand. Frisbie volunteered to climb the tree, and trim it. Warner Ladd, with smiles suppressed, was to conduct the climbing. To help the willing climber along, he was boosted until his altitude was about ten feet above *terra firma*. Warner says, "climb," and away goes our hero up e tree, but when the command, "rest," is given, he stops,

relaxes his hold, and slides further down the tree than he went up. The word is again given, and poor Frisbie moves upward, but as before loses more than he has gained, in taking his rest. This operation was repeated several times, and Frisbie's feet nearly touched the ground, though he thought he was doing bravely, and nearly up the tree. Mr. Miller and Horatio Ladd, in the meantime, could not withhold their audible smiles, and were lying upon the ground a short distance from the tree, almost dying with laughter. Finally, Warner says: "Take a good, long rest this time, and I think you will be able to reach the limbs. Now climb your best." When he was told to rest, he was sitting almost upon the ground, and Warner being unable to hold any longer, joined the others in the laugh, to the surprise and mortification of poor Frisbie.

*Williams Lee*, born Jan. 31, 1771, came to the township in 1810 or 1811, from Monroe, where he had lived for a time, having moved hither from Rensselaer county, N. Y. He took up his abode with Daniel Miller, until he had erected a cabin of his own. He "squatted" upon what is known as "Lee Hill," on the place now owned by William Kenyon. Here he remained until 1824, or the spring of 1825, when he was compelled to give up his improvements, and removed to Evergreen, having purchased a small place there, the same now being occupied by his grandson, Mark Lee. Mr. Lee is described as a good natured man, nearly six feet and four inches in height, strong, and possessed of ability to do almost any kind of work. "Being strong and quick he was a good man in a spar." One day Mr. Lee and Daniel Miller were hunting, and a thunder

shower came up. To protect themselves, they took shelter beneath a hemlock tree. A flash of lightning came down by Miller, and upset his nerves for a moment. Springing around the tree he looked up and vociferated: "Lee! Lee! Did you see me dodge lightning?"

Mr. Lee was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Lindsley. The fruits of their union were—

*Morrilla* (Mrs. Henry Hibbard), born July 16, 1793.

*Polly* (Mrs. Seth Stevens), born Oct. 23, 1794.

*Rachel* (Mrs. Solon Lindsley), born Oct. 26, 1796.

*Betsy* (Mrs. Ezra Alger), born Feb. 21, 1799.

*James* (married Tacy Scriven), born July 14, 1800.

*Annah* (Mrs. Abner Emory), born Nov. 18, 1802.

*Joseph* (married Hannah Brewster), born May 29, 1804.

*Williams*, born May 29, 1812, married Miss Sally Brewster, of Wysox, Sept. 20, 1832, and occupied the homestead until the time of his demise , his widow yet surviving him.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee both died upon the homestead at Evergreen, the latter living to be over ninety years of age.

Their children are now all dead.

*Archelaus Luce*, a native of Vermont, who had been a sailor, came into the township, with his family, in 1811 or '12. He erected a log house, and built a two-story log barn, on the farm now owned and occupied by A. E. Benjamin, and cleared up a considerable part of the flats on the place. He was a hard-working man. He had a process of falling trees which he called "rip-sky." He would chop several trees, more than half off each, then would

lodge one against another until he brought them all down together. Mr. Luce had several daughters, but no sons. After a few years he moved into Sullivan County in the Williams' neighborhood.

—. *Amasa Kellogg* came into the township with his family in the fall of 1813 from Columbia County, N. Y. However, he had been into the township previously, and picked out a location.

His house stood near where the residence of Miller Smith now is, on the bank of the creek. Mr. Kellogg had formed an acquaintance with Abner C. Rockwell, before either had moved to Bradford County. Rockwell was made the first sheriff of the county, and in the summer of 1813, Mr. Kellogg acted as his deputy and took up a possession in Albany. Mr. Kellogg came up with a lumber wagon—the first to pass up the south branch of the Towanda Creek. His family was the eleventh in the township—a fact which the Kellogg's often repeated.

(Count and see if this statement be accurate.)

Mr. Kellogg reached Albany in the evening, and near the "rock cut" he had to cross a mire-hole in which sticks had been laid length-wise the road. When the wheels struck the poles they parted, and the wagon sunk hub-deep into the mire. Being mud-bound the family staid that night with Sheffield Wilcox, and assistance being had, the load was pulled out in the morning, when the poor pilgrims went on rejoicing. At this time Daniel Kellogg was a babe eight months old. The other children were—Almira, Moses, Ezra C., Oliver W. and Anna M. Mr. Kellogg remained in the township for some

three years only, then moved to Monroe township and died there, on the place now owned by his grandson, William Kellogg.

*Samuel Smith*, a cooper of Hartford Conn., emigrated to Albany in the winter of 1814-15, and took up his residence with Johnathan Frisbie, until the time of the removal of the latter, when he went to his possession, now included in the farm of Nelson Reynolds. Mr. Smith was a cripple, but did a surprising amount of work. He made a considerable of an improvement, and met the wants of the people as well in the cooperage line. He is thus summed up by one who knew him: "He was a capital cooper, and an excellent citizen." After having lived in the township several years, he buried his wife, and then left. He had no children, but brought up John Kissell.

*Shadrach Miller*, a cousin of Daniel Miller, and a native of N. J., came to the township in the winter of 1814-15, (see Asylum Assessment 1815). He took up a farm something over a half a mile south of Laddsburg, and made quite extensive improvements. He kept bachelor's hall. He lived in the township many years, then removed to Sullivan County, where he died.

*Mathias Scriven* came in about the same time as did Shadrach Miller (see Asylum Assessment 1815). He began on property now owned by Thomas Deegan and Mr. Sando. Ralph Peters purchased his improvements, and he moved to Evergreen, on the place now owned by Orson Hibbard. Mr. Scriven had a family of twenty-one or twenty-two children. He had the reputation of being

"quite a hunter." Meeting Sheffield Wilcox one day he remarked—"'Shafe,' I have got some good powder now, it will go off in a minute." We should remark, however, that is was very difficult to get good powder in those days, but a minute to form a combustion with this compound is a long while.

*Simeon Chapman* came to the township in 1817 or 18 from Rensselaer Co., N. Y., worked upon the turnpike, married Miss Polly, daughter of John Nichols, and subsequently took up a farm, the same now being owned by his son, C. W. Chapman. Mr. and Mrs Chapman both died upon the homestead. Their children were—Sylvester, Nelson, John, Lyman, Lucy, Elias, Levi, and Charles.

Simeon Chapman was born May 12, 1799; died Nov. 11, 1868. Polly Chapman was born April 3, 1802; died March 22, 1879.

*Jacob Miller*, a brother of Daniel, also came to the township in 1817 or 18. He married Miss Susan Waltman, and began improvements on the farm, adjoining the "Seth Steven's place," his clearings being known as the "Jake Lot." Miller was a cripple, and after a few years' residence in the township he sold to Geo. Miller and subsequently moved to Ohio.

*William Miller*, a brother of Jacob, came in about the same time, and located upon the place now occupied by Ralph Stevens and Mr. Hettich. After a few years he sold his improvements to Seth Stevens and moved to Sullivan County.

*Moses Miller*, another brother of Daniel and Jacob, who has resided in Monroe for some time, came to the town-

ship soon after his brothers. He had married a Mrs. Carr, and after having lived, for a few years, in his log house on the hill above Miller Smith's, he went upon the "Sweet Improvements," on the place now occupied by R. H. Richards, where he remained until the close of his life. He was a man noted for his honesty, with the reputation of being a successful hunter.

*David Sabin*, born in Renssellaer Co., N. Y., June 6, 1793, came to the township in company with Simeon Chapman, from his native county in 1817 or 18, and worked upon the turnpike, during the period of its construction through Albany.

"Uncle Wells Wilcox" says:

"Sabin and Elezer Sweet held scraper together, and I drove oxen for them. They were both good men, but Sabin was the best man, for his heft, I ever saw. Only Freeman Wilcox could out-lift him, and his match at foot-racing could hardly be found." Mr. Sabin lived for a short time on the place now occupied by Huston Wilcox, but subsequently moved to "East Hill," and cleared up a small farm, now known as the "Patch place," and spent the residuum of his life there. He was a hard-working man." He had been united in marriage with Miss Martha Kendall, before moving into Albany. Their children were—Abigail, Mary Ann, Tacy, Edward, Martha, Sarah, Malvina, Robert S. and Phœbe. Malvina (Mrs. Hall) and R. Spicer, only, reside in the township. Mr. Sabin died Dec. 13, 1870, and Mrs. Sabin May, 5, 1871. She was born Jan. 21, 1794.

*Dyer Ormsby*, born in Windham, Conn., Jan. 18, 1794, having a brother at Berwick, Pa., was induced hither, and upon the location of the "Newtown and Berwick turnpike," worked upon it, and found his way into Albany in 1819. Here on the 25th of March of the same year, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte daughter of Freeman Wilcox. Upon the completion of the turnpike through Albany, in 1820, he settled upon the farm now occupied by Huston Wilcox, where he continued to reside, until 1831, when for the next two years, succeeding, he lived with his father-in-law. In the spring of 1833, he moved upon the place now owned and occupied by Miles Burns. He erected a one-story log house about four rods below the Burn's residence, by a spring. It had neither floor, door, nor fire-place, and the water came down the hillside, through the cabin, in streams. He was required to put down boards to keep dry bodies and feet. Mr. Ormsby and wife had moved in early to manufacture maple sugar, the chief article of export at that time. He was the first settler between Freeman Wilcox's, in Albany, and Jacob Heverly's in Overton. Mrs. Ormsby staid in this cabin, doorless, a week at a time, alone. Subsequently, Mr. Ormsby built a two-story log house, above the original one. With the assistance of his wife and sons, he cleared up his farm, which he sold to his son, Daniel. He died at New Albany Oct. 11, 1873. Mr. Ormsby took a great interest in the well-fare of his town and was frequently honored with local office. He was the first Justice of the Peace of Albany. His commission reads:

"Dyer Ormsby was appointed March 27, 1824, by J. Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania, to be a Justice-of-the-Peace, in the District numbered eight, composed of the townships of Wyalusing, and Asylum, including the township of Albany." His commission expired April 1, 1840. The children of Dyer and Charlotte Ormsby were—

*Philinda* (Mrs. Isaac Wilcox); *Lorena* (Mrs. J. C. Tice); *Sally* (Mrs. Lucius Rice); *Judson; Charlotte* (Mrs. John Cambell); *Daniel; John; Martin; Sevellen; Marinda* (Mrs. Geo. Simons).

Charlotte Ormsby, "Aunt Charlotte," as she is familiarly called, born May 9, 1802, has been one of the most remarkable female characters, we have ever known. Being the eldest child of her father's family, and possessed of an excellent physique, she was called when only a little girl to do such work as generally devolved upon a boy, and as our sketch will show, using her own language, really was "her father's boy." She came into Albany with her parents in 1805, and since then, has never resided out of the town. The alchemy of time has wrought wonderful changes, in this space of eighty years. "The howling wilderness" has given way to neat and fruitful fields, the families have grown from five to more than fifty times that number, and the ingenious American has placed labor-saving machinery at every door, and filled the people's wants in every department. "Aunt Charlotte" can hear the howls of the dreaded gray wolves, yet ringing in her ears, and see, in her imagination, a bear crossing her foot-path, or perchance, a drove of deer, feeding not far

off. There is the same old ox-team that she used to drive to mill, and use in hauling wood. In the same picture, she can see her dear old father, whom she is assisting in logging, or perhaps, in trimming trees or picking and burning brush; they are putting in corn with sharpened sticks, or reaping the golden grain.

"Aunt Charlotte" says: I have plowed, sowed grain, and reaped for days. One season I put out a piece of flax. I plowed the ground, harrowed it, sowed it, pulled the flax, broke it, hatcheled it, and spun and wove it. I learned the art of making shoes, and not only repaired and made new work, for my own family but met the wants of the neighbors in this line. Tapping men's boots was not a difficult task. I have gone visiting on horseback, without bridle or saddle, and taken three of the children with me." However marvellous these feats seem to be, we can vouch as to their reliability. Early in life "Aunt Charlotte" experienced religion, and has been a life long, consistent, and devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In sickness, she was always found ready to care for her suffering friends, and give them words of cheer. Her life has been a long and useful one, and her name will not soon be forgotten. Yet, being in the vigor of health, and possessed of unimpaired mental faculties, her "voyage of life" may be far from ended. She moves about with considerable agility, and is able at this time to walk to New Albany village (over a half mile) and back. She has lived to see great-great grand children, and many great grand children.

*John Fogerty*, alias William Bowland, came to the town-

ship in company with Dyer Ormsby. He was an Englishman, and having been impressed into the British naval service, deserted, and, to escape detection, assumed the name of his mother's family, Fogerty, by which he was ever afterwards known. He began on the place now occupied by Richard Cummisky, and moved into his house before it had either door, window or chimney. He married a sister of Abraham Waltman, and after a few years, sold his property and went West.

*John Nichols*, a native of Connecticut, emigrated to Onondagua county, N. Y., thence to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, settling at first on what is now known as "Gregg Hill," Towanda township. Selling his possession here, he removed to Albany township in 1818. He built a log house on the upper side of the road, about six rods below the railroad crossing at Wilcox's, where he continued to reside for two or three years, then purchased a farm on the hill above Wilcox's, now owned by John Lenox. At the latter place Mr. Nichols continued to live and improve his lands, until 1842, when he sold his farm and moved to Smithfield, where he died in 1849, at the age of 72 years.

"He was a basket-maker, and had both reputation and pride in the manufacture of that article. While living on "Gregg Hill," he offered to make for a neighbor, a basket, containing one and a half bushels, for as much wheat as the basket would convey water from a spring to the house, a distance of a few rods. The offer was accepted, and Mr. Nichols began his work. Selecting and thoroughly seasoning his splints, which were cut very narrow,

he wove them as closely as possible, and then soaked the basket in water, which expanded the wood and closed the interstices. He then summoned the neighbors, and going to the spring, filled the basket with water and carried it to the house, the fluid standing about an inch only from the rim. The price was paid."

Mr. Nichols was united in marriage with Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert Potter. Their children were—

Sally, Isaac, Polly, Elsie, James, John, George, Kelsey, Julia Ann, and Marian, the last named, marrying before her people emigrated from the "Empire State."

*Jacob Eddy*, who had married a daughter of John Nichols, came to the township with him in 1818, and worked upon the turnpike. He was a permanent settler, and died in the township. His children were—

Robert, Alfred, Madison, Washington, Sally, Dency, Martha and Ruth.

*Stephen Edwards*, a native of Vermont, or New Jersey, came to the township in 1816 or 1817. He located upon the place now occupied by Orson Hibbard, and built his log cabin, beside an excellent spring, that yet flows abundantly. After a few years residence here, he moved to the improvements, which had been made by Luce, now included in the farm of A. E. Benjamin.

Edwards was an auger-maker by occupation. He had sons, John, Ira, Asa, and a daughter, Caroline. After some years he moved West. A negro, who had acquired some proficiency as a *fifer*, came in with him.

*Mathias Vanloon*, came to the township in 1819, from Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and had a sub-

contract upon the turnpike. He purchased the improvements, where Shadrach Miller first began, now included in the farm of James Miller. Vanloon had the reputation of being a hard-working man, and a good shingle-maker. He could rive and shave five hundred long shingles in a day. He had a fondness for drink, and was only the worse man for himself. After several years' residence in the township, he returned to Luzerne county. Harpin Vanloon is a grandson.

*Elisha Harris*, known as "Boss Harris," came to the township during the building of the turnpike, (1818–19), and worked upon it. He married Clarrissa Ladd, and had his house on the bank below Daniel Kellogg's, near the willow tree, which was his walking-stick in about 1820. Having been required to make a journey of several miles on foot, he cut a willow cane, which upon reaching his home, he stuck into the earth, where the tree now stands, and from which it has grown. Harris was a stone-mason by occupation, and was a very rapid workman. After several years residence in the township he removed to the State of New York.

*Elezer Sweet*, removed from Spencer, N. Y., to Albany, in 1819, and worked upon the turnpike. He began improvements upon the place now occupied by R. H. Richards, and there continued to reside for six years, when he removed to Asylum, and subsequently to Monroe, where he died. He had married Miss Amy, daughter of Sheffield Wilcox, Sr. Their children were—

Miama, Rosina, Jemima, Freeman, Lovina, Hiram, Jane,

Ransom, and Elizabeth. Freeman is the father of sheriff, Dallas J. Sweet.

*Abraham Waltman*, born May 22, 1801, came to Albany from Huntington, Pennsylvania, in 1818 or 1819, and worked upon the turnpike. He married Miss Roxana, daughter of Daniel Miller, and took up a farm on "Waltman Hill," the same now being occupied by his son, Alvin. Here he died December 21, 1863.

His wife, "Roxana," born October 14, 1803; died October, 25, 1868.

Their children were: Daniel, Hannah, (Mrs. Abraham Waltman), Joseph, Alvin, Sylvenus, Mary, (Mrs. Christian Millhime), William, Sarah, (Mrs. Thomas Robinson.)

*Jacob Strickland*, of Wysox, came into the township, perhaps as early as 1806 or 1807. He lived in a log house, near where the residence of Miller Smith now is. He hunted considerably. He left before 1813, as Amasa Kellogg, upon locating in Albany, occupied the same spot, where he had begun improvements.

*Maltiah Hatch*, who had married a sister of Mrs. John Nichols, came from the "lake country," State of New York, in about 1820. He settled upon property now owned by Clarence Waltman and Benjamin Vandyke. His house stood on the bank, opposite Mr. Waltman's residence, near the orchard. He improved a farm of several acres, and died upon the place. Mr. Hatch gained a reputation as a "flax swingler," and was of much service to the people in preparing the raw material for the spinning wheel. He was a very enthusiastic church member of the Methodist faith. His children were—

Calvin, John, James, Douglass, Amanda, and Marium. Calvin and James are the only two living, the last named in the township, in his seventy-fifth year. Douglass was a Methodist exhorter.

*Robert Potter*, father-in-law of Mr. Hatch, came in before 1824, and lived with him. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and drew a pension. He died in the township, and is buried at Wilcox's.

*Reynolds Babcock*, a native of Rhode Island, who had married a daughter of Robert Potter, came to the township about the same time as did Mr. Hatch. He lived on the place now owned by Warren Ayer, and had his log house in the field where there are some old apple trees. After a few years he moved out of the town.

*Benjamin Corson*, came from the East in 1817, and lived for about three years upon the Edsall place, at South Branch, then moved into Albany. He *squatted* upon lands on "Corbin Hill," built a log house, and began improvements, which after some years he vacated. To say that he saw hard times, is simply the old story re-told. "He made pine shingles and drew them on ox-sleds out to Homet's, where they were exchanged for corn and pork; and it was with some difficulty that the stock of provisions was made to last, until another load of shingles could be taken to market."

Benjamin Corson was born in 1765, and died in 1852, of whooping-cough. His wife, Betsey Smith, was born in 1768, and died in 1842. Their children were—

George, born 1790; Samuel, born 1792; Oliver, born 1794; Richard, born 1796; Betsey, born 1801; Vinson, born

1803; Ichabod, born 1805; Thomas, born 1808. Richard is yet living; George was a sailor, and his son, Zadock P., aged seventy years, is a resident of the township.

*Timothy Coon*, came to Albany between 1822, and 1824, and located upon a farm on "Moon street," which he occupied until the close of his life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

*Ralph Peters*, a son of Judge Peters, of Philadelphia, came to the township in 1823. Judge Peters held several tracts of land in the vicinity, and Ralph, who was living fast, was sent with his family to occupy and dispose of them. He purchased the improvements of Mr. Scriven, as already stated, and erected a neat dwelling thereon. Mr. Peters was a man of education and refinement. His wife was a sister of Judge Cunningham. He caused valuable improvements to be made, and after several years' residence in the township, removed to Towanda, where he died.

*Seth Stevens*, a son of Judge Johnathan Stevens, came in, in the fall of 1824, from Standing Stone township, and purchased a farm, the same now being occupied by George Hettich. He made many valuable improvements upon the place, and after a half century, sold out, and moved to Missouri, where he died November 29, 1870. Seth Stevens was born October 7, 1792, and was a man of fine natural abilities. He was frequently honored with local office; and the responsible trusts which he held, are the best evidences of his integrity, good judgment, and ability which could be mentioned. He was united in marriage with Miss Polly Lee, born October 25, 1792; died Nov-

ember 12, 1876. Their children were—

Emma, (Mrs. Jacob Place); Solon, Seth, Ralph; Polly, (Mrs. Peter McKernan); Rebecca, Olive, (Mrs. Adam Young), and David. Ralph is the only member of this family residing in the township.

The following persons were assessed in Albany in 1824: *Aaron Brown, John Edsall, Everett Vanloon, William UpDike, Daniel Vargason, Levi Sperry.*

Brown and Edsall were half brothers; their mother was a sister of Daniel and Moses Miller. Vanloon married a daughter of Daniel Miller. UpDike was a brother of Mrs. William Miller.

*Henry Hibbard* came to Albany in 1827, from Standing Stone, and settled on the "Scriven place," at Evergreen, or better known as "Hibbard Hill," so called from the fact of his having settled there. He came to "Hibbardtown" when it was a wilderness, cleared up a large farm, and erected good buildings. He is said to have been a successful hunter and a sure shot. Mr. Hibbard was married four times. His first wife Margaret Westbrook; second, Marrilla Lee; third, Angelica Smith; fourth, Lovisa Rice. His children were—

John, Electa, Orson, Celinda, Margaret, Olive, Eunice, and Henry.

Henry Hibbard was born December 29, 1790; died upon the place, where he spent the greater part of his life, December 31, 1877.

*Hugh Cavanaugh*, an Irishman, came to the township in about 1830, and purchased lands of Freeman Wilcox, ad-

joining the "Frisbie improvements," where he resided until the close of his life, a few years since.

*Daniel Ormsby*, born 1801, removed from Connecticut to Albany in 1831. He settled upon the place now owned by Peter Gibbs, where he resided until the time of his death—July, 1858. In 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Rhoda Potter, now the widow Burdick.

*William Sharp* had heard most glowing accounts of the "new country of the West, where a home and a fortune could soon be earned." Already two brothers-in-law had settled in that country, and now, he had concluded to go also. Loading his household goods in a sleigh, he started with his family in January, 1832. After a residence of about two years in the township, he purchased a piece of land, (1834), built a log house, moved in, and began clearing up his farm, upon which he died April 4, 1859. This property is now owned by John Hanson, of Monroe, and is known as the "Sharp place." William Sharp was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 15, 1785. He served in the war of 1812. December 2, 1820, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan, daughter of Eliphalet and Sarah Ormsby, of Windham, Connecticut. Susan Sharp, born May 29, 1796, yet survives her husband, and is the eldest person residing in Albany. She has hardly been out of the town since she came in. Being possessed of considerable mental and physical vigor, her life may be prolonged many years. The children of William and Susan Sharp were—

Julia, (Mrs. Dyer Ormsby); Marian, (Mrs. Myron Wilcox;) William, Jerusha; Jane, (Mrs. Benjamin Vandike.)

*Peter Sterigere*, having learned that "the backwoods people were unselfish, dwelling together in 'brotherly love,' and on the same level," concluded to take up his abode with them. Accordingly, in 1834, loading such effects as he possessed, in a one-horse lumber wagon, with his wife and five children, he set out from Philadelphia for northern Pennsylvania, with no definite point in view. Fate brought him into Albany, and soon after his arrival there, he purchased a piece of land of Freeman Wilcox, the same now being occupied by Adam Murphy. Mr. Sterigere was a blacksmith by occupation, and a skillful workman. He was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and removed from there to Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade. For some years previous to his death, he was engaged in the mercantile business. His demise occurred December 6, 1865, at the age of sixty-five years, eleven months, and fourteen days. His wife, "Mary," died May 5, 1879, aged eighty-one years, two months, and seven days. Unto Peter and Mary Sterigere were born—

Elizabeth, (Mrs William F. Cole); John, Augustus, William; Mary, (Mrs. Benjamin Jones); George, and Stephen D., the last named, being at present, a member of the State Legislature.

*George Miller*, born in Ireland, May 8, 1796, emigrated to Albany with his family, in the spring of 1834, from Connecticut. He purchased Jacob Miller's farm, and lived thereon, until the time of his demise, January 29, 1880. His son, James, now occupies the place.

Mrs. Miller, *nee* Miss Aury Porter, was born December

19, 1802; died July 14, 1871. Unto George and Aury Miller were born—

Mary, George P., John W., and James H. George Miller was no relation to Daniel Miller.

Between 1840 and 1850, *Chauncey Corbin* came in from Warren township, (1843), and purchased where Benjamin Hamilton began. The place is now occupied by Mr. Corbin's son, William.

*Deacon James Allen*, and *Silas Moon* came in together from Peterborough, N. H., and located on "Moon street," (1842.)

*Andrew Waltman* came in from Huntington in 1841, but went West in 1844, and died there.

*John Mathews*, a native of New Jersey, removed from Luzerne county in 1843. In 1866 he sold his farm and went to Overton, where he still resides.

The Burdicks, Johnathan, Daniel, Elijah, and Thurston, came in from the State of New York; also Ebenezer R. Jones, James Jones, Lorenzo Jones, Barton Allen, the Eldreds, Paul P. Green, and others.

The first impulse to Albany's growth, *the building of the Berwick and Tioga turnpike*, has only partly been given. The *Berwick* turnpike was built by a chartered company. It began a mile from Berwick, Pa., and ran to the State line, and hence was known as the "Berwick and Tioga turnpike." Andrew Shiner, a Quaker, had contracted to build the road over the North mountain, in 1817; and having completed this, he contracted to build forty miles further, at the rate of $1150 per mile, with extra pay for the bridges, and to take half his pay in land, at $2 dollars

per acre. He sub-let the job in sections to parties, as would suit their convenience. Those who had sub-contracts, beginning at the north of the township were:

Freeman and Sheffield Wilcox, two and one-half miles; Daniel Miller, one mile; William Miller, one-half mile; Shadrach Miller, one-half mile; Mathias Vanloon, one mile; John Fogerty, one mile.

The road was constructed through Albany township in 1818–19. The turnpike was projected by those who had large bodies of land, for the purpose of opening their lands to the settlers. The State made a grant of $575.00 worth of land at two dollars per acre, per mile of road, to the company, which was just half the contract price of building the same.

The sub-contractors took jobs upon the road at eight hundred dollars per mile, and were to take one-half their pay in land at $4 per acre. By this means many of the settlers secured their farms, and had money to expend in making improvements, erecting mills, etc. Others also came in and worked upon the turnpike, and remained after its completion. A thoroughfare being established, Albany was an accessible point, and a large number of settlers soon came, as a result.

The road was a constant expense and annoyance. Many objected to paying their toll, and would tear down the gates, and otherwise commit depredations. Accordingly the company forfeited their charter, and finally abandoned the enterprise about September, 1847, since which time it has been a public road.

The *second impetus* which Albany received, was the establishment of the oar and handle factory at New Albany, by I. L. Quinby, of Wayne county, Pa., in 1854. He purchased white ash timber in large quantities, paying the cash, or in grain or goods out of his store. His establishment employed from twenty to thirty men and boys, who otherwise would have been out of employment. The times were hard, and there was no work, or anything which the people could convert into money. Quinby was a god-send to Albany in '54 and '55, and in the words of another, "he fed the people, and kept them from starving." His enterprise gave the people employment, brought money to the town, induced emigration, encouraged the settlers, and consequently made homes happy, and did much to develop the country. Unfortunately, Mr. Quinby had to draw the articles of his manufacture to Waverly, N. Y., before they could be shipped, and his money gotten out. His papers became due, and were pressed by the holders, the consequence being his financial embarrassment.

After the failure of Quinby in the winter of 1855, a man by the name of Dodge came in from Boston, Massachusetts, leased the factory, and manufactured boat-oars from the fall of 1856 to June 1857. In the Winter of 1859, William Lancaster, of Wayne county, bought out the concern, and gave attention to the manufacture of handles. After three years, he moved a part of the machinery to the Cape, and sold the balance and the building, operations thereafter never being resumed. C. W. Davis and L. L. Howell came in with Mr. Quinby, and are residents of the town.

Mr. Davis says: "There is only one person residing within the limits of New Albany borough, who was there in 1854, namely, Wells Wilcox."

*The return of the Boys in Blue in* 1865, brought back a lot of sober-minded men, who went to work earnestly, and invested in farms, the money which they had so dearly earned. They had learned to appreciate a home, from their many hardships, and sufferings, and each strove to have a cottage of his own. The times were good, and all got along nicely. Albany's most progressive era, in every department, dates from the close of the civil war.

*The construction of the State Line and Suillivan Railroad* through Albany, from 1865 to '70, gave employment to the laboring classes, and made a home market for a considerable quantity of the fruits of the farm.

Upon the completion of the road, Albany was brought nearer the markets, with quicker sales and better prices for her produce. Lumbering, at once became an important industry, and has brought much money to the town during the past fifteen years.

### HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Circumstances required the pioneers to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common *habiliments* were pantaloons and dresses, made from flax, for summer wear, and from wool for winter. "Buckskin trousers" were in fashion, and were not unfrequently worn by the men and boys. Some wore deer skin coats, but most had "round-abouts," or as an old gentleman expressed it, "a coat without the tail."

Calico was less common than silk is now, and cost seventy-five cents per yard. She that could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material, wore "an extravgant garment." "The fashion was petticoats and short gowns." Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached, and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys.

The women wore handkerchiefs, as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. It was not a strange occurrence to see a young lady, with her shoes and stockings in her hand, and a handkerchief about her head, while on her way to "meeting," in the log school house, or at some neighbor's cabin. When upon nearing the place of worship, she would sit down by the road-side and dress her feet. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had.

The boys had hats and caps, made by their mothers, from woolen cloth or straw, and sometimes, perhaps, from raccoon skins. Some wore knit caps, also, until "seal-skin caps," as they were called, came in fashion.

Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread.

Nearly every wife had her spinning-wheel and loom, and manufactured her own cloth, while Mrs. Daniel Miller wove for the balance of the neighborhood. Each did her own coloring, and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or "witch hazel" was used for dying purposes, also log-wood and smart weed. Copperas, alum, and sorrel were used to set the colors.

During the summer season the boys, girls and women, generally, went barefooted, as did some of the men. Rattle-snakes were without number, and were a great dread to the boys, when in search of the cows. One old gentleman remarked: "I was more afraid of them, than I was of bears." It is stated that Freeman Wilcox, frequently went bear-hunting, barefooted, and did not mind the brush and briars much. In the winter shoes with leggins were worn. Mr. Ladd was the shoemaker of those days.

But few of the men had a "dress-up" suit. This consisted of *knee-breeches*, ornamented with buckles, long stockings, made from cotton, wool or silk, and shoes with buckles. Horatio Ladd wore a "dress-up."

The food of the pioneers was coarse, and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat, with potatoes. The last were generally baked in the fire-place, by covering them with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had in abundance, for the killing, and brook trout for the catching. Deer and bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Hogs were raised and fatted upon beech nuts.

Stoves were not in use, and baking was done in fire-places, and stone bake ovens. The raw material, for bread and cake, was prepared and put in the *bake-kettle*, a low, kettle-shaped iron pot with a cover, which was placed over the coals on the hearth-stone. Coals were also placed upon the cover that the baking would be more evenly

done. The bake-kettle remained in use for some years, when it was supplanted by the *tin oven.*

Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corn-cobs were burned to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple syrup and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat.

Browned rye, peas, beech-nuts and chestnuts were substituted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans' root, spice-bush, sweet fern, pansy, and hemlock boughs, for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly, and could only rarely be afforded, when the "good mothers" had company.

Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sickness, and each had its specific cure. For instance, elder-blow, catnip, and wormwood, were used for children, and boneset, pennyroyal, etc., for adults.

*Greased paper*, hung over an opening in the wall, afforded light for the cabins in the daytime. At night they were illuminated by the light given out from the huge fire-places, and pitch pine splinters, stuck into the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the mothers to sew, spin, and weave by; for the fathers to make and mend shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons.

A supply of pitch pine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat, raccoon fat, bear's fat and lard were some times used for illuminating purposes, but not frequently.

*Tallow lamps* were finally introduced, and were used when tallow could be had, or lard spared. They were a cup-like construction, to contain animal fats, and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick, (called a "slut,") was dropped into the cup, and the other end, which hung out, was lighted.

*Tallow candles*, next followed, and subsequenly lamps for burning coal oil.

The time of day was determined by "sun-marks," or "noon-marks," upon the door or window-frame. Freeman and Rowland Wilcox, and Dyer Ormsby were among the first to have clocks.

Matches had not yet been invented, and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel, or the back of a jack-knife, together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of *punk*, an inflammable substance, formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply.

Wooden pails were substituted for tin, and the neighborhood supplied in this line by Samuel Smith. Wooden plates, (called "treanchers,") bowls, etc., were sometimes used ; also pewter plates, spoons, and other table pieces. Wells Wilcox remarked: "Father run out of ammunition, and made up all of mother's pewter ware into bullets."

Sap troughs were used for cradles, and brooms were made out of a yellow birch, or water-beech sticks.

Farming implements were very imperfect, as compared with those of modern invention. A plow was used with one handle, and a wooden mould board ; a crotched sapling with holes bored through, and supplied with wooden pins, answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes

"brushed in," by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground; pitch-forks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths, and were very clumsy articles; grain was threshed with flails, and cleaned by shaking it with a "hand-fan," a very laborious task.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain, and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the stack by placing a bunch or more upon a brush, which formed a sort of sled; and not unfrequently carried by two men, for some distance, by running two poles under a bunch, with a man at each end and between the poles.

*Logging and chopping bees* were common, and the men and boys most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came with their axes to to assist their neighbor in getting a start. "On such an occasion, a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance, for dinner and supper."

*Spinning bees* were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee, would distribute tow among her lady friends, and on a day set apart, they would bring in their skeins, and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-wink-em," and other games.

*Quilting and sewing parties* were common, and mothers and daughters, alike, came with their needles to assist their friend in need.

*Spelling schools* and *apple cuts* were more of a modern date, and *dancing* was the chief entertainment of the

young people. "Daniel Lyon was the violinist of those days."

Every mother taught her daughter to spin, weave, make garments, make bread, etc., and the young lady that showed herself the best skilled in those branches of housekeeping, was the first to find a suitor. How great the change! Courting is said to have been "short and sweet," and if a young swain afforded a horse he would take his lady love riding, by placing her on his horse behind himself.

The people took great delight in visiting each other, and would generally go on foot or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess, giving "the best the house afforded;" which was sometimes one thing, and sometimes another. The guest never forgot her knitting-work or sewing, and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, setting room and all. There were no *castes* then, and the old people say—"these were the happiest days we ever saw." There were no physicians for miles, and "one person was the others's doctor."

*Liquor* was always had in abundance at bees, raisings, etc., and was a very common drink—even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for twenty-five cents per gallon. Wells Wilcox says, "the first building raised in Albany, to my knowledge, where liquor was not furnished, was my horse-barn, and I could not see but what it went up just as well."

Hay was scarce and cattle fed largely upon *browse*—the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and bass-

wood. Cows roamed in the woods, and were found by the tinkle of the bells which they wore about their necks.

RELIGIOUS.

After the Ladds, Wilcoxes, and two or three other families had come into the township to live, they would convene at the house of "Deacon Ladd," (Ephraim, Sr.,) on Sundays, when he would read to them from *The Palladium*, a religious paper, containing sermons, a number of which he had brought with him from the East. The exercises were interspersed with singing and prayer, and sometimes speaking. The choir consisted of Mr. Ladd, and wife, and his son, Horatio. He sung tenor, Mrs. Ladd, "*tribble*," and Horatio bass. Mr. Ladd also taught the children verses of scripture, and had them rehearse. The little folks enjoyed their exercises, and were listened to with pride by their parents."

The Ladds were Presbyterians, and subsequently joined the class at Towanda. They secured the occasional services of *Rev. M. Miner York*, of Wysox, who preached for some years at Mr. Ladd's (Ephraim's) house. He began coming to the township in about 1808. The only other Presbyterian, who discoursed in the town, was *Elder King*, of Susquehanna county, a relative of the Ladds. King came about once a year, for a few years, and held services at the houses of Ephraim and Horatio Ladd.

THE METHODISTS.

The nucleus, from which this society has grown in Albany, was the conversion of Mrs. Freeman Wilcox, soon after she moved to the wilderness with her husband. "She had never made an open profession, and began to

realize that she was a sinner. Her conscience smote her, and she was downcast. Accordingly, she went to Deacon Ladd for council. He cheered her in the promises of Him who offereth salvation to sinners, and alone in the wilderness, she 'asked,' and 'received the blessings of God.' Through her arguments and prayers, she touched the heart of her husband, and won him to the army of Jesus."

*Rev. Elisha Cole* came in casually from Monroe, soon after Rev. Mr. York, and preached at the house of Freeman Wilcox. He was also frequently called to pronounce funeral obsequies.

*Rev. Mr. Pierce* was, perhaps, the first regular preacher into Albany, his visits thereto beginning in about 1810 or 1811. He was a circuit rider, and no circuit having yet been established through Albany, when making his rounds, he came in from Monroe every four weeks, preached, then returned. Services were held at the house of Freeman Wilcox, and all, irrespective of sect, turned out to hear him, whether he came on Sunday or during the week. Pierce preached for a year or two only.

*Daniel Wilcox* was among the early Methodist itinerants. He resided at Franklin, and came down the creek to Monroe, thence into Albany, with his saddle-bags on his arm. He preached at private houses, generally Freeman Wilcox's. He found his way into Overton, by marked trees, thence passed on to the Forks.

*Philetus Parkest*, of Canton, and *Rev. George Evins* (1825) also came in at an early day. Evins preached in the Court House at Towanda.

*Nathan Fellows* was a man of ability and eloquence, and became a presiding Elder. He was on the circuit at the time of the establishment of the parsonage at the Forks.

*Avery, DePew, Stocking*, and *Henry Wizner*, may also be classed among the pioneer preachers.

EARLY MEMBERS

were, next after, Freeman Wilcox and wife, Jemima Wilcox, (Mrs. Coolbaugh,) Elizabeth Lord, (Mrs. Rogers,) Maltiah Hatch and wife, John Nichols and wife, Mrs. Moses Miller, Mrs. Reynolds Babcock, Johnathan Frisbie, Timothy Coon, Jacob Miller and wife, Douglass Hatch, and others. In 1823 a *revival* was held, and about twenty conversions made, which was a large accession to the little flock. Next after private houses, meetings were held at school houses. A Methodist Episcopal house of worship was erected in New Albany village in 1869, and dedicated in 1870. The class there numbers about eighty members.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST

class was organized in the fall of 1829, at the house of Daniel Miller, by *Revs. Zepheniah Lane*, and *L. M. Rundall*, of Burlington, Pa., assisted by *Eliphalet Gustin, Esq.*, of the same place. It was a meeting of the quarterly conference, and Alexander Lane, then but eighteen years of age, was ordained a minister of the gospel. The members of the original class were, Daniel Miller and wife, Abraham Waltman and wife, Lovina, Daniel F., and Ora Miller, and John Bolitheo, (class leader.) Others joined soon afterward, among whom may be mentioned Peter Sterigere and wife. The summer and winter preceding the formation of the class, Rundall and Lane had been in

making proselytes to their faith. Meetings were held at first, at the house of Daniel Miller, then in the school house at Laddsburg, until the erection of the church edifice there in 1843. In 1853 the building was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1854. A second house of worship was erected on Hatch Hill in 1878. At the former place, there is a membership of forty-two, and at the latter, thirty-two.

The ministers on this charge have been, successively, as near as ascertainable: Bruce, Codding, Twiford, Eggleston, William Perkins, (1837), assisted by William A. Brown, John R. Smith, William Santee, T. L. Dodson, S. W. Allen, Alexander Lane, David Montross, Robert Baird, J. S. Ferguson, R. E. Gorman, Benjamin Jones, Samuel Homen, Mark E. Rude, George Williams, J. H. Pattock, G. R. Harvey, William Lutz, A. H. Spear, S. V. McVey, Richards, G. W. Sterigere, H. C. McDermott, Thomas Bateman, George Pope, E. R. Pitman, J. R. Botts, (1885.)

### THE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY

was organized in the log school house at Evergreen, November 24, 1838, by *Revs. Pentacost Sweet*, and *John Ellis*. The same day James Allen was made deacon, and Everett Vanloon, clerk. The class consisted of Henry Hibbard, Daniel Burdick, James Allen and wife, Susan; Everett Vanloon and wife, Elizabeth; Falley Larabee, and Thomas Larabee. The class has grown, and has a membership of forty. Meetings were held in the school house, until the erection of the church edifice at Evergreen in 1863. Sweet was the first regular minister.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized as the "Cherry Church," in 1846, and was so called from the fact that the greater portion of the members resided in Cherry township, where their meetings were generally held. In 1879 the name was changed to the Albany church. The first to preach the Baptist faith was *Rev. Davis Dimmock*, of Susquehanna county, as early as the spring of 1824, in the school house. He was succeeded by *Rev. William Lathrop*, who came in from Sullivan county, and preached for two or three years.

*Elder Lake*, also preached a few times in the school house, at an early day. Other early ministers were—

William McKown, (1852), Nathan Callender, (1854–'61), T. E. Philips, (1865), and Benjamin Jones.

After a few years, the place of holding meetings was changed from Campbell school house to the school house on Hibbard Hill, then to the church at that place, and subsequently to the hall at New Albany, and, finally to the church erected at New Albany, in 1882. This denomination has a membership of forty-seven. The first from Albany to join this church were—

Mrs. Wells Wilcox, Mrs. Rhoda Burdick, Williams Lee and wife, and Benjamin Jones and wife.

EDUCATIONAL.

Before schools were established in the town, parents wishing to give their children the advantages of acquiring an education, in a few cases, sent them to Wysox and Monroe for a few weeks in the year. *The first schools* taught in the township, were *night schools*, and were taught by Ephraim Ladd and his sons, Horatio and

Charles W. · Not only the young of the neighborhood congregated at some neighbor's houseto acquire the rudiments of an education, but even Freeman and Sheffield Wilcox, wishing to become more proficient in *reading* and *writing*, joined with them, and followed their *copies* like regular school boys.

*Philinda Alden*, of Monroe, in about the winter of 1812–13, taught a school of two or three months at the house of Ephraim Ladd. The school ma'am subsequently married Warner Ladd. In 1813 or '14, a one story, log school house, about 18x21 feet was built near the "willow tree," having seats constructed out of slabs and set upon legs. A school was kept the same summer, and *Anna Luce* was undoubtedly the first teacher. Charlotte Ormsby, who was one of her pupils, remembers some of her erroneous teaching, and frequently corrected her. "She taught that 'Mr.' stood for 'Mars.'" The next to teach in this building was *Mrs. Amasa Kellogg* in 1814 or '15.

*Hannah Mosier*, who had taught one summer in Freeman Wilcox's barn, taught in the log school house before 1819. In that year *Charlotte Ormsby* taught a school there, and referring to her experience, says: "Benjamin Wilcox came to school for the first time, and the first day learned nearly all of his letters."

In about 1821 a second log school house was built on the opposite side of the road, near the turnpike, which together with Moses Miller's snug log house, were used for school purposes, until the erection of the framed school house, which stood in the vale above the road, where the turn is made to Lantz's mill. This was known as the

"Campbell school house," and for many years was used for educational and religious purposes. It was built between 1830–35. *Moses Kellogg* and *David Goodwin* were also among the first teachers. Goodwin was a noted surveyor, and also did some preaching.

Albany township, including New Albany borough, supports ten schools, or one to every 175 inhabitants, and pays annually for teachers' services $1300. By the report of 1883, 241 males, and 235 females were enrolled.

### MEDICAL.

As already stated, one person was the other's doctor, and only in extreme cases was a physician called. Herbs and roots were used for medicinal purposes, and sometimes a "hemlock sweat" was taken. Wells Wilcox, who was "doctor boy" for the neighborhood, says: "At first I was required to go to Wysox for Doctor Warner, and crossed the river at Meansville. Subsequently Doctors Weston and Huston came in and located at Towanda, and were employed instead. The occasional services of Dr. Miles, who lived a couple of miles below Monroeton, on the east side of the creek, and of Dr. Ingham, were secured."

*Doctor Dexter* was, perhaps, the first to locate in the town, and had rooms at the house of Freeman Wilcox. He was also a cigar-maker. Other early physicians to locate in the town were Doctors Dartt, E. P. Allen, Gillett, and McCrarey.

### MILLS.

The first settlers, many times, were required to go to Monroe and procure grain of the farmers, giving work in exchange. Before mills were established in the township,

they went to Fowler's mill in Monroe, to get their small grists ground. These were taken on horse back, or with the ox-team and sled. The first grist mill in the township, as previously stated, was erected by Daniel Miller in about 1810.

The first mill of any considerable importance was built where Lantz and Fawcett's mill now is, by C. F. Wells and John Campbell, Sr., in about 1842. It was destroyed by fire in 1850. John Campbell, Jr., built a second mill on the same site in 1853, and is yet in operation, steam power and other improvements having been added by the present proprietors.

The first lumber used in the township was brought from Fowler's mill, in Monroe.

*The first saw mill* in Albany was erected on the site of the "old French mill," by Daniel Miller, in about 1809 or '10. The Wilcoxes built their mill in 1820, and subsequently many mills have been erected in the township.

STORES.

Before goods were brought in, trading was done at Jacob Bowman's, near the mouth of the Towanda creek, and later, at Monroeton, and at Sam Jackson's at Dushore. Money was very scarce, and the people had but few products to exchange for goods. Peltry, maple sugar, and pine shingles were their main dependence in procuring immediate necessities.

THE YANKEE PEDDLARS

seventy years ago, were not regarded as bores, as they now are, but on the contrary their coming was heralded with delight by the settlers of the backwoods. In this primi-

tive period, the settlement was too weak, financially, to support a store, and indispensible articles, which to procure would necessitate a journey of several miles, were furnished by these "knights of the pack." Some drove, and would receive maple sugar, peltry, deer's horns, and linen cloth in exchange for their goods.

*The first merchandise* was brought to the township by Rowland Wilcox, (2nd,) from Berwick, in about 1833, and offered for sale at his store, which stood about thirty feet south of Wilcox's hotel. He kept a general assortment, for four or five years, when the building and contents were destroyed by fire.

Peter Sterigere opened a small store on the place now occupied by his son, George, in 1846, and continued in business for about three years. The first store within the bounds of New Albany borough, was opened in 1850, by Freeman Wilcox, on the ground now occupied by G. P. Allen. He was succeeded by Daniel Kellogg & Co., Orlando Heverly, Quinby, the Lancasters, and S. D. Sterigere, (1862.) Between 1850–60, Misses Josepha and Emily Wilcox also kept a general store in the stone house, together with millinery goods.

HOTELS.

The first public house was opened for the entertainment of the traveling public in 1822, by Sheffield Wilcox, Jr. In the following year, Daniel Miller and Rowland Wilcox were also licensed to keep taverns. After the opening of the turnpike, many emigrants and drovers with their stock passed through Albany, and would stop for accommodations. "Tavern keeping caught considerable cash,

and was, in consequence, engaged in by many. The Wilcoxes had their houses within a half mile of each other."

POST-OFFICES.

Before an office was established in Albany, the people were required to go to Towanda and Monroeton after their mail. In 1819 or '20 the *Albany* post office was established, and Warner Ladd made postmaster. He kept the office at his residence—the old stone house. The mail was at first brought in by a *footman*, or on horse back, once a week. In about 1821 a stage line was opened between Newtown and Berwick. One Dodson drove a four-horse coach, and carried the mail, which was delivered once a week, from both the north and south.

"About the only papers received at the office, were those sent by the politicians and office-seekers." "In those days the postage was paid by the one receiving the parcel—the price varying in proportion to the distance the letter was sent. Double letters were fifty cents, and others from six to twenty-five cents. The price on papers, out of the county, was one cent."

Mr. Ladd was succeeded in office by Wells Wilcox, who was postmaster from 1832 to '49. Horatio Ladd then held the office for a number of years. He was followed by Benjamin Wilcox, and he by Amasa Heverly. Heverly was succeeded by S. D. Sterigere, and the office removed to New Albany, where it has ever since been kept. S. S. Ormsby is the present incumbent.

May 11, 1850, the *Laddsburg* office was established with Peter Sterigere postmaster. He kept the office at his house on the place now occupied by Augustus Sterigere.

The office was subsequently moved to "Miller's," whence the place takes its name. A third postoffice was established as *Evergreen*, February 9, 1871. William Allen was the first postmaster and kept the office at his house. Upon the removal of the office to "Hibbard Hill," its name was extended to the surrounding community.

ROADS.

The first road into Albany was made by the French before the year 1800. In 1800–1 the pioneers followed up the South Branch, and cut their own road. The early settlers found their way into Overton by foot-paths up Bahr creek, and over across Hatch Hill, (nearly the same as the road now traveled.) The construction of the turnpike (1818–19), was the great out-let.

FIRST THINGS.

The *first birth*—Eliza, daughter of Horatio Ladd, June 20, 1805.

The *first death*—John C., son of Ephraim Ladd, May 16, 1804.

The *first male born*—Hiram S., son of Freeman Wilcox, August 13, 1807.

The *first marriage*—Lydia, daughter of Ephraim Ladd, to Truman Holcomb, of LeRoy, at the home of the bride's parents, between 1810 and '13.

The *first married person to die*—Mrs. Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., October 29, 1813.

The *first orchard* was started by Ephraim Ladd soon after he came into Albany, on the flats of Wells Wilcox. He also had a nursery. Trees of the original orchard are

yet standing, and bear fruit. The Wilcoxes were the next to set out orchards.

The *first framed building*—a barn, as early as 1813, erected by Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., yet standing on the place of P. D. Wilcox. The lumber was drawn from Fowler's, and the frame, including rafters and plank for the floors, were all hewed.

The *first framed house*, erected in 1814 by Rowland Wilcox, opposite the present residence of W. H. Rhodes. The next framed houses were those of Daniel Miller and Horatio Ladd in 1819.

The *first Sabbath schools* were taught by Ephraim Ladd at his own home in the infancy of the settlement. He instructed both the old and young.

The *first assessment* was taken in the fall of 1824, by Freeman Wilcox. The highest property owners were assessed as follows: Sheffield Wilcox, $893; Rowland Wilcox, $889; Daniel Miller, $664; Freeman Wilcox, $617; Ralph Peters, $405; Ephraim Ladd and son, Ephraim, $203. Fifty-two oxen and nineteen horses were reported.

The *first to experience religion* were Mrs. Freeman Wilcox and husband.

The *first Justice-of-the-Peace*—Dyer Ormsby, appointed March 27, 1824.

### ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

Before Albany was set off from Asylum, her citizens were required to go several miles, over on the river, in the last named township, to vote. The first election held in Albany was a State election, October 14, 1824, at the house of Freeman Wilcox. The following were appointed a

board to conduct the election: Judges. Freeman Wilcox, Dyer Ormsby, Jacob Miller; Inspector, Rowland Wilcox; Clerks, Horatio Ladd, Ephraim Ladd, Jr. The names of those that voted at said election, were recorded by the clerks, as follows:

Sheffield Wilcox, Williams Lee, Robert Potter, Andrew McEntire, Benjamin Corson, Ephraim Ladd, Jr., Rowland Wilcox, Jacob Miller, Dyer Ormsby, Freeman Wilcox, John Fogerty, Horatio Ladd, Daniel Miller, Charles W. Ladd, Daniel Heverly, Moses A. Ladd, William Miller, Elisha Harris, Maltiah Hatch, Jacob Eddy, John Nichols, Mathias Vanloon, Mathias Scriven, Moses Miller, Timothy Coon, Simeon Chapman, Stephen Edwards, David Sabin, Elezer Sweet, John Heverly, Daniel Heverly, Jr., Henry Sherman, Mathias Scriven, Jr., James Lee. Ralph Peters, Samuel Smith.

For President, Andrew Jackson, (Dem.) had————; John Q. Adams, (N. R.,) had 14.

The first township election was held in February, 1825. The officers selected were:

Constables. { Freeman Wilcox, Elisha Harris.

Supervisors. { Rowland Wilcox, Williams Lee.

Freeholders. { Freeman Wilcox, Samuel Smith, Ralph Peters.

Overseers of Poor. { Jacob Miller, Daniel Miller.

Town Clerk. { Dyer Ormsby.

School men. { Ralph Peters
Seth Stevens,
Ephraim Ladd, Jr.

After some few years the place of holding elections was changed from the house of Freeman Wilcox to the school house at Miller's, (Laddsburg), to accommodate those living in the south-eastern part of the town, (then Wilmot.) Again the place of holding elections was changed to Campbell's school house, near where the flouring mill of Lantz and Fawcett now is. After five or six years here, a change was again made to the house of Horatio Ladd, and subsequently to Bahr school house, where elections are now held.

The officers of Albany for 1885, are:

Judge of Election. { R. H. Richards.

Inspectors. { J. H. Teeter,
James Cavenaugh.

Commissioners. { H. D. Wilcox,
H. H. Corson,
William Hewitt.

Justices-of-the-Peace. { E. R. Jones,
James Terry.

Constable and Collector of Taxes. { J. M. Jones.

Assessor. { Isaac Babcock.

Asst. Assessors. { A. J. Edsall,
Emanuel Robinson.

Auditors. { H. P. Jones,
A. E. Benjamin,
Joseph Waltman.

Treasurer, S. M. White.

Town Clerk, N. L. Miller.

School Directors. { A. A. Waltman, C. A. Plummer, Miller Smith, A. E. Benjamin, O. U. Emory, Charles Brown.

At the last general election, November, 1884, the vote was as follows:

For President, James G. Blaine, (Rep.,) had 202; Grover Cleveland, (Dem.,) had 98; John P. St. John, (Proh.,) had 11; Benjamin F. Butler, (Greenback), 3.

COUNTY OFFICERS,

elected from Albany, were—

Benjamin Wilcox, Treasurer, 1851; C. H. Corbin, Auditor, 1863; J. T. Hested, Auditor, 1881; S. D. Sterigere, Representative, 1884.

WHERE THE PIONEERS ARE BURIED.—THE WILCOX'S GROUNDS.

The first grave was that of "Charlotte," infant daughter of Sheffield and Charlotte Wilcox, April 15, 1806; Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., and wife; Rowland Wilcox and wife; Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., and wife; David Sabin and wife; Benjamin Corson and wife; James Wilcox and wife; Robert Potter.

NEW ALBANY CEMETERY.

The first grave was made for a child of Freeman Wilcox in about 1818. Freeman Wilcox and wife; Hiram S. Wilcox and wife; William Sharp; Dyer Ormsby; Daniel Ormsby.

HATCH HILL CEMETERY.

Moses Miller and wife; Maltiah Hatch and wife; Douglass Hatch and wife; John Hatch.

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Williams Lee and wife; Simeon Chapman and wife Henry Hibbard and wife.

LADDSBURG CEMETERY.

Daniel Miller and wife; Horatio Ladd and wife; Abraham Waltman and wife; Peter Sterigere and wife; Samuel Smith and wife; George Miller and wife; William Miller and wife.

It is quite certain that the French had used these same grounds for sepulchral purposes, as coffins have been found in digging graves, lying north and south, the French mode of burial.

As already stated, C. W. Ladd and wife, John C. Ladd and children of the Ladd family, are buried near the railroad, on the place of Wells Wilcox.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The last panther hunt was in about 1857, by a party consisting of Sheffield Wilcox, Benjamin Wilcox, Port Wilcox and Edward Wilcox. On the mountain back of Sweet's, the animal which they had tracked all day, was finally treed, and dispatched by Port Wilcox. For a space of thirty years preceding this event, a panther had not been killed in Albany.

Rowland Wilcox was drawn as a juror from Asylum township in 1823.

After the introduction of the better qualities of gunpowder, it was called "blue lightning" by the old hunters.

The oldest residents of the town are—

*Mrs. Susan Sharp*, born May, 1796. Her life, embracing the time of the administrations of all the Presidents.

*Mrs. William Tallady*, born October, 1801. Mother of twenty-one children, and at present, a very active old lady.

*Mrs. Charlotte Ormsby*, born May, 1802.

*Moses A. Ladd*, born July, 1802.

*Wells Wilcox*, born September, 1804.

*William Tallady*, born 1806.

Whisky was a common beverage fifty years ago, and a supply was always put in before the minister came that he might be stimulated after a tiresome journey. He looked for it, which if he did not get, he considered rude treatment.

### NEW ALBANY

is one of the most rapid growing villages in the county, and is located in a pleasant valley on the State Line and Sullivan Railroad, thirteen miles from Towanda. Being the natural out-let of a large scope of country, the town has a thriving trade in general merchandise and farm produce. It is also an important point in the shipment of lumber, bark, ties, etc. The population numbers over 300 souls, nearly one-half of which have been added since 1880, (219.) Among the features of especial note, is the commendable pride the people have in their school.

The village was laid out in town-plats in 1866, by John Campbell, and the first lot sold to Ralph Stevens. In 1868 it was re-platted, and extended in 1869. The village is within the bounds of "New Albany borough," which was incorporated in December, 1879.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

*General Merchants.* F. P. Corcoran, established July, 1874. Keerler & Co., successors to S. D. Sterigere & Co., established August, 1884.

*Dealers in Hardware, etc.* Campbell Bros., established April, 1852.

*Harness-making.* A. L. Smith, established October, 1880.

*Groceries, Notions, etc.* — Maurice Brink, established March, 1883.

*Groceries, Notions, etc.* Maurice Waltman, established April, 1885.

*Watch-repairing and Tonsorial Artist.*—J. Waldo Miller.

*Dress-making and Millinery.*—Miss Maria Hoffa; McConnell & Hall.

*Dress-making.*—Miss Emma Campbell.

*Livery.*—C. L. Kenyon.

*Meat-market.*—H. A. Smith.

*Wagon-making.*—E. S. Sturdevant and R. S. Sabin.

*Blacksmithing.*—Philo Finch, John Drake, G. P. Allen.

*Manufacturers of Flour, Feed, etc.*—A. B. Hubler and Lantz and Fawcett.

*Manufacturer of Lumber.*—J. W. Wilcox.

*Cooperage.*—W. O. Demarest.

*Hotels.*—Maurice Kellogg & J. W. Wilcox, and LeRoy Haverly.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—T. E. Philips, pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.—O. N. Hinman, pastor.

PHYSICIANS.

D. W. Harshbarger, C. H. Planck, W. F. Harshbarger.

OFFICERS.

Post-master, S. S. Ormsby.

Burgess, O. D. Campbell.

Council. Wells Wilcox, J. W. Wilcox, F. A. Caster, Almon English, A. M. Estall, A. L. Smith.

Secretary, W. G. Campbell.

Justices-of-the-Peace. F. N. Wilcox, George Nichols.

School Directors. B. W. Wilcox, President, D. W. Harshbarger, Secretary, William Bahr, Treasurer, Amasa Heverly, J. W. Wilcox, E. S. Keeler.

Assessor, J. G. Sax.

Asst. Assessors. B. W. Wilcox, R. S. Sabin.

Auditors. W. F. Harshbarger, F. P. Corcoran, M. E. Davis.

Constable, Alexander English.

High Constable, Frank Davidson.

Board of Election. Joseph Campbell, Judge, C. C. Wood, Inspector. Other not yet chosen—tie.

Station Agent and Operator, A. D. McHenry, located June, 1883.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.; G. A. R.; I. O. O. G. F. History see elsewhere.

NOTES.

A graded school building, (two stories), is under course of erection, and will be ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term.

Near the village, S. D. Sterigere has his pic-nic grounds, dancing pavillion, etc.

The first borough election was held February 17, 1880, at the I. O. O. F. Hall, and J. M. Wilcox, (Judge), S. S. Ormsby and John Heverly, (Inspectors), were appointed a board to couduct the election. At said clection the following officers were chosen:

Burgess, S. D. Sterigere.

Council. B. W. Wilcox, J. W. Wilcox, J. G. Sax, S. S Ormsby, A. B. Hubler, F. P. Corcoran.

Secretary, C. H. Planck.

Justices-of-the-Peace. Amasa Heverly, F. N. Wilcox.

School Directors. D. W. Harshbarger, President, B. W. Wilcox, Secretary, William Bahr, Treasurer, LeRoy Heverly, Philo Finch, S. D. Sterigere.

Assessor, B. W. Wilcox.

Constable, W. W. Magee.

High Constable, George Caster

Auditors { J. C. Fowler, G. W. Plummer, Joseph Campbell

Judge of Election, A. Lee.

Inspectors. { F. A. Caster, E. Sturdevant.

Overseers of Poor. { D. W. Harshbarger, L. M Mingos.

At the November election of 1880, (Presidential), the vote was: James A. Garfield, (Rep.,) 42; W. S. Hancock, (Dem.,) 8.

At the second Presidential election, (1884), James G. Blaine, (Rep.,) had 51; Grover Cleveland, (Dem.,) 8; John P. St. John, (Proh.,) 5; B. F. Butler, (Greenback), 1.

*New Albany Lodge No.* 682, *I. O. O. F.*, was chartered November 16, 1839, and the following were the charter members and officers:

G. W. Burdick, N. G.; G. H. Kendall, V. G.; S. D. Sterigere, Secretary; D. W. Harshbarger, A. S.; M. L. Moon, Treasurer; Melvin Corson, Darius Green, Benjamin Jones, G. P. Miller, W. L. Kenyon, Oliver Allen, A. B. Hubler, W. H. Rumsey, G. W. Caster, U. Lee, M. F. Mathews, C. A. Moon, N. H. Watson, C. S. Davis, H. J. Ladd.

This is one of the most substantial lodges in the county, and has a membership of fifty. Each meeting being well attended, expresses the love and interest the members have for the Order.

The present officers are C. C. Wood, N. G.; J. E. Waltman, V. G.; Almon English, Secretary; E. F. Caster, A. S.; S. D. Sterigere, Treasurer.

*New Albany Lodge I. O. of G. T., No.* 1064, was chartered December 14, 1874. The charter members and officers were:

J. B. Sterigere, W. C. T.; Caroline Heverly, W. V. T.; G. W. Sterigere, W. Chap.; A. M. Estall, W. Sec'y.; Mary Heverly, W. A. Sec.; F. A. Caster, W. F. Sec.; Isaac Wilcox. W. Treas.; Elmer Corson, W. M.; C. O. Harshbarger, W. D. M.; Martha Brink, W. I. G.; G. H. Lewis, W. O. G.; L. A. McConnell, W. R. H. S.; C. E. Estall, W. L. H. S.; Mary Sterigere, John Estall, John W. Miller, E. G. McConnell, Edward Campbell, Mary E. Sterigere, S. L. Coffin.

*Swart's Post No.* 72 *G. A. R.*, was chartered June 28, 1877, Some of the objects of the Order are: To keep bright the memories of the past, the scenes of camp life, the battle field, and the march; to meet in soldierly love and promote cordial friendship, fraternity and indissoluble union among themselves; to extend benevolent aid to those of the Society whose circumstances might require it, and to the widow and orphans.

The following were the original members and officers: R. H. Richards, Com.; S. S. Ormsby, Sen. V. Com.; Adrial Lee, Jun. V. Com.; James Terry, O. O. D.; Warren Ayer, Qr. M.; John Grant, S'rgn.; Robert Hatch, Chap.; Seneca Hatch, O. O. D.; Orin U. Emory, Adj't.; Alfred Sreevey, Serg't. Maj.; Harpin Vanloon, Q. M. Serg't.; Isaac Babcock, John H. Teeter, D. B. Palmer, J. C. Teeter, T. V. Brown, Alexander English, W. A. Parrish, A. J. Edsall, L. T. Smith, Nelson Sherman, Harry Chilson, Joseph Campbell.

LADDSBURG

is a quiet hamlet of seventy-five persons, in the midst of an enterprising, farming locality, two miles south of New Albany, on the State Line and Sullivan Railroad. The place contains a general store, stocked by Hested and Kenyon, under the management of F. A. Caster, and is doing a good business. Ralph Stevens is engaged in the manufacture of flour, feed, etc.; and F. R. Miller in wagon repairing and blacksmithing.

The village takes its name from the postoffice which was established as "Laddsburg" in 1850, and kept at the house of Peter Sterigere, about three-quarters of a mile from the village of New Albany—"the home of the Ladds." Upon the removal of the office to "Millers," its name was applied to the whole neighborhood. and the original one, (Millers), dropped. Daniel Miller was the first settler in this locality, and his son, Russell, was the first to engage in the mercantile business. He erected the present store building, and began selling goods in about 1864. Thomas and John Quick were associated with him for a short time. Joseph T. Hested subsequently became a partner, and finally the sole owner of the concern, continuing the business until December, 1884, when W. L. Kenyon was made a partner. The place also affords a church edifice and school building. About three-quarters of a mile south of the village are located the Eilenberger trout ponds and grove. The ponds were begun in 1869, and supplied with trout in the spring of 1871. At present, more especial attention is being given to the culture of German carp. In 1880 Mr. S. B. Eilenberger fitted up a

grove in connection with his ponds, and has furnished it with dancing pavillions, swings, etc., which fully meet the wants of the gay pleasure-seeker. The place is growing in popularily, and is visited annually by many picnic parties.

### EVERGREEN

is located in a pleasant farming locality, two miles northeast of New Albany, and has a population of seventy persons. The points of business are:

*General Store.*—S. M. White, established 1881.

*Drugs and Notions.*—C. E. White.

*Wagon-making.*—A. J. Edsall.

*Harness-making.*—H. B. Osborn.

*Blacksmithing.*—C. E. White.

The place also contains a fishery, the property of Orson Hibbard, built in 1883, a church edifice and school building.

Evergreen was formerly known as "Hibbard Hill," but became Evergreen upon the location of the postoffice there. The present post-master is S. M. White.

### CENTERS.

For several years the people for miles around, gathered at Wilcox's to participate in the sports of early days. "Miller's" and "Campbell's Mills" subsequently became "centers." At Miller's was a hotel, a grist, and saw mill and a school house where meetings, elections, etc., were held. The place of holding elections was finally changed to Campbell's Mills, where meetings were also held for several years. The establishment of the oar factory, stores,

etc., made New Albany the point of most importance, and is now, in consequence, "the great center of the town."

### ALBANY'S PATRIOTISM.

Represented *in the three great American conflicts.*

### REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

*Robert Potter* was a hero in the struggles for Independence.

### WAR OF 1812.

In the second war of American Independence a draft was ordered, and made in 1814. Horatio Ladd, C. W. Ladd, Daniel Miller, Freeman Wilcox, and Rowland Wilcox were drafted to defend Washington, but owing to the "law's delays," the draft was not made until it was too late for the men to be of any service. In October, at the mouth of the Towanda creek, they built a raft and went down the river to Wilkes-Barre, thence to Danville, where, after a month's absence, they were discharged. After the drafted men went away, it is stated, that Sheffield Wilcox Jr., was the only militiaman left in the township, the others being exempted from the draft on account of age and physical disabilities.

William Sharp, Johnathan Vandike, John Davidson, and Timothy Coon, four veterans of this war, became residents of the township, and their remains repose in Albany's soil.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

The loyalty that shown by "old Albany" in the dark days of disunion, was only equalled by *Armenia;* while Hatch Hill must be regarded as the *banner* district of Bradford county.

This school district furnished twenty-eight soldiers, every available man, or all but one, and more than it had voters. Of this number, nine died while in their country's service, and six others were wounded.

In 1860 the voting population of Albany was 210, the town furnishing one hundred and ninety-one men during the war.

The Albany boys were among the bravest and truest that wore the Blue. Upon many battle fields they did their flag honor, and covered themselves with glory, always leaving some of their number with the dead or wounded. Others met with a sadder fate, and suffered unto death the cruelties of rebel prisons. The sacred remains of a score of those gallant boys, lie bleaching in southern soil, while others come back maimed, or only to die of wounds or disease

> "Who love their country fight and die for her,
> Rear to themselves a lasting monument;
> Not with unhonored clay their dust is blent,
> The whole earth is their hallowed sepulcher."
>
> ALBANY'S BOYS IN BLUE,

Or those who enlisted from the township during the civil war.

*The Fiftieth Regiment P. V.* was recruited in the counties of Berks, Schuykill, Bradford, Susquenanna, Lancaster and Luzerne, and rendezvoued at Camp Curtain. Two companies from Bradford were in this regiment, Captain William H. Telford's (G.,) and Captain James B. Ingham's, (K.,) the first recruited at Towanda, and the other at Monroe. The regiment was organized September 25, 1861, by the choice of Benjamin C. Christ, of Schuylkill county

Colonel; Thomas S. Brenholtz, of Berks county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward Overton, Jr., of Bradford county, Major. The State colors were presented by Gov. Curtin, October 1.

ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THE 50TH P. V. PARTICIPATED.

*Hilton Head, S. C.*, November 7, 1861.

*Beaufort, S. C.*, December 6, 1861.

*Battle of Coosaw, S. C.*, January 1, 1862.

*Old Pocotaligo, S. C.*, May 29, 1862.

*Second Bull Run, Va.*, August 28, 29, 30, 1862.

*Chantilly, Va.*, September 1, 1862.

*South Mountain, Md.*, September 14, 1862.

*Antietam, Md.*, September 17, 1862.

*Fredericksburg, Va.*, December 13, 1862. (Not actively engaged, but in line of battle, under fire all day.)

*Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.*, June 12, to July 4, 1863.

*Jackson, Miss.*, July 16, 17, 1863.

*Blue Springs, Tenn.*, October 10, 1863.

*Lenoir Station, Tenn.*, November 14, 1863.

*Campbell Station, Tenn.*, November 16, 1863.

*Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.*, November 17, to December 5, 1863.

*Battle of the Wilderness, Va.*, May 5, 6, 1864.

*Ny River, Va.*, May 9, 1864.

*Spottsylvania Court House, Va.*, May 12, 1864.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, the 50th was almost daily under fire.

*Cold Harbor, Va.*, June 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 1864.

*Petersburg, Va.*, June 17, 18, 1864.

*Mine Explosion, Va.*, July 30, 1864.
*Weldon Railroad, Va.*, August 19, 20, 1894.
*Pegram Farm, Va.*, September 30, 1864.
*Near Petersburg, Va.*, October 27, 1864.
*Fort Steadman, Va.*, March 25, 1865.
*Petersburg, Va.*, April 2, 3, 1865.
The regiment was mustered out of service July 31, 1865.

*Adams, Lewis B.*, private, Co. K.: enlisted September 9, 1861; deserted September, 1862.

*Babcock, Hubbard*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; member of Co. D., First U. S. Cavrlry from September 1862, to July, 1864, when he died at the King Street Hospital, Alexandria, Va., of wounds received at the battle of the Wilderness, May 1864.

*Babcock, Isaac*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 22, 1863, on account of wound through left hand, received at Beaufort, S. C., January 1, 1862. December 28, 1863, enlisted in Co. K., 96th N. Y. V.; Sergeant; wounded through left lung at Cold Harbor, Va.. June 3, 1864; discharged July 10, 1865.

*Bentley, Thomas*, private, Co. K.; enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*Campbell, James H.*, First Sergeant; enlisted September 9, 1861; promoted from private to Sergeant, sergeant to First Sergeant, May 18, 1865; mustered out with company July 30, 1865; veteran.

*Campbell, William*, private, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12. 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., 1864.

*Davis, Gabriel*, private, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; captured at Spottsylvania, C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., 1864.

*Davidson, George W.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; mustered out September 29, 1864—expiration of term.

*Davidson, Jeremiah D.*, corporal, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; promoted to corporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*English, Curtis W.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; wounded; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*Hopkins, George R.*, sergeant, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; promoted from private to sergeant; captured at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., September 12, 1864; grave, No. 8,532; veteran.

*Miller, Francis R.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*Ormsby, Sevellen S.*, corporal, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; promoted to corporal; discharged May 20, 1865 for wounds received in action, before Petersburg June 18, 1864, with loss of right leg; veteran.

*Ormsby, Stephen R.*, First Lieut., Co. K.; promoted from private to corporal, from corporal Second Lieut., August 1, 1862, and to First Lieut. December 15, 1863; mustered out September 24, 1864; expiration of term.

*Platt, Christopher F.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Rice, Levi P.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861;

drowned in the Rappahannock, in front of Fredericksburg, Va., while bathing, August 1862.

*Scott, John H.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; tranferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1863.

*Scriven, Albert*, private, Co. G.; enlisted September, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate. Also a member of Co. A., Eleventh P. V. Cavalry, from March 11, 1865, to May 8, 1865; discharged by General Order.

*Scriven, Alva*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*Scriven, Edward*, private, Co. G.; enlisted September, 1861; died at Annapolis, Md.

*Scriven, Edwin*, private, Co. G.; enlisted September, 1861; died on steamship, "Ocean Queen," off Hilton Head, about the last of October, 1861.

*Wilcox, Freeman N.*, First Sergeant, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate for injuries received at Beaufort, S. C., April, 1862, and from wound received in right hip at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 9, 1864. Re-enlisted, Co. G., March 31, 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, January, 1865; discharged July 5, 1865.

*Wilcox, Hiram W.*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 9,; 1861 discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Wilcox, James M.*, sergeant, Co. K.; enlisted March 22, 1864; promoted to corporal June 3, 1865; to sergeant July 1, 1865; mustered out with company July 30, 1865.

*Wilcox, John W.*, First Sergeant, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; promoted from private to Frst sergeant; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received in action, in front

of Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; buried in Ninth Corps Cemetery, Meade Station, Va.; veteran.

*Wilcox, Philetus H.*, corporal, Co. K.; enlisted September 9, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate, December 14, 1864; veteran.

The *Fiftieth* was especially noted for its gallantry in the many battles in which it fought, and for its intense sufferings, which were most nobly borne.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT P. V.

This regiment was organized at Harrisburg, Pa., March 5, 1862, with the following field officers: Thos. A. Zeigle, Colonel; Robert W. M'Allen, Lieut. Colonel; Jacob Forney, Major. The men were principally from the counties of Franklin, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Juniata, Bedford, and Fulton. The Bradford county "boys" who enlisted in this regiment, were in companies C. and G., and participated in the following named battles:

*Cedar Mountain, Va.*, August 9, 1862.

*Second Bull Run, Va.*, August 30, 1862.

*Turner's Gap, (South Mountain,) Md.*, September 14, 1862.

*Antietam, Md.*, September 17, 1862; (also September 16, when trying to intercept Lee's movements.)

*Fredericksburg, Va.*, December 13, 1682.

*Chancellorsville, Va.*, May 2, 3, 1863.

*Gettysburg, Pa.*, July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

*Hope Chapel, Va.*, November 28, 1863.

*Near Spottsylvania C. H., Va.*, May 16, 1864.

*Jerico Ford, Va.*, May 23, 27, 1864.

*Mine Run, Va.*, July 30, 1864. (Not actively engaged.)

*Weldon Railroad*, August 18, 19, 1864.
*Dabney's Mills, Va.*, February 5, 6, 1865
*Boydton Road, Va.*, March 29, 1865.
*Five Forks, Va.*, April 1, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out of service July 13, 1865.

*Brown, John E.*, First sergeant, Co. G.; enlisted February 11, 1862; promoted from private to sergeant June 17, '63; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; captured at Weldon Railroad, Va., August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., January 28, 1865; veteran.

*Cavenaugh, Charles*, private, Co. G.; enlisted January 25, 1862; prisoner from August 16, 1864, to March 14, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 21, 1865; veteran.

*Campbell, Joseph*, corporal, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; wounded, with loss of left arm, at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate, May 2, 1865; veteran.

*Chapman, Ransom M.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted March 1, 1862; discharged February 11, 1865; expiration of term.

*Corson, George H.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 27, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 20, 1862.

*Gillett, Harrison*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; died at Belle Plain, Va., February 26, 1863.

*Hakes, John D.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

*Hanson, William*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 20, 1862; deserted June 6, 1862.

*Hatch, Joseph*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 7, 1862; died December 17, 1862 of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13.

*Jenkins, Isaac,* private, Co. G.; enlisted February 11, 1862; died July 9, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; buried in National Cemetery, section B., grave 71.

*Lancaster, Lewis O.,* private, Co. G.; enlisted February 11, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 13, 1864; veteran.

*Larabee, Jesse,* private Co. G.; enlisted March 1. 1862; deserted October 7, 1862.

*Lee, Joseph,* private, Co. G.; enlisted March 1, 1862; deserted March 12, 1862.

*Lee, Uriah,* private, Co. C.; enlisted February 5, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; discharged by General Order, June 12, 1865; veteran.

*Lee, Solon,* corporal, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; promoted to corporal May 1, 1862; killed at Bull Run, August 30, 1862.

*Lewis, George H.,* private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate February 26, 1863.

*Mead, William,* private, Co. G.; enlisted Feb. 24, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 29, 1862.

*Miller, Jonas L.,* private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 19, 1862. Also private Co. C., One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth, N. Y. V., from September 9, 1864, to June 8, 1865.

*Miller, Redmond C.,* private Co. G.; enlisted February 1, 1862; died at Culpepper Court House, Va., June 4, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, block 1, section A., row 5, grave 142.

*Ormsby, John P.*, sergeant Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; promoted from corporal December 1, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 8, 1865; veteran.

*Tilley, Buell, P.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged February 1, 1865; expiration of term.

*Vandike, William D.*, (William Dike), private, company C.; enlisted January 25, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862; buried in Military Asylum Cemetery.

*Vroman, Harrison*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; captured at Weldon Railroad, August 19, 1864; died at Salisbury, N. C.; November 16, 1864.

*Watson, Hiram J.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862.

*Wickizer, Andrew*, sergeant, Co. G.; enlisted February 1, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 14, 1864.

*Wilcox, Edwin S.*, sergeant, Co. G.; enlisted February 24, 1862; promoted from corporal October 18, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant April 28, 1865—not mustered; wounded at Dabney's Mills, February 6, 1865; discharged by General Order July 14, 1865; veteran.

*Wilcox, Hiram S.*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 1, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate July 3, 1862.

*Wilcox, Wyman*, private, Co. G.; enlisted February 5, 1862; killed at South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH N. Y. VOLUNTEERS.

The regiment was organized in September, 1864, the men from Albany being in companies B and K.

The first engagement was at Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864. The regiment was then sent on the Weldon raid, and participated in the second battle of Hatcher's Run, February 5, 1865; also engaged the enemy near Hatcher's Run, March 26, 1865. On the 29th of March, the spring campaign of the regiment opened, and it was sent to the support of a battery near the Boydton Plank road.

It participated in the battle of White Oak Road March 31, and in the battle of Five Forks, April 1, after which it was sent to assist in the capture of Jefferson Davis. It was mustered out July 6, 1865

*Allen, Calvin*, private, Co. K.; enlisted September 26, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865. Also private, Co. C., Eleventh P. V. Cavalry, from November 1, 1861, to May 21, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Allen, Gardner P.*, private, company K.; enlisted September 26, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Allen, Oliver*, private, company K.; enlisted September 26, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1864.

*Babcock, Myron*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; wounded in the foot in the first battle of Hatcher's Run; discharged on surgeon's certificate soon thereafter.

*Brown, Henry W.*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Brown, Thomas V.*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Campbell, John S.*, corporal, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out November 12, 1866.

*Hatch, Seneca W.*, private. company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865

*Heverly, Charles* W., private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Jones, Edward F.*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; discharged July 6, 1865.

*Miller, David S.*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Munch, George*, private company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Ormsby, Daniel D.*, sergeant, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Thomas, Frank O.*, corporal, company B.; enlisted September 14 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Travis, Sevellen*, private company K.; enlisted September 26, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

*Vandike, Samuel*, private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; died in field hospital near the Yellow House, Va., January 16, 1865.

*Wilcox James* W., private, company B.; enlisted September 14, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

THE ONE-HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, ELEVENTH CAVALRY, P. V.

This regiment, originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry," was raised as an independent regiment during the months of August and September, 1861, by Col. Josiah Harlan, of Philadelphia, under special authority from the Secretary of War. Companies from different States were included in its ranks. Company F. was Captain Calkins' company, from Bradford county. The organization of

the regiment was completed October 5, by the choice of the following field officers: Josiah Harlan, Colonel; Samuel P. Spear, Lieut. Colonel; George Stetzel, Samuel Wetherall, and Noah M. Runyan, Majors. Its strength was forty-one officers, and one thousand and eighty-nine enlisted men. The principal engagement in which the regiment participated were:

Beaver Dam Church, Dec. 2, 1862; Deserted House, January 30, 1863; Franklin, March 17, 1863; Near Hanover Court House, Va., (at Virginia Central R. R. bridge), June 26, 1863; Jackson, N. C.; Nattoway Railroad bridge and Jerrett's Station, May 8, 1864; Stanton River bridge, June 25, 1864; Stony Creek, June 28, 1864; Ream's Station, June 29, 1864; all the important actions which resulted in the final occupation of the Weldon Railroad by the Union forces from August 18, to August 25, 1864; sharp engagements of October 7, 13, 27, 1864; New Market Heights, Va., December 10, 1864; Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865; Appomattox Court House, Va., April 9, 1865.

The Eleventh held the advance on the Lynchburg road, whence Lee hoped to make his escape, and Lieut. Colonel Stratton had the honor of opening the final battle with the rebel chieftain. Company A. was the only company to remain mounted, and made the first dash. The regiment was mustered out of service July 13, 1865, and disbanded on the 17th.

*Chapman, Charles* W., alias West Nicols, private, company A.; enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged by General Order May 8, 1865. Also private company B., Eightieth P. V., Seventh Cavalry; enlisted September 21, 1861; cap-

tured at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 11, 1862; paroled June 15th.

*Corson, Henry H.*, private, company A ; enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.

*Green, Darius*, private, company A.; enlisted September 3, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865; also private, company D., 171st P. V., from October 28, 1862, to August 8, 1863.

*Hancock, James*, private, company A.; enlisted September 3, 1864; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.

*Kenyon, Adelbert L.*, corporal company A.; enlisted February 29, 1864; promoted to coporal July 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 13, 1865.

*Kenyon, Darr S.*, private, company F.; enlisted February 29, 1864; mustered out with company August 13, 1865.

*Ladd, Horatio G.*, private, company A.; enlisted August 29, 1866; discharged by General Order May 8, 1865.

*Mosier, Alphius*, private, company A.; enlisted September 3, 1864; wounded at Chapin Farm, Va., October 7, 1864, and captured same day; prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., and Andersonville, Ga.; died at Richmond, Va., February 27, 1865.

*Ormsby, Morris*, private, company A.; enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged by General Order May 8, 1865.

*Peckham, Daniel* W., private, company A.; enlisted August 27, 1864; discharged by General Order May 8, 1865. Also private, company C., 141st P. V., from August 19, 1862, to February 14, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Rogers, Theodore*, private, company F.; enlisted September 1, 1864; discharged by General Order June 7, 1865.

*Sabin, Robert S.*, private, company A.; enlisted September 3 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Wilcox, Ezra P.*, private, company A.; enlisted March 11, 1865; discharged by General Order, May 8, 1865.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT P. V.

The recruiting of the Fifty-Eighth commenced in the autumn of 1861, and the final organization of the regiment completed at Philadelphia, Pa., on the 13th, day of February, 1862, by the choice of the following field officers: John Richter Jones, of Sullivan county, colonel; Carlton B. Curtiss, of Wayne county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Montgomery Martin, of Pike, Major. In March, 1862, the regiment was sent to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and from the last named place to Paradise creek, then to Suffolk, Va. It participated in the battle of Blackwater, and in January, 1863, was transferred to New Berne, N. C., thence to Bachelor's creek. It was engaged with the enemy at Cone creek, Sandy Ridge, and Bachelor's creek bridge, where colonel Jones was killed. The regiment now moved to Washington, N. C., where it was employed in guard duty, and in making raids, and did some active and effective work. In the spring of 1864 it was again transferred to General Butler's corps at Yorktown, Va., and in May moved to City Point. It participated in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, and was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor. Upon the fall of Richmond, it was one of the first regiments to enter the city, April 3, 1865.

The regiment was mustered out of service at City Point, January 24, 1866.

*Allen, Almanzo B.*, private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out with company January 24, 1866.

*Allen, James*, private, company B.; enlisted September 21, 1864; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.

*Allen, John B.*, private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 7, 1865.

*Bentley, Daniel*, private, company K.; enlisted January 1, 1862; transferred to Battery D., Fourth U. S. Artillery, November 8, 1862; mustered out June 5, 1865.

*Bentley, Henry H.*, private, company K.; enlisted January 1, 1862; transferred to Battery D., Fourth U. S. Artillery November 8, 1862; wounded at Fort Darling; mustered out June 5, 1865.

*Cullen, James P.*, corporal, company B.; enlisted December 10, 1861; promoted to coporal December 3, 1864; mustered out with company January 24, 1864; veteran.

*Jones, John M.*, private, company B.; enlisted August 3, 1864; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.

*Jones, Porter H.*, private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out with company January 24, 1866.

*Miller, Charles*, private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; wounded at Chapin Farm, Va.; mustered out with company January 24, 1866.

*Scott, Charles* W., private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out with company January 24, 1866.

*Scott, James*, private, company B.; enlisted August 3, 1864; discharged by General Order June 12, 1865.

*Schaffer, Jacob* 2d., private, company B.; enlisted March 29, 1864; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, 1864.

*Williams, Benjamin*, private, company B.; enlisted December 10, 1861; mustered out with company January 24, 1866; veteran.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT P. V.

The 141st was known as the Bradford regiment, its principal officers were Bradford men, and seven full companies of its roster were recruited in this county, viz: Company A., Capt. George W. Jackson; B., Capt. Guy H. Watkins; C., Capt. Abram J. Swart; D., Capt. Isaac A. Park; E., Capt. Joseph B. Reeve; I., Capt. Israel P. Spalding; K., Capt. Jason Wright. Company F., Captain Henry F. Beardsley, was from Susquehanna county, as was also company G., Capt. James L. Mumford, and company H., was from Wayne, and commanded by Captain Tyler.

The regiment was organized August 29, 1862, with the following field officers: Henry J. Madill, Colonel; Guy H. Watkins, Lieut. Colonel; Israel P. Spalding, Major. The principal engagements of this regiment were: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Morris Farm, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Talopatomy, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Yellow House, Sailor's creek.

The men of the 141st were among the bravest of the brave, and in many hard fought battles, they won new laurels and covered themselves with glory. The regiment was mustered out of service May 28, 1865.

*Carr, Moses M.*, private, company D.; enlisted August

22, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., December 20, 1862; burial record January 8, 1863.

*Coleman, Orin,* private, company A.; enlisted August 18, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps November 15, 1863.

*Chapman, Levi R.,* private, company C.; enlisted August 19, 1862; transferred to company G., 57th regiment P. V.

*Chilson, Harry,* private, company D.; enlisted August 22, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1865.

*Furscht, Frederick,* private, company I.; enlisted August 21, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate, 1863.

*Hakes, Reuben J.,* corporal, company C.; enlisted August 19, 1862; promoted to corporal August 25, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 27, 1863.

*Hatch, Robert,* sergeant, company B.: enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; promoted to corporal December 5, 1863, to sergeant January 21, 1865; mustered out with company May 28, 1865.

*Lancaster, John R.,* corporal, company C.; enlisted August 19, 1862; promoted to corporal April 28, 1863; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

*Lee, Adrial,* private, company A.; enlisted August 18, 1862, discharged by special order December 29, 1864.

*Ormsby, Martin L.,* private, company C.; enlisted August 19, 1862; died October 10, 1862.

*Platt, Lewis,* private, company C.; enlisted August 19 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; mustered out with company May 28, 1865.

*Schrader, Frederick H.,* private, company C.; enlisted

August 27, 1862; mustered out with company May 28, 1865.

*Smith, Trobridge, L.*, corporal, company I.; enlisted August 25, 1864; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; discharged by General Order May 28, 1865.

*Vargason, John*, private, company A.; enlisted August 18, 1862; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 31, 1863.

TWO HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT.

*Crandall, David A.*, private, company G.; enlisted September 8, 1864; mustered out with company May 30, 1865.

*Vanloon, Harper R.*, corporal, company G.; enlisted September 14, 1864; promoted to corporal January 1, 1865; discharged by General Order, June 3, 1865.

*Waltman, Thomas*, private, company G.; enlisted September 8, 1864; discharged by Gederal Order, June 12, 1865.

*Zaner, Isaiah*, private, company G.; enlisted September 8, 1864; mustered out with company May 30, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Armstrong, Jacob.*

*Ayer, Warren*, private, company A., 82d P. V.; enlisted September 29, 1864; discharged by General Order January 17, 1865.

*Beeman, Joseph.*

*Betts, Loomis*, private, company I., 97th P. V.; enlisted March 1, 1865; discharged by General Order August 7, 1865.

*Burdick, Thurston*, ——— —— ———; captured at the battle of the Wilderness; died in prison.

*Burdick, Ira W.*, private, company C., 171st P. V.; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1865.

*Cavenaugh, John*, sergeant, company C., 171st P. V.; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1865.

*Chapman, Alonzo*, private, company B., 179th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Chapman, Edmund D.*

*Chapman, Joshua.*

*Coleman, David*, private, company H., 64th regiment, 4th cavalry; enlisted February 28, 1865; mustered out with company July 1, 1865.

*Corson, Perry J.*, ——— —— ———; killed by cars when returning home.

*Corson, John M.*, private, company B., 161st N. Y. V.; enlisted January, 1864; discharged at close of war.

*Corson, Zadock P.*, private, company B., 161st N. Y. V.; enlisted January 1864; captured at Sabin Cross Roads, La., April 8, 1864; prisoner at Shrieveport, La., Tyler and Hemsted, Texas; paroled and taken to New Orleans, where discharged on surgeon's certificate April, 1865.

*Corbin, John*, private, company C., 2d Pa., pro. Artillery; enlisted March, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

*Corbin, William P.*, private, company C., 2d Pennsylvania pro. Artillery; wounded June 17, 1864, in front of Petersburg.

*Cranmer, George W.*, private company B., 80th, P. V.,

7th cavalry; enlisted November 14, 1861; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 1863.

*Davidson, Jeremiah*

*Deegan, Thomas*, private, company C., 171st P. V.; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

*Eddy, Madison*, private, company A., 82d P. V.; enlisted September 28, 1864; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; discharged by General Order, May 31, 1865.

*Eddy, Robert.*

*Emory, Orin U.*, First sergeant, company D., 162d, P. V., 7th cavalry; enlisted October 28, 1862; promoted to 1st sergeant March 1, 1865; mustered out with company L., 2d regiment Penna. Pro. cavalry, August 7, 1865.

*English, Alexander*, private, Battery D., 112th P. V., 2d Artillery; enlisted March 27, 1864; wounded in left forearm in front of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; mustered out August 22, 1865.

*English, Cameron*, private, company C., 12th N. Y. cavalry; enlisted September 10, 1864; lost right leg by the fall of a tree in North Carolina, when falling timber to check rebel cavalry; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Fulmer, Samuel* private, company M., 16th N. Y., Heavy Artillery; enlisted September, 1864; discharged August, 1865.

*Gillett, Thomas*; died while in the service.

*Hakes, Reuben*, private company D., 84th P. V.; enlisted December 24, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

*Hall, Albert M.*, private, company B., 179th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Hanson, John.*

*Heverly, Delanson.*

*Hoagland, Hiram*, private, company G., 1st N. Y. cavalry.

*Hoagland, William*, private, company G., 1st N. Y. cavalry.

*Howell, Lowell L.*, private, company C., 171st P. V.; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

*Jackson, James*, —— ——, 80th P. V., 7th cavalry.

*Ladd, Arona*, private, company C., 57th P. V.; enlisted December 12, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 3, 1864.

*Lewis, Clayton J.*, private, company C., 2d Pa. pro. Artillery; enlisted March, 1864.

*Miller, Peter S.*

*Millhime, Augustus*, private company D., 84th P. V.; enlisted November 1, 1861; slightly wounded in knee at Winchester, Va.; discharged on surgeon's certificate August 12, 1862.

*Mulligan, Joseph*; died in the service.

*Mulligan, David.*

*Ormsby, Dyer*, —— ——, 8th P. V. Regulars.

*Peckham, Chester D.*, private, company B., 179th N. Y V.; enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Robinson, Charles.*

*Robinson, Kitson.*

*Rogers, George A.*, alias George Harris, private, company A., 82d P. V.; enlisted August 14, 1861; wounded at Sailor's creek, Va., April 6, 1865; mustered out with company July 13, 1865.

*Schmeckenbacker Charles.*

*Scriven Rolland*, private, company D., 171st P. V.; enlisted October 28, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

*Sickler, Charles*, private, company B., 179th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 31, 1864.

*Sluyter, Clinton*, private, company I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1865.

*Sweet, Franklin C.*, private, company I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted May 15, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate October 22, 1862.

*Sweet, Paul*, private, Battery A., 5th U. S. Artillery; enlisted April 18, 1865; served five years.

*Smith, Millard.*

*Terry, James*, private, company D., 8th U. S. Infantry; enlisted March 8, 1861; discharged November, 1863; also 2d sergeant, Battery C, 2d P. V. Artillery; enlisted March 28, 1864; promoted to corporal, and from corporal to 2d sergeant; discharged January 29, 1866. (First enlistment Wyalusing; second, Albany.)

*Teeter, James C.*, private, company D., 84th P. V.; enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged March 23, 1862 for wound received at Winchester, Va.

*Teeter, John H.*, private, company K., 97th P. V.; enlisted March 1, 1865; mustered out with company August 28, 1865.

*Vandike, Hiram J.*, corporal, company E., 57th P. V.; enlisted September 28, 1864; died near Petersburg, Va., January 22, 1865.

*Vanderpool Ambrose.*

*Vargason, George.*

*Vargason, Laning N.*, private, company C., 132d P. V.; enlisted August 11, 1862; mustered out with company May 24, 1863.

*Vansickle James.*

*Waltman, Daniel*, private, company F., 49th P. V.; enlisted September 22, 1863; killed at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 10, 1864.

*Waltman, Sylvanius*, private, company A., 97th P. V.; enlisted October 17, 1864; died April 29, 1865 at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.

*Waltman, William*, private, company A, 97th P. V.; enlisted October 17, 1864; died May 4, 1865 in field hospital at Raleigh, N. C.; buried at Raleigh.

*Wayman, Ambrose*, private, company B., 80th P. V., 7th cavalry; enlisted February 18, 1864; prisoner from October 1, 1864, to March 25, 1865; discharged by General Order May 19, 1865.

*Wayman, David*, private, Battery D., 112th P. V., 2d Artillery; enlisted March 27, 1864; mustered out with battery January 29, 1866.

*Wayman, Solomon*, private, Battery D., 112th P. V., 2d Artillery; enlisted March 27, 1864; captured near Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; died at Danville, Va., of sickness and starvation February 14, 1865.

*Wayman, Orlando*, sergeant, company B., 80th P. V., 7th cavalry; enlisted November 14, 1861; mustered out with company August 23, 1865; veteran.

*Watson, Norman*, —— ———, Battery B., 4th U. S. Artillery.

*Wilcox, Frank L.*, private, company B., 80th P. V., 7th cavalry; enlisted February 25, 1864; mustered out with company August 23, 1865.

*Wilcox, Hollis, N.*, private, company E., 52d P. V.; enlisted in the spring of 1862; died at White House Landing, Va., June 24, 1862.

*White, Lucian*, private, company K., 2d N. Y. cavalry; enlisted September 1864, died near Winchester, Va., February 22, 1865.

*Williams, Samuel H.*, private, company C., 171st P. V.; enlisted November 2, 1862; mustered out with company August 8, 1863.

*Williams, William.*

*Woolsey, George L.*, private, company B., 179th N. Y.; enlisted March 31, 1864; discharged June 8, 1865.

*Zaner, George B.*, private, company I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted July 29, 1861; killed at Bull Run, August 28, 1862.

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NOTES.

Samuel Williams was present at the hanging of Mrs Surratt and the other accomplices of Booth, and helped to build the scaffold upon which they were hanged.

The Brown family was one of the most afflicted during the war. Two sons were in the service, one of whom died.

in prison; four daughters had husbands fighting for their country; one died, two lost arms, and the fourth a leg.

Three of the Waltman brothers were in the service, and the bodies of all repose in Dixie's soil.

Hiram S. Wilcox and three sons lent their service to help subdue rebellious Dixie; one son was killed, and a second died of diseases contracted in the service.

Four of the Ormsby boys, (all), fought for their country: one died in prison, one of fever, and one lost a limb.

The Scriven family was also well represented.

Five, of seven of the Allen brothers, all that were old enough, enlisted and proved excellent soldiers. They all lived to see the close of the civil war.

SOLDIERS WHO ARE NOW RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN, BUT DID NOT ENLIST FROM ALBANY.

*Ayers, Benjamin*, private, company B., 20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, (Wis.)

*Benjamin, Alonzo E.*, private, company C., 57th P. V., (Asylum.)

*Benjamin, Myron*, private, company E., 45th Pa. V., (Asylum.)

*Benjamin, William*, private, company B., 8th P. V., (Tioga county, Pa.)

*Botts, J. R.*

*Beam, C. H.*, private company K., 50th P. V., (Monroe.)

*Edsall, Aaron J.*, private, company C. 141st P. V., (Monroe.)

*Estell, Edward E.*, private, company B., 207th P. V., (Burlington.)

*Grant, John G.*, private, company B, 58th P. V.

*Hested, Joseph T.*, Quarter Master, company B 58th P. V.

*Hewitt, William*, private, company D., 141st P. V. (Herrick.)

*Hoyt, Nathaniel.*

*Johnson, George.*

*Keeler, Elisha S.*, private company A., 141st P. V., (Wyalusing.)

*Newton, Andrew.*

*Palmer, Lute*; private, company K., 188th N. Y. V.

*Philips, Thomas E.*, company A., 28th P. V., (Union county, Penna.)

*Richards, Richard H.*, private company K., 188th N. Y. V., (Overton.)

*Streevy, John*, corporal, company I, 163d P. V., (Overton.)

*Tallady, John.*

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ADDENDUM.

The first grave in the Laddsburg Cemetery, was that of William, son of Peter and Mary Sterigere, whose demise occurred April 19, 1840, at the age of 11 years and 23 days.

The first *prospectors* into Albany thought the flats at New Albany to be over a mile wide. How differently they would think now!

One of *Erin's* faithful sons upon locating in the town, in the spring, began the manufacture of maple sugar, as was then the custom. Upon being asked how much he was going to make, the innocent *Hibernian* replied: "Faith an' if I do well, I'll work at it all summer."

*Hugh Whalen*, a native of the Emerald Isle, settled on Vanloon Hill in about 1840, on the place now held by his descendants. He was an old man when he came in, and died but a few years since, it is said, having more than attained the age of a centenarian.

His brother, *Mathew*, came in with him, and is yet living at an age between ninety and a hundred years.

About fifty years ago, two bears made their appearance in the clearings, near the house of Daniel Ormsby, and there being no men near, Mrs. Ormsby seized the gun and gave them chase. She, however, lost her game.

*Burton Allen* is an inhabitant of the township at the age of eighty-four years; his wife is also living at the age of eighty-three years—the most aged couple.

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ERRATA.

Page 3, 13th line, "being is," should read is being.
" 8, 16th line, "Priesly," should read Priestly.
" 37, 19th line, "Danie" should read Daniel.
" 42, 30th line, "has" should read had.
" 60, 7th line, "the" should be added before the name men.
" 72, 12th line, "reots" should read root.
" 83, 5th line, "1852" should read 1882.
" 85, 1st line, "I. O. O. G. F." should read I. O. O. G. T.
" 90, 11th line, "Humphrey Goff" should be added before the name Roland Wilcox.
" 91, 15th line, "come" should read came.

The above are the more important errors.

# HISTORY

OF

# MONROE

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH.

**1779--1885**

WITH

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PIONEERS.

## HER SOLDIERS

AND

STATISTICS AND MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST
CONNECTED WITH THE TOWNSHIP.

*BY*

**C. F. HEVERLY.**

TOWANDA, PA.:
REPORTER-JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY
1885.

# PREFACE.

This volume has been written as a souvenir to posterity—that the deeds and virtues of the heroic pioneers may ever be kept bright—and that we may learn to cherish the names of "the Fathers and Mothers," more and more, as they grow old, for the many valuable lessons their lives have taught us, and for the hardships and privations, which they so nobly bore that we might enjoy the fruits and blessings of their labors. Accordingly this volume is most affectionately dedicated to the pioneers, our benefactors, the men and women who founded the settlements, made the country what it is, and the men and boys who offered their lives to save our country from disunion. In conclusion, the author tenders his greatest obligations to the following, who have most generously assisted in furnishing data:

A. L. Cranmer, Esq., J. R. Irvine, Nathan Northrup, Wm. Northrup, John Northrup, Henry Northrup, W. A. Kellogg, Lovina Kellogg, P. E. Alden, J. W. Irvine, Mrs. Geo. Tracy, Mrs. T. T. Smiley, Mrs. E. F. Young, Samuel Lyon, Lyman Marcy, Samuel Cole, Mrs. J. L. Rockwell, Freeman Sweet, J. H. Lewis, J. F. Woodruff, Mrs. J. F. Woodruff, Emily Robbins, J. H. Summers, S. S. Merithew, Mrs. David

Ridgeway, Wm. Irvine, W. W. Fowler, Benjamin North, G. L. Bull, Dr. O. H. Rockwell, H. W. Rockwell, Jos. Bull, Chas. Hollon, Mrs. Chas. Brown, J. W. Lewis, Martin Cranmer, Joab Summers, Mrs. Joab Summers, T. T. Smiley, E. W. Stevens, O. M. Brock, H. H. Ingham, E. E. Mingos, Monroe; Mrs. Robert Bull, Robert Bull, Asylum; O. N. Salisbury, Beech Creek, Pa.; Capt. G. V. Myer, Dr. D. N. Newton, Capt. J. A. Wilt, Mrs. Wm. B. Dodge, D. J. Sweet, Benj. Northrup, Mrs. G. H. Watkins, Prothonotary W. J. Young, John J. Spalding, John G. Culver, clerks, Towanda; Rev. David Craft, Wyalusing, Pa.; Mrs. Dr. J. E. Ingham, Corning, N. Y.; Mrs. Jos. Lippincott, Joliet, Ill.; Miss Jane D. Irvine, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Nelson Parker, Bradford Pa.; B. S. Dartt, Canton, Pa.

C. F. HEVERLY.

Overton, Pa., Oct. 5, 1885.

# MONROE

## POSITION AND EXTENT.

*Monroe** is situated in the south-central part of the county, the township of Towanda forming its boundary on the north, Asylum on the east, Albany on the south-east, Overton on the south-west, and Barclay and Franklin on the west. Its general shape is triangular, the southern half of the township gradually narrowing to a point between Overton and Albany. The township comprises an area of about thirty-five square miles, and is centrally distant from the county seat six miles, with which place it is connected with the Barclay, and State Line & Sullivan railroads, which effect their junction in the village of Monroeton.

## SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.

The surface is broken, and mountainous in the southern and south-western part, which is traversed by a spur of the Alleghany system. The general slope of the township is from south-west to north-east. The greatest altitude is 1900 feet, while Monroeton depot is only 756 feet above tide water. The township is well watered by the Towanda creek, the Schrader, the South Branch, and numerous minor streams.

*We conjecture, as the township was set off in the height of President Monroe's popularity, that it is so called in his honor.

The main stream enters the north-west corner of the township, then bends to the north-east, and again to the south-east, and finally above Monroe village, makes a third graceful curve and takes a north-easterly course, passing out of the township, midway between the extremes of its northern bound. The South Branch enters the township from the south, and flows almost due north-west, until it mingles its waters with the more noble stream at Monroeton. The Schrader strikes the township a mile south of the Towanda creek, and taking an easterly course, after a mile, turns to the north and falls into the main stream at Greenwood. On either side of the South Branch the mountains are steep, but gradually lower toward its mouth, and the valley widens into broad, fertile flats.

### SOIL AND PRODUCTS.

The soil is highly productive, even on the highlands, and is well adapted for growing the cereals. The southern and eastern portion of the township consists of the *Catkskill red-soil*, and the north and western portion of the *Chemung*, both of which contain about the same producing qualities. *Iron ore* and *coal* are found in the mountains, but not in paying quantities.

*Agriculture* is the principal business of the people. Especial attention is given to the growing of the cereals. Dairying and stock-raising are carried on successfully but not extensively. *Manufacturing* is an important industry, and *lumbering*, which was the main business of the people for nearly half a century, is now almost a thing of the past.

The north-eastern part of the township contains the most fine farms, and Liberty Corners district ranks as one of the foremost farming localities in the county.

### THE PEOPLE.

Are largely scions of the hardy and intelligent pioneers, who settled the township nearly a century ago, and are a hospitable, industrious, patriotic and progressive class of citizens. The husbandmen have a commendable pride in their neat farms which are well equipped with labor-saving machinery of modern invention. Their stock is good, and many herds contain the Jerseys and Durhams. The farms are not too large, but are well conducted; and nearly two-thirds of the whole township is under a state of cultivation. Monroe township and borough have a population of about 2000 persons. In 1880 their population was 1769; in 1870, 1514; and in 1820, about 200, or one-tenth of their population now.

### ORGANIZATION.

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at *Meansville*, in and for said county on Monday the sixth day of December, A. D. 1819, before the Honorable Edward Herrick, President, and John McKean and Jonathan Stevens, Esquires, Judges of the same Court, upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Towanda township, setting forth, that they labor under great inconveniences; on account of the dividing lines of Towanda and Burlington townships, of the vast territory of Towanda township, and praying the Court to appoint proper persons

to view and lay a new township out of the townships of Towanda and Burlington; the Court, upon due consideration had of the premises, do order and appoint Samuel McKean, Harry Spalding, and Abner C. Rockwell to enquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioners or any two of them to make a plot or draft of the sections which are prayed for to be set off, and erected into a new township, the consequent alteration of lines together with the present lines of the said new township, all of which they or any two of them shall report to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, together with their opinion of the same. May sessions, 1820, the viewers report, to wit: 'We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed agreeably to the above rule for the purpose therein mentioned, having met on the subject and investigated the premises, do report as follows: That in our opinion it would be for the convenience of the public to set off a new township from the townships of Towanda and Burlington, beginning at the south-west corner of Ulster, thence south to the north-east corner of Franklin; thence east to the Towanda creek; thence down said creek, according to the various original courses thereof to the Susquehanna river; thence up said river to the courses thereof to the south line of Ulster township; thence south 59° west on said line of Ulster township to the place of beginning.

"'Witness our hands the 10th day of May, 1820.

"'HARRY SPALDING,

"'A. C. ROCKWELL.'

'The report was read and confirmed *nisi* at September sessions; and now to wit: September sessions, 1821, was read and finally confirmed and ordered to be entered of record."

The territory included within the bounds above named was to be Towanda, and the remainder of what was Towanda township to constitute Monroe. The original township was much larger than now, several strips having been taken off and added to other townships. However, in 1873 a narrow piece was taken from Overton and Barclay and given to Monroe.

ORIGINAL TERRITORY.

The town includes, in part, the Susquehanna Company's grant of "Bachelor's Adventure," "Bortle's Pitch," "Blooming Dale," and other townships. On the records of the Company are the following entries: "Pursuant to a vote of the Susquehanna Company to lay out townships to the proprietors of the said Susquehanna purchase, Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury appearing as agents for the number of twenty-five whole share proprietors, with the taxes paid agreeably to the votes of said Company, therefore said Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury having surveyed a township of land on said purchase on the waters of Towanda, beginning at the south-west corner of Claverack; thence north 31° west, 280 chains; thence south 80° west, 480 chains; thence south 31° east, 366 chains: thence south, 83° west, to the south-west corner of Bortle's grant, it being 380 chains; thence north 10° east, 166½ chains to north-west corner of said Bortle's grant; thence nortn 70° east

25 chains to the first mentioned bound, and to contain 17,800 acres, including six or seven pitches of 300 acres each.

"The above survey of a township known by the name of 'Bachelor's Adventure,' is accepted and approved of, to belong to the said Elisha Tracy and Joseph Kingsbury and their associates, to be divided into fifty-three equal shares and six half-share pitches.

"Given under our hands and seals, at Tioga, the 6th day of December, 1794.

Commissioners, { JOHN FRANKLIN, SIMON SPALDING, PETER LOOP, JR."

Under date of Jan. 3, 1800, Joseph Kingsbury sells to Levi Thayer, Elias Saterlee, and Comfort A. Carpenter certain half-lots of land in Bachelor's Adventure adjoining west on Claverack and east on Fullersville, on Towanda creek (the part included in Monroe), which have two roads running through them, one north and south and the other east and west, with a good grist-mill and saw-mill on the same, and six or seven settlers.

The survey of Capt. John Bortle's pitch began "near a sugar house on the northerly side of Towanda creek," and bounded on the north by the south-west line of Claverack, and contained 1500 acres.

The Pennsylvania owners were the Asylum Company and Joseph Priestly, of Northumberland. A part of the Holland Company's purchase extended into this township. This company, which was composed of the same individuals that formed the company which figured so largely in the settle-

ment of western New York, owned thirty tracts of land in Bradford county, which is in Albany, Monroe, and Asylum townships. William Ward, Esq., was the agent for the company in Pennsylvania, and afterwards bought the residue of their lands in Bradford county.

The lands lying on the Towanda creek were originally surveyed in 1785–6 by Jos. J. Wallace, Deputy Surveyor for the State.

### THE ABORIGINES.

But few evidences of the Red Man's footprints and skill remained when the first settlers came to this locality. He had paths traversing the township, but did not stop more than to engage in the hunt and fish. In a cavern in the rocks, on the mountain back of Mr. Kellogg's, were found by the Northrups a quantity of clam shells, earthern pottery-ware and black lead crucibles, supposed to have been carried there by the Indians. It was quite certain that the pots had been used, but for what kind of ore could not be ascertained. Similar remains were found up the Schrader, and not far from them, near a deer lick, an earthen pot with a bulge in the middle and having a capacity of a gallon. Numerous fire beds, arrow and spear heads were discovered on the flats near Mr. Kellogg's. The old hunters found blazed trees along the South Branch, and the Schrader. Following the Schrader from Weston to the "Big Eddy," a mile above the Foot-of-Plane, the path crossed to Elk creek, thence to the Loyal Sock. The path up the South Branch also led to the Loyal Sock.

The main trail passing through the township, followed up the Lycoming creek to the Beaver Dam, at the south-western angle of the county, thence down the Meadows, crossing to the north side of the Towanda creek near East Canton; thence down the creek to near Monroeton, where it branched, one trail leading to *Tawandaemunk* at the mouth of the Towanda creek, and the other to *Oscului* at the mouth of Sugar creek.

EARLY HISTORY.

When Monroe was first visited by white man can never be ascertained. Who he was, or whence he came will be unknown forever. However, bold adventurers were here more than a century ago. Tradition says, that the first family was here before the massacre of Wyoming. *John Neeley* and the *Pladnor* family are thought to have been here before 1780. Others are mentioned before the *pioneers* proper came, but it must be remembered that it is to those that came with their families, cleared up the forests and made them to blossom as the rose and established churches and schools, that shall be attributed all that is noble and heroic in the history of a new country.

Craft says in his general history of Bradford county: "Prior to the Wyoming battle, on the Towanda flats Jacob Bowman had moved near Mr. Fox, while Capt. John Bartles had settled, or at least made a pitch, above them towards Monroeton, and probably John Neeley at Greenwood." Again, in speaking of the flight of the Fox family at about the time of the battle, he says: "Danger from the Indians daily increased, and Mr. Fox determined to take his family

to a place of greater safety. John Neeley, an Irishman from Northumberland, had taken possession of the tract of land above Mr. Fox, at Greenwood, and was probably there at this time, and aided Mr. Fox in his emigration."

"Elder Alden" in his writings says: "A family by the name of *Pladnor* removed from Wyoming to within what is now Monroe borough, in 1779, and occupied the flats east of the present village for years. The Pladnors are well remembered by the writer, and it is said of them that they were truly loyal to the Penemites, and opposed to the encroachments of the Connecticut people. But be that as it may, they are said to have brought quantities of beds and other goods with them, that were necessarily abandoned by the hasty flight of the people from the East in their return to their former homes. Mrs. Pladnor associated with the Indians, shot their rifles at a mark, ran foot-races with them, and witnessed their rude life and times, and then in after years was accustomed to relate the stirring incidents to the writer and his young associates, to beguile the indoor hours of a long winter evening. Mrs. Pladnor died in Franklin township in about the year 1835, at the age of 109 years." The Pladnors will again be mentioned.

The *Strickland* family settled on the Cole place at an early day. The first grave at Cole's, as shown by the inscription on the headstone, was that of "Hannah Strickland," whose death occurred January 24th, 1791, at the age of 18 months and 2 days.

THE PIONEERS.

*Samuel Cranmer*, born in New Jersey, July 14, 1766, start-

ed from his native State on horseback, unaccompanied, in the spring of 1789, "to seek a home in the rich and unsettled country of the West." This was before "the day of roads," and he was required to follow the foot-paths across the mountains, reaching the county by the way of Wilkes-Barre. Drifting into what is now Monroe, he found a family by the name of Pladnor on the place now owned by Mrs. Daniel Blackman. Their little log house, with its puncheon floor, stood within the present limits of Monroe borough, on the right bank of the creek, but what would now be the left bank, the stream having changed its course here. Proceeding up the creek Mr. Cranmer examined the broad and fruitful flats between Masontown and Monroe village, and concluded to settle thereon. Accordingly he returned to Pladnor's, made arrangements for his board, and at once began clearing away the thorn trees and other timbers that grew along the creek. This first clearing was about a quarter of a mile below Salisbury's mills, on property of now Mr. Cranmer's great-grandson, M A. Cranmer, and about a hundred rods south-east of his residence. Mr. Cranmer put his fallow of some two or three acres out to corn, when provisions with the Pladners becoming scarce, he returned to New Jersey.

Soon after arriving in the new country Mr. Cranmer met with an accident that caused him much pain and privation. Every morning in going to his work he was required to cross the creek in a dug-out. He had taken off his shoes and placed them in the bottom of his craft, and was making his crossing as usual, when through some mishap the canoe turned over and his shoes were lost. Another pair could not

be procured, and he must go bare-footed until he returned to the East. His feet became sore and filled with thorns, and though he extracted what he could, upon reaching home his wife took out fourteen more. In the fall, Mr. Cranmer returned and harvested his corn, and in the following spring moved in his family. He built a log house, pioneer style, with a puncheon floor and cob roof, on the second bank of the creek, and about thirty rods from it. His clearing laid between his house and the creek. "Here, alone in the wilds, lived Mr. Cranmer and his family, with only the Pladnors for their neighbors." At the mouth of the creek were the Meanses, Foxes, and Bowmans, who made up the entire circle of acquaintances in the wilderness. The country was a wild and dreary prospect, inhabited by the panther and bear. Gray wolves were without number, and broke the midnight stillness by music that was horrifying to the ear. Deer and elk were plentiful, and the creeks swarmed with trout and other fishes. Mills had not yet been established in the county, and there were too few settlers and too little grain to go with boats to Wilkes-Barre, the nearest milling point. Accordingly the Indian's invention, the mortar and pestle, was resorted to. This rude mill, if, indeed, we might call it such, consisted of a dressed stone to be used in the hand as a pounder, and the end of a stump, or piece of log hollowed by burning, to contain the grain.

It was unsafe to venture far into the wilderness without a gun, and sheep, hogs and calves had to be confined in log pens at night to be kept from destruction by panthers, bears and wolves. And though Mr. Cranmer's surroundings were

most gloomy and his hardships and inconveniences many, he was equal to the test of pioneer times. After making the wilds of Monroe his home, he gave his time, diligently, in clearing up the farm which he occupied until the time of his death—the same lying partly in and partly out of the borough of Monroe, and yet held by his descendants.

Mr. Cranmer was a devoted and consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years. Long before the church was established at Monroeton, he was a member at Wysox, and would cross the river on horseback. He hated contention and was naturally a pacificator of men, doing all in his power to satisfy the differences of his neighbors. He was endowed with a big heart, and would never say *no* to his friends, when asked for aid in the battle of life. He was a man of great industry, and was always up before the sun. He never gained the displeasure of his neighbors in word or deed, but on the contrary, "all were his friends."

Samuel Cranmer united in marriage with Miss Hannah Miller in about 1787. The fruits of this union were:

*Josiah*, born April 2, 1788;
*Elizabeth*, born Aug. 3, 1790;
*Jedidiah*, born Sept. 9, 1795;
*John*, born Jan. 21, 1798;
*Mary*, born April 4, 1800;
*Noadiah*, born Aug. 22, 1802;
*Samuel*, born Oct. 5, 1804.

"Hannah Miller," who was born June 6, 1768, died March 26, 1807. Mr. Cranmer again married *Miss Sarah Hubbel*,

who bore him—

*Ashbel L.*, born Jan. 6, 1809;

*Enoch H.*, born Jan. 22, 1813.

Mr. Cranmer died May 17, 1845, and his wife, "Sarah," who was born Feb. 15, 1769, died Aug. 22, 1854.

*Josiah* married *Electa Fowler*, daughter of Jonathan Fowler; gave his life to farming and died upon the place now occupied by Wilson Decker (Asylum).

*Elizabeth* married John Brown and moved to Cortland Co., N. Y., where she died.

*Jedidiah* learned the trade of a blacksmith, worked at it and subsequently moved to Franklin, where he spent the residue of his days.

*John* married Sally Steel. He had a farm in Towanda township and occupied it until the time of his demise.

*Mary* never married. She lived with her brother Ashbel L., with whom she died.

*Noadiah* married Claracy Gould. He was a farmer and lived on Hollon Hill, upon the place now occupied by the widow Stevens, where he died.

*Samuel* married Nancy Northrup, followed farming and died upon the place now occupied by his son, Edward J.

*Ashbel L.* married Miss Mary Griggs, daughter of Joseph and Mary Mason Griggs. The early part of his life was spent in farming and lumbering. Upon reaching his majority he was elected to the office of Constable, and continued to hold the same office for three and one-half years. The duties connected with this office, Mr. Cranmer says: "Took my whole time, but taught me many practical les-

sons, which proved invaluable in after life." For a number of years he then gave his attention to lumbering and farming. In 1840 he was elected Justice of the Peace, and continued to serve for ten years. In 1845 he was elected County Commissioner and filled the office with credit for a term of three years. During his term of office the present Court House was built—1847–'48. In 1851 Mr. Cranmer and Joseph Smith built the present covered bridge spanning the creek at Monroeton. In 1852 he built the canal aqueduct at the mouth of Sugar creek. In December, 1853, he engaged in the mercantile business at Monroeton, and continued in the same up to 1873. However, through all these vicissitudes in business, he conducted farming in a successful manner. Through industry, careful management, and good judgment, Mr. Cranmer has earned a fine fortune, and now enjoys himself in retirement at his pleasant home in Monroeton, only giving his attention to his own private business. Mr. Cranmer has always been recognized as a man of fine judgment and is yet in possession of a clear intellect, and accurate memory. His two sons, Albert G. and Bernard A., have followed him as successful business men.

*Enoch H.* married Miss Permelia Griggs, sister of Mrs. A. L. Cranmer, and in the first years of his married life engaged in farming. In 1858 he and S. W. Alden entered the ministry at about the same time. He was a man of ability, and was a member of the M. E. Conference for many years, four of which were spent as Presiding Elder of the Troy district. During the last three or four years of his life he had a superannuated relation with the church. He was universally

known as "Elder Cranmer." His demise occurred Oct. 7, 1880, and that of his wife, Oct. 7, 1881.

Samuel Cranmer returned to the East with most glowing accounts of "the West," which was the means of soon inducing his father, brothers and others hither.

*John and Stephen Cranmer* came to the township in 1790 or '91, from Sussex county, N. J., and their father, *Noadiah Cranmer*, came with them, at about the same time.

*John* located on land adjoining his brother Samuel's on the east, and began clearing up a farm which lies mainly within the borough limits. Here he died May 10, 1810, at the age of 51 years, and his remains were sepulchred at Cole's. His wife, "Ketura," survived him many years, living to be a very old lady. She died March 23, 1853, aged 93 years, and her body lies beside that of her husband at Cole's.

John Cranmer was a brigade wagonmaster in the Revolutionary war. His children were:

*Sally*, who married John E. Kemt and lived in Smithfield;

*Daniel;*

*Calvin* located in Smithfield and married Miss Almira J. Hartman, a daughter of Coonrod Hartman, a Hessian, who was pressed into the service of the British, but upon the capture of Burgoyne espoused the American cause.

*Luther* migrated to the West and died there.

*Beckie* married a Mr. Dalton, of Wysox.

*Catharine* married Harvey Hadens, of Springfield.

*Neoma* married Mark Lyon, and subsequently Frederick Schrader, of western Bradford.

*Stephen Cranmer* located near the railroad crossing, on the west side of the public road, on property now owned by George Overton. He was a weaver by occupation, and a cripple with hip disease. On a plain gray-stone which marks his resting-place at Cole's, is the following inscription: "Here lies Stephen Cranmer, who died Jan. 29, 1792, and his wife, Nancy, who died Jan. 24, 1792."

Mr. Cranmer was born Oct. 6, 1756, and his wife in 1763. They had two sons, *Stephen* and *Dyer*. The former settled in Rome, Bradford county, and the latter in the "Empire State."

*Noadiah Cranmer*, born in New Jersey, Aug. 26, 1736, located on lands east of those of his son John's, now included in the "Hinman property." But soon after his arrival in the "Keystone State," his wife, Catharine, died—Nov. 2, 1793,—and not long thereafter he went to live with his son, Samuel, with whom he died Feb. 14, 1829.

*Usual Carter*, a warm friend of Samuel Cranmer, came to the wilds of Monroe soon after (before 1796), and from the same place as the latter. He located on lands now included within the borough limits, and built his house near where the residence of H. C. Tracy now is. He dug a well near his house, from which water is yet drawn. For seven years he and Mr. Cranmer labored together, neither keeping an account. After about twenty-five years' residence in the township Carter sold out, and went West with the most of the family. A son, Moses Carter, remained and died in the township. He was the father of "Chet" and Ezra Carter, the last named being at present a resident of Monroe.

The Carter family were especially noted for their mirthful qualities and in playing practical jokes upon themselves and others. The following is a specimen: ".Mr. Usual Carter, a thick-set, heavy man, a regular pioneer, hardy and healthy, had a large family of sons and daughters that were all full of frontier enterprise and fun. They had their ' bough house,' as it was called, and the pigeon bed with all of the fixtures for gun, net, or other modes of trapping and obtaining the game. All of these fixtures being situated near their residence, the boys were not unfrequently annoyed when about to make a good shot, by the sudden appearance of the old 'Squire right in the midst of them, claiming by right of seniority, or of out-ranking them, the gun and the shot and fun, and all, after the long painstaking of the boys to induce the game to come down upon the desired locality. This not only annoyed but actually exasperated the young Carters, so as to induce them to adopt at once measures of redress as well as of relief. At evening the old Queen's-arms musket, carrying one and a-half ounce ball, was duly charged, loaded, filled, and stuffed with all of the powder and shot, that any of them dare stand within four rods of when discharged, and everything made ready for the morning sports. At early dawn the pigeons were flying more abundantly than usual, stopping a moment in this dry tree and then on that one, all the time approncching nearer in their flights to that baiting bed, where so often they had heard the fatal reports and barely escaped with their lives. Finally, after many circuitous gyrations they concluded that the boys were not in the brush-house, and that they might venture to take

their morning meal. When once a few of them had alighted on the fatal bed the others came in more boldly, until it seemed as if the four quarters of the earth were showering pigeons upon that desirable spot, just because there was such an abundance of them that morning that there was nowhere else for them to breakfast. The old gent looking from the window (a board window) of his house, soon determined to claim his privilege of seniority, and stepping out the back way, with his old broad-brimmed hat in hand, so as to be careful, his boots outside of his tow and linen pants and up to his knees, his heavy body, short legs, and aldermanic rotundity, with his hurried breathing and red face, as he approached the ambush, all gave him quite an interesting appearance at that very desirable moment. Arguments were short, he claimed the gun, reaching his hand for the piece in a way that indicated business on the first floor, and to order, and now. The boys retired on their hands and knees to a safe distance in the rear of the old man and the gun, so as to be out of harm's way, scolding and repining as they went, that 'father is always here when there is a chance to make a good shot; he never lets us do anything,' and all that, while they were anxiously awaiting results some rods distant from the old man's boots and brawny hands, both of which had often been used in debts of admonition due the young scamps. Finally, after a good, cool, deliberate aim, and all was right and ready, the old musket 'took on,' 'broke loose,' 'kindled fire,' 'earthquaked and bellowed.' If the heavens and earth did not pass away the musket did, and so did old Mr. Carter, almost. A huge heap of body

and breeches came tumbling end over end back at the boys, sometimes the big hat under him, and sometimes it was on top, but everything was after the boys now in a heterogeneous pile. The boys were frightened, and the old man dead—at least, so he said. After a dozen or twenty oh! oh! oh's, and 'I am killed!' 'I am dying!' 'blast that gun! the old man told his eldest son to call mother, for 'I am dying!' 'Ude' the young imp, took a look at the dead pigeons and then at his prostrate father, in some little concern, for the first time in his life, probably. After some little time the father regained his powers so as to be able to vehemently exclaim, 'I am killed! I am dying!' 'Well,' exclaimed Ude,' the mischievous imp of the whole Carter family, 'you are dying like Samson, for you have killed more in your death than in your whole life,' at the same time taking another look at the piles of feathers, wings, legs, feet, heads, and slaughtered pigeons in the direction where the gun had been pointed. The gun was found in due time, all sound; nothing seemingly could burst or break it. The old man was helped to the house by his wife, where he soon recovered, being about as invulnerable as his gun. The pigeons and pieces of pigeons were picked up, but could not be counted in that mutilated condition. The father was a member of the church and abstained from swearing on this trying occasion. He said grace at the table, while 'Ude' would run off with the meat plate during the short service. He never interfered with their shots after that."

*Peter Edsall* and the *Millers*, *Daniel*, *Shadrach*, *Jacob*, *William*, and *Moses*, all natives of "The Land of Pancakes"

migrated to Monroe at about the same time as did the Carter family. Edsall had married "Jane Miller," sister of Mrs Samuel Cranmer. He located on the place now owned and occupied by Mrs. Wm. Parks. He subsequently deserted his family and went to Canada.

Mrs. Edsall, who was born Nov. 25, 1770, died in the township Jan. 1, 1839. A son, *John Edsall*, born Sept. 20, 1803, located upon the place at South Branch, now occupied by his son's heirs.

*Mary* married Lebbeus Marcy, of Monroe, and a second daughter, *Jane*, married Jeremiah Blackman, also a resident of the township.

Upon the settlement of Albany the Millers went hither, Daniel being one of the pioneers, and one of the very best citizens the township ever had.

The *Wilcoxs* came into Monroe in 1798, and with the Ladds were the pioneers into Albany, in connection with which township their history is fully given.

*The Pladnor Family.*—About 1774, a man from New England, named Elisha Wilcox, settled on Thorn Bottom, about twenty miles from the Pittston settlement, who, in June, 1778, was captured by a band of Indians, detained prisoner, and compelled to be in the Wyoming battle, soon after which event he died. He had two children, Stephen and Nancy. Mrs. Wilcox afterwards married Henry Pladnor (written Pladnore and Platner), who was without doubt the first permanent settler in Monroe, migrating hither at a very early day. When Samuel Cranmer first visited the West, "the Pladnor place appeared settled for some years—a field

was green with growing rye, crops had been previously grown, and the year before a piece of buckwheat"

After a few years Mr. Pladnor died, and in about 1820 his widow moved into Franklin where she died, it is said, aged 109 years.

*Nancy Wilcox* married Stephen Strickland, a native of New England, who, as already stated, lived upon the Cole place. His log house, with its cob chimney and huge fireplace, that occupied nearly a whole side of the building, stood on the west side of the public road leading to Towanda, ten rods south of the watering trough, and five rods north-east of Mr. Cole's residence.

*When Strickland* came here is not known. The first child, "Hannah," was born July 22, 1789, and was buried at Cole's, in 1791. We would venture, however, that he married Nancy Wilcox in about 1788 and made Monroe his home, until he moved to Wysox in about 1798.

*Stephen Wilcox* settled in Franklin township and afterwards moved West.

Another daughter of Mrs. Pladnor married an Ogden, who for a time lived at Canton.

*John Neeley*, of Milton, Northumberland county, Pa., purchased the tract of land now occupied by Mrs. Brown and others at Greenwood. It is stated, "that as early as 1787 he came on and had his land surveyed and made arrangements preparatory to settlement. Undertaking to swim a horse across the river at the mouth of Towanda creek, he was drowned in 'Bowman's Eddy.'" His widow, who afterwards married Reese Stevens, came up and occupied the

farm. A daughter, Rebecca Neeley, married Harmon Schrader, who for a time occupied the Neeley estate. It finally passed out of the hands of Schrader to the Meanses. Mrs. Neeley came to the township perhaps not far from the year 1800, when the Northumberland people settled at Greenwood.

It should be remembered that Rev. Mr. Craft's statement, in relation to Mr. Neeley's being here at the time of the Revolutionary troubles, is " mere probability."

*The Fowlers.*—Some of the early settlers of Monroe came to the township under the Connecticut title. Fifty acres were offered as a gratuity to the first settlers. Gordon (" Gurdon ") Fowler and his sons Jonathan and Rogers bought eleven hundred acres, at a dollar per acre, under this title of Reed Brockaway, and accordingly came in and occupied their purchase.

In September, 1800, Mr. Fowler started from his home in Tolland, Conn., with two yoke of oxen and a horse in one team, and two horses in another. He crossed the Hudson at Catskill, taking the wagons and horses at several trips. His son, Austin Fowler, Sr., then a boy of thirteen years, was left in charge of the wagon first ferried over, and while the scow was gone for the rest of the train the tide rose about the wagon-wheels, frightening the lad, who then knew nothing of that phenomenon, but supposed a freshet was raising the water in the river and they would all be swept away. From Catskill the party came by the way of Unadilla, finding no bridges over the streams and in places very bad roads. Reaching Milltown, Mr. Fowler left his family

with his son, Rogers, who had preceded him into the county, and came on and built a log house in the orchard south of the present residence of W. W. Decker. However, before moving his family from the East, Mr. Fowler and his son, Daniel, had been in "viewing lands," and made a purchase. Upon settling in Monroe, the Fowlers were required to cut their own road up the creek, from where the covered bridge now is. They found a family by the name of *Wheeler* in a little log house about forty rods farther up the creek. The Fowlers had paid for their lands, and after having erected a grist-mill and saw-mill and made other improvements, their titles proved worthless. However, not being daunted by such adverse fortune they repurchased, on long credit, of the "Holland Purchase Company," and this time were more fortunate; but it required the most stubborn energy and perseverence to bring forth the fruits of husbandry from a wild and densely wooded region, like that of Monroe. After nine years of struggle and privation, incident to the settlement of a new country, "the father, Gurdon Fowler, was called to his eternal rest,—freed from hardship and toil. He was born April 16, 1739; died Nov. 11, 1809.

Mr. Fowler descended from an interesting and distinguished family. His great-great-grandfather, William Fowler, arrived at Boston, from London, England, June 26, 1637, in company with Rev. John Davenport, Theophilus Eaton, Peter Pruden, and "others of good character and fortunes." In 1638, in company with Mr. Davenport, he sailed from *Quinnipiac*, or New Haven, where he resided a year or more. He was present at the famous meeting in Mr. Newman's

barn, June 4th, 1639, when the peculiar constitution and policy of Mr. Davenport, which afterwards characterized the New Haven Colony, was agreed upon, and subscribed to that agreement. In the spring of 1639 the settlement of Milford had been arranged, and Mr. Fowler was the first named of the trustees. At the first meeting of the Milford Company, he was chosen one of the "Judges." The church was organized in 1639, and he was elected one of the "Seven Pillars." He held various offices in church and state, and was deeply engaged in public improvements, until his death in 1660. His eldest son, Capt. Wm. Fowler, remained at New Haven, married, took the oath of Fidelity and was admitted to the "General Court." His second son, Jonathan, removed from New Haven to Norwich, and thence to Windham, where he died. Jonathan's youngest son, Jonathan, "the Sergeant," was celebrated for his great size and strength, of which wonderful stories are told. He is reported to have been seven feet in height, and to have weighed over 400 pounds. His muscular powers were enormous. He could lift a barrel of cider by the chimes and drink from the bung-hole. He once attacked and killed a bear with a club, having no other weapon at hand, by which feat his fame spread abroad, so that George III., then King of England, had a painting made, the margin bearing the inscription, "Jonathan Fowler, the giant of America, in the act of killing a bear." He had ten children of whom "Gordon" was the eighth.

Gordon was united in marriage with Sarah Rogers, Feb. 15th, 1758, unto whom were born:

*Jonathan*, March 2, 1759;

*Daniel*, September 9, 1761:
*Elijah*, July 20, 1763;
*Rogers*, July 8, 1766;
*Asa*, May 15, 1769;
*Gurdon*, April 21, 1772;
*Sarah*, December 15, 1774.

Dec. 28, 1775, Mr. Fowler married Mary Chapman who bore him—

*Polly*, March 31, 1777;
*Hannah*, April 7, 1780;
*Russell*, Sept. 15, 1782;
*Roxey*, July 16, 1786;
*Austin*, May 31, 1787;
*Betsey*, April 14, 1792.

*Jonathan* came to Bradford county with his father in September, 1800. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and one of the unfortunates imprisoned in the "Sugar House" at New York. He settled on the place now occupied by Hiram Sweet and soon thereafter built a one and a-half story framed house—one of the very first in Monroe. "Mr. Fowler being sick his wife, Sally, went out of the house one night to procure some leaves or herbs for his use, having a pine torch in her hand. Hearing a noise behind her, she turned and saw a bear standing up on his hind legs, as tall as herself. She ran into the house, and the bear made his supper on fresh pork, killing it himself. Bruin, however, was killed in turn the next day." On another occasion, "as 'Aunt Sally' was taking her clothes from the line (the bushes), in the dusk of evening, an immense black bear protruded his ugly

snout from the bushes, within a few feet of her, alarming her terribly. She screamed and the bear merely grunted. And although Mrs. Fowler lived thirty years thereafter, she never recovered from that fright—palpitation and tremulousness following her to her dying day." She died July 14, 1832, aged 69 years and 9 months.

Mr. Fowler's children were—

*Jonathan*, who grew to manhood and died single;

*Ira*, who grew to manhood and died single;

*Nancy*, who married Abram Fox, of Monroe;

*Electa*, who married Josiah Cranmer, of Monroe;

*Sally*, who married Solomon Cole, of Asylum.

Mr. Fowler died December 4, 1834.

*Daniel*, when a boy, enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and was taken prisoner and kept for some months in the "Sugar House," from which he came out scarcely alive. He rose to the rank of Major, before the close of the war, at twenty years of age. He settled at Hudson, N. Y., where he inaugurated the first school of note, the "City Academy of Hudson." Among his pupils was Martin Van Buren, placed under his care when quite young by Aaron Burr.

*Elijah* studied medicine and settled in Tyringham, Mass.

*Rogers* participated in the settlement of Monroe with his father. He located on the place now owned and occupied by Elias Parks. He built a small framed house near a tall hickory tree, on about the same ground as now occupied by Mr. Parks' residence. One evening a wind storm blew the tree upon the roof, crushing it over a bed in the upper story, in which Sophia Lawrence was sleeping. The bed-posts

kept the debris from falling upon her, and thus saved her life. Mr. Fowler was a carpenter and millwright by occupation, and soon after he came in built the grist-mill and saw-mill at Fowlertown He was a noted Freemason, and a man of prominence in the county. He was elected Colonel of a regiment at the breaking out of the War of 1812, but did not enter the army, as he died soon after, May 12, 1812. He left no family.

*Polly* married John Fox, of Towanda, and was the mother of John, Miller, and Marvin Fox.

*Hannah* married Daniel Mill.., and moved with her husband to the wilds of Albany, reared a large family and bore her part nobly and well in the struggles incident to pioneer life.

*Russell* married Sophia Lawrence. For many years he kept a house of entertainment on the place of now Mr. Parks. However, he had first built a little house, near the watering trough, on the same side of the road. After the death of his brother, Rogers, he and Austin secured the mill property, and for years carried on lumbering extensively. One day while the men were busily engaged about the mill yard skidding logs, a panther came, took "Aunt Sopha's" calf out of the pen and carried it to the shade of a large oak tree standing in the yard, where after a hearty dinner of fresh veal, he left the carcass and returned to the mountains undetected The pen from which the calf was taken, stood not more than five rods from where the men were working.

Fowler brothers owned a distillery and built the mills at Masontown, which they sold to Eliphalet Mason. They

took a great interest in public improvements, and church and school matters. They were true pioneers and public benefactors.

"Aunt Sophia," as she was commonly called, was brave, and on several occasions demonstrated rare pluck.

One day, to her great amazement, her door was suddenly bursted open, and a hunter appeared, exhausted and terribly frightened. Inquiring as to "the trouble," he made known in his excited way, that a mammoth bear was close on his heel. Losing no time to look up cowardly hunters, Bruin made for the pig-pen, and was soon embracing a young shoat. Hearing the pig squeal, "Aunt Sophia" grabbed a fire brand and put to the rescue. But despite her burns, Bruin killed the pig and carried it off, the hunter in the meantime remaining in the house. "Nimrod" was hunting on the hillside, where Mr. Parks' orchard now is, when he encountered the bear.

The children of Russell Fowler and Sally Lawrence were:

*Sevellon L.*, who married Mary DuBois, and moved to Missouri, where he died.

*Rogers*, who married Almeda Morgan, of Wysox, moved West and died at Chicago. He was born on the same day, and in the same house, from which his uncle, Rogers, was buried, which coincidence gave him his name. He went West and engaged extensively in lumbering for some years. He became an enterprising citizen of Chicago, and at the breaking out of the civil war was appointed by Governor Yates Commissary General of the State of Illinois. He

proved a valuable officer, and was afterwards commissioned Colonel and sent West. At the close of the war he engaged in railroading in Texas.

*Samantha*, who married James D. Ridgeway, of Franklin, now resides with sons at Minneapolis.

*Ellen M.*, who married Judge Edward Elwell, resides in Wisconsin.

*Hiram*, who married Catharine Fields, and subsequently Maria Young, moved West, and died at Green Bay, Wis.

*Russell*, who resides in Illinois, with his family.

*Adeline*, who married Lewis G. Kellogg, of Monroe, now residing with her husband at Chicago.

Mr. Fowler died Aug. 22, 1851.

*Roxy* married Eliphalet Mason, of whose family farther mention will be made.

*Austin* married Betsy Lawrence, Oct. 10, 1813, and as previously stated, was associated with his brother, Russell, in the milling and lumbering business for years. He located on the place now occupied by his son, Austin, Jr. In his younger days he worked with his brother, Rogers, at his trade, and after his death in 1812, he finished Capt. Harry Spalding's house—the third framed dwelling in Towanda In his last days Mr. Fowler loved to recite "old-time events," for the entertainment of his friends. He was a well-read man, and took an interest in the education of his children, six of the seven, being teachers. Mr. Fowler united with the Presbyterian church in 1837, and upon the erection of the Presbyterian church edifice at Monroeton, the first in the township, he and his brother, Russell, furnished material for the

frame of the same, put it up, and helped to meet the additional expenses in the finishing and furnishing of the church. His biographer says: "He was a faithful and intelligent citizen, a kind neighbor, a loving husband and father, and an exemplary Christian, adorning his profession by a faith that works love and purifies the heart."

Unto Austin Fowler and Betsy Lawrence were born:

*Franklin D.*, Dec. 20, 1814, who married Miss Maria Day, and resides at "Fowlertown" (so named after the Fowlers);

*Eliza E.*, Nov. 25, 1816, never married, and lives with her stepmother upon the homestead;

*Adelia E.*, Feb. 1, 1819, who married Sandford Plummer, and died Aug. 12, 1877;

*Gordon M.*, Aug. 14, 1821, who married Miss Mary Varney, is a surveyor and millwright, and resides in the West;

*William W.*, June 13, 1824, who married Miss Eliza A. Miller, and is now a prosperous farmer at Liberty Corners. His three sons, Edward F., Jewett C., and Russell R., have proven painstaking, reliable young men, possessed of fine natural abilities, and with an aptness in business.

The first-named is a successful merchant at Monroeton.

*Jewett C.* is located at Towanda and is chief clerk to the general manager of the State Line & Sullivan Railroad. He learned telegraphy and in 1876 was stationed at New Albany, performing faithfully and carefully all the duties pertaining to the office. By his punctuality in business, and having proven himself a neat and accurate accountant, he was chosen to the responsible place, which he now holds, in June, 1882. In addition to his duties as chief clerk, in April,

1883, he was made train dispatcher and served in that capacity until the road changed hands in May, 1884.

*Russell R.* was a young man of promise and endearing qualities, but was cut down by the sword of Fate as he was entering a field of usefulness.

*Cyrus E*, Oct. 10. 1828, never married, died May 17, 1850;

*Amanda M*, April 6, 1831, who married Samuel McKitrick, and resides in Canada.

"Betsy Lawrence" died May 19, 1846 (born May 31, 1789), and Mr. Fowler afterwards married Mrs. Eliza Wenck, who bore him a son, Clarence Austin, born July 22, 1847, who now occupies the homestead.

Mr. Fowler died May 3, 1875, his widow yet surviving him.

*Betsy* married Abner C. Rockwell, the first Sheriff of Bradford county. A further notice of the family will be given.

"Mary Chapman," second wife of Gurdon Fowler, was born July 21, 1750, and died July 26, 1832. While yet residing in Connecticut, when visiting her friends Mrs. Fowler would save the seeds of the choicest fruit, and brought them with her to the "new country." She planted them, and the trees, now bearing abundantly in the orchard of W. W. Decker, are the growth of this planting.

*The Alden Family.*—Timothy Alden came from Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., to Monroe in 1800. The year before he had been in to view the country, and being well pleased with it, sold his property in the East and bought 800

acres of Brockaway under his Connecticut title, paying for it in hard cash.

Mr. Alden moved in with his family in the month of December, with horses and sleighs, having two or more. The party crossed the river at Binghamton, where, at that time, there was but one log house. Mr. Alden had built a little log house, where there was a natural opening, about twenty rods below the stone house on the creek, and moved his family into it. "The wolves and bears were thick all around; and Mr. Alden kept everything, which the wild beasts could carry off at night, in pens. One night a bear came and took a pig which had six little ones, out of a pen six feet high, built of boards standing on ends. Mr. Alden heard the dogs bark, and, getting up, took his gun and shot the bear, but did not kill him. However, Bruin released the hog, but she was so badly hurt that she died. The wolves would howl all night, and the family, which had left a pleasant home, were horribly lonesome and homesick enough."

Mr. Alden is described as a man six feet two inches in height, well proportioned, commanding and of noble bearing. He was firm, benevolent, and possessed of good judgment. Though not given to frivolous things, he was fond of humor. For some time he was captain of militia, and hence was generally addressed as "Captain Alden." He was one of the first and most liberal supporters of the Baptist church in Monroe, and remained a consistent and faithful member until the time of his demise. Mr. Alden was of a distinguished and honorable line of ancestry, being a direct descendant of John Alden of the *Mayflower*.

Among other things, for a change, Mr. Alden enjoyed a hunt. The following is nicely depicted by his son, the "Elder": "On a pleasant leisurely afternoon, in the midst of Indian summer, Capt. Alden and Sheffield Wilcox concluded to take a stroll with dog and guns and get out of the noise of the babies and away from the clangor of the looms and the monstrous noise and humming of spinning wheels, and all that, and have a pleasant hour or two by themselves. When about a mile and a-half east of where the borough now is, and while in their low-toned woodsman chats, slowly walking and hunting but little, they were suddenly aroused to an appreciation of their business by old Carlo, the inevitable attache, of a hunter plunging so unceremoniously into the midst of a flock of wild turkeys, giving the sylvan poultry a most wonderful scare. 'To trees!' was the order of the day for the turkeys, and 'to ambush!' for the men and dog. Carlo and men snugly ensconced in a convenient cluster of bushes, and for a little while all was still. The turkeys being convinced by the prevailing silence that their enemies were gone, began to chirp and call for each other in a language well known to the woodsmen of the times, and not unfrequently taken advantage of. Capt. Alden had acquired a fair knowledge of their vernacular and could imitate their calls so as to almost deceive himself, if possible. He answered them, and they replied and began to assemble in the tree-tops adjacent until two of their number had paid for their credulity with their lives ere they were aware of having been deceived by their language. The rest of their tribe having become more cautious, it was evident

that the sport, there, was up for the time. A fresh chew of tobacco, some chats, a little merriment over their success, Carlo let loose and the march resumed rather in a homeward direction. It was well on toward sundown, and they were on the east end of lands now owned by Austin Fowler, when all of a sudden Carlo gave his unmistakable war-whoop, signifying that he had business with a bear—immediate, imminent, and pressing—and away they went, dog and bear and bear and dog, with all of the noise and bustle that Carlo was accustomed to make on such exciting occasions. The chase led down the hills and down the ravine (now known as the To-be-han-nak glen). Mr. Wilcox, leaving the turkeys with the Captain, made good time in the hot pursuit, and was not far in the rear of the dog and game. The game crossed the south branch of the Towanda creek, about in front of where Samuel Lyons' residence now is, and held west for higher grounds. When Captain Alden had got to where Mr. North's factory now stands, two successive reports from Mr. Wilcox's rifle told of an engagement in close action, about one hundred rods south, when he made a halt to audit results. Presently he heard the hunter's welcome note of victory, and knew that the bear had been done brown, if not black. The turkeys, coats and other impediments, all deposited on a rock by the well-known spring near Mr. North's present factory, the Captain starts up to inspect the mighty game. When about half way up the battle ground Mr. Wilcox shouted to him to 'bring an axe! bring an axe!' The axe was procured at Mr. Edsall's and, unfortunately, it was nearly as dull as a hoe; at least it was

dull enough to try a woodman's patience severely. The bear had 'treed' to escape the noise and confusion that Carlo had created in his rear, and from his perch he had heen dislodged by the rifle shots, only to lodge as bears are wont to do, in the bifurcation of the tree The blood was dropping upon the forest leaves; Carlo was licking it up as his booty in the hunt; and the bear—well, he was up there yet. It was, and O! that dull axe. Uncle 'Sheff' quoted some of the dead languages as they relieved each other in virtually mauling off the butt of that old pine, with now and then a good hearty laugh at the varied scenes and enterprise of the afternoon's sport. The bear they drew headforemost down to the creek (now North's pond) and thence down the creek to Mr. Edsall's spring, the place where the coats and turkeys were left on the rock. Here a light was procured (pine torch) and help being at hand, Bruin was made to part with his hide in true hunter's style.

"At about 10 o'clock in the evening the hunters were telling their adventurous incidents of the afternoon to the collected neighbors and friends before their evening fire, while a smile lit up every face, and every boy wished that he was a man, and the ladies were all glad that such men were made."

Timothy Alden was a blacksmith by occupation and worked at his trade for some time after coming into Monroe. In 1827 he built the stone house yet standing on the place where he settled.

He was required to pay for his land the second time and

to do so, as he expressed it, " hauled logs through the mud during the day, and sawed them at night "

Before his advent into Monroe he had married Lois Wilcox, daughter of Sheffield Wilcox, one of the heroic pioneers into Albany.

Timothy Alden was born Feb. 22, 1770; died Sept. 29, 1859.

" Lois Wilcox " was born Feb. 5, 1773; died Jan. 10, 1851 Their children were—

*Adonijah*, born about 1792, married a daughter of Rev. M. M. York, of Wysox, and after a few years went West where he died.

*Sophronia*, born May 9, 1793, married Jared Woodruff, a pioneer in Monroe, and remained in the township until the time of her death, April 8, 1876.

*Louisa*, born Jan 5, 1797, married Benjamin Coolbaugh, of Monroe, and died in the township July 14, 1846.

*Philinda*, married Warner Ladd, of Albany, in 1818, lived there for some years, then after her husband's death in 1832, she moved with her family to Monroe where she died. She is buried beside her husband at New Albany.

*Permilla*, born Dec. 18, 1801, married Jacob Arnout and subsequently Charles Homet. Her death occurred June 4, 1876.

*Sylvester William*, twin of Sevellon W., was born March 19, 1810, married Frances, daughter of Thomas Wilcox, of Milltown, occupied the homestead until 1856, when he went to Wisconsin and there died in 1882.

*Sevellon Wells* married Mathena, daughter of Dr. Benoni

Mandeville, Nov. 16th, 1831. When a young man Mr. Alden entered the ministry of the M. E. church. He became one of the most widely known preachers on the circuit, and for a time was Presiding Elder. He was a man of much more than ordinary abilities. He was a great reader and had a most retentive memory. He was a frequent contributor to both the local and foreign press. His communications were full of interest and were a valuable contribution to our local history, for they supplied many forgotten facts and incidents of the early times in this section. He was without doubt better informed about matters pertaining to the early history of this part of the county than any man living. In this field of local research he was an industrious gleaner, and it is due to his exertions that much in our early history has been preserved.

Mr. Alden preached what he believed, and believed all that he preached. Until the last his faith and doctrines were the same as when in the active ministry. In the heat of the war he endured some persecution because of his political opinions, but he always felt and remained loyal to the M. E. church, even to the day of his death. While attending to the duties and studies of pastoral work he gained a good acquaintance with Greek and Latin and was at times astonishingly classic, when his associates were least looking for such attainments. Education was with him a necessary and not an ornamental accomplishment. His power to acquire an education was great, and his mental retention scarce ever at fault when in the prime of life. Some arrogant pretenders of Greek and Latin were now and then put in immense con-

sternation by being squarely contradicted and successfully, by one that they had supposed entirely destitute of those acquirements.

The following biographical memoranda will be found of interest: "Sevellon W. Alden was converted to God in 1837, and joined the M. E. Church the same year. Was licensed to exhort on July 7, 1838, by Rev. P. E. Brown, the preacher in charge for the time being; was re-licensed by the quarterly conference at Towanda, Jonas Dodge, P. E., on Aug. 5th, 1838; was licensed to preach on the 8th day of June, 1839, by J. H. Wallace, P. E., and the same day recommended to the Genesee annual conference as a suitable person to be received by it for itinerant work; was received on probation in said conference in 1839; was appointed to Sugar Creek circuit with Amos Mansfield and E. H. Cranmer as colleagues, in 1839. On this charge this year there were reported three hundred conversions, and 224 converts joined the M. E. Church. In the regular work, he preached twenty-six times to get round the six weeks' charge. In 1840 he was appointed to Southport circuit, had for a colleague the ever blessed and lamented E. Colson, four and a-half years, and good revivals and great prosperity were the result. Was ordained a Deacon on the 5th day of September, at Dansville, by Bishop Joshua Soule, and by him re-appointed to Southport circuit in 1841. In 1842 he was appointed to Jacksonville station, and had a large revival. In 1843 appointed to Catharine, embracing Catharine, Havana, and Jefferson; had a powerful work of grace this year at Johnson Settlement and Havana. Having been ordained an

Elder by Bishop Waugh, at Yates, N. Y., in 1844, and in 1845 was appointed to the charge of Tyrone circuit. In 1846 appointed to Geneseo and Groveland charge; in 1847-8 Bath station, where powerful revivals prevailed; in 1848 and '49 to Rochester—third church; in 1850 and '51 to Penfield, two years; in 1852 and '53, Canandaigua station; thence for four succeeding years Presiding Elder of the Troy District; fourteen churches dedicated during the time; thence one year on the Burlington charge, at the end of which he took a superanuated relation; took a location at Rochester, Sept 7, 1862. He was never on a charge without more or less prosperity and conversion under his ministry."

Mrs. Alden, born Feb. 25, 1807, is yet living, though she has been an invalid for some years.

A son, Philo E. Alden, is one of the first civil engineers in the county, late Superintendent of Mines at Bernice, and the present postmaster at Monroeton.

*The Northrup Family.*—Nathan Northrup (mentioned as a merchant), married Sarah Crawford in about 1754, and removed from Connecticut to Sussex county, N. J., thence to the Wyoming Valley, before the "terrible slaughter" so sadly memorable in history. At the time of the massacre Mr. Northrup was at Forty Fort, but went out, took to the woods, and made his escape. For a time he settled at Nanticoke, on the property which afterwards, it is said, became very valuable. "Owing to the unsettled condition of the land titles, he removed to Bradford county with his family," being one of the pioneers.

"He came up the river in a canoe, bringing such effects as the family possessed." He settled on the flats about a mile below where Athens village now is, whence the family separated.

*Richard* settled in the Genesee country.

*John* came to Monroe and settled on the Vangorder property.

*Nehemiah* (generally called "Myer") remained upon the homestead in Athens, reared a family and died there.

*Bijah* (called "Bij") for a time lived upon an island in the Susquehanna, above the mouth of the Towanda creek. He was employed by Wm. Means for many years, and was one of the most noted of the pilots on the Susquehanna. After his brothers moved to "Northrup Hollow," he finally joined them, settling upon the Shultz place, where he spent the residue of his days. His wife was Sylvia Parks, of New York. She bore him a large family of children, but they are now widely scattered.

*James* also came to Monroe and lived on the Vangorder property for a number of years.

*Anna* married David Ross, but never lived in Monroe.

After Mr. Northrup's sons moved to Monroe, he came also, and lived with his son, John, with whom he died, Dec. 17, 1804, in the 77th year of his age.

Mrs. Northrup, or "Old Mother Northrup," as she was generally known, outlived her husband by many years. She spent most of her time with her son, Nehemiah, of Athens, but was frequently with her other children in Monroe. When something like a hundred years old she was espoused

by Alexander Howden, a pensioner for services in the Revolutionary war. The venerable pair, whose united ages would have gone back nearly to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, took their bridal tour, staffs in hand, to Sheshequin, hoping for a quiet little wedding. But the magistrate before whom they appeared (Samuel Gore, Esq.) spoiled the anticipated plan, by informing them that a few witnesses were necessary, whereupon he gathered in enough neighbors to make up a general surprise party, and the marriage ceremony was duly performed. Mr. Howden lived after this a dozen years and died in Athens. She survived until March 5, 1837, when she died among her children in Monroe, at the age of 105 years. Mrs. Northrup was active to the last. When past ninety years of age, she would spin eighty knots of yarn per day, and when a century old she would take the floor and dance an old-fashioned step with the agility of a girl in her teens. When past a hundred years old, she would walk from her son's residence in Athens to the home of her children in Monroe, a distance of twenty-two miles She maintained the vigor of her mental faculties until death silenced her tongue forever.

The Northrups came to Monroe before the year 1800, and *Nehemiah* was a property owner in Athens at or before the year 1795.

John and James, like Bijah, were "watermen," and employes of the Meanses for some years before becoming landowners. John, after having lived upon the Vangorder place for an indefinite period, moved to the Woodruff farm, where he remained until 1816, when he moved his family to "Nor-

thrup Hollow" and took up his abode in the "Mathews house," which stood on the identical spot now occupied by Nathan Northrup's residence. He was a stone-cutter by trade, and was induced to the valley of Millstone creek from the fact that the valley and the surrounding mountains abounded in conglomerate rock of the mill-stone kind. Getting out mill-stones became an important industry. A pair of stones brought, when dressed, from $40 to $50, and sold readily to parties from the "Lake country," who would come in and get them. From the large number of those stones, gotten out along the creek, and the valley being the "centre of operations," the stream was called Millstone Run. The Northrups, being well represented in the valley, and the chief men of pioneer enterprise there, their home was dedicated "Northrup Hollow." Mr. Northrup secured Mr. Mathews' hotel property, and purchased lands adjoining, which he cleared up as opportunity would permit. The hotel, being on the line of the old Genesee road, and on the path followed by raftsmen when returning from their trips down the Susquehanna, had a liberal patronage for some years, and not unfrequently, in the spring, was filled to overflowing, as many as fifty stopping in a night for entertainment. The exodus of the Germans from the southern part of the State brought much cash to the proprietor of this "house of entertainment."

After the mill-stone business had ceased, Mr. Northrup gave his attention to lumbering, and erected a mill on his place in 1822, which he operated till the close of his life. He was a good shot and killed many bear, deer and other

game, yet he never wasted his time in the woods. Once, as Mr Northrup and his father were getting out mill-stones on the huckleberry mountain, there came up a terrible rain storm, which soon drove them from their cabin to the rocks, where they found better protection. Their dog, which had accompanied them, upon taking new quarters, immediately began investigating the premises, and was not long in making a discovery in a cavern not far from them. His lively barking soon brought the tenant out and to the view of the new visitors. Rushing by her company without any apologies, the mistress of the rocks took to a tree not far off. The dog kept the panther at bay, until Mr. Northrup could venture out and quiet matters with his rifle.

John Northrup was united in marriage with Polly, daughter of Henry Tallady, of Wysox, formerly of Catskill, N. Y. Mr Northrup died in 1850, at the age of 88 years, and his wife subsequently, aged about 80 years.

Their children were:

*Henry*, born June 17, 1801;

*Nathan*, born Jan. 23, 1803;

*Polly* (Mrs. Moratt Merithew), born Nov. 14, 1805;

*Stephen*, born Sept. 1, 1806;

*John*, born March 19, 1810;

*Weltha* (Mrs. John Cox), born Jan 1, 1813.

Of the family, Henry, Nathan and John are living, and within a half-mile of each other, in the quiet and picturesque little valley where their father brought them nearly seventy years ago. They have been very industrious, hard-working men and retain their mental and physical vigor to a remark-

able degree. Within three weeks of this writing, Henry has dug a cellar under his house, walled it up (many of the stones weighing from 100 to 200 lbs ), and wheeled the stone and dirt excavated, several rods distant. Nathan, two years younger, will shoulder his stone-dressing tools and walk off to his work, like a man in his prime, and do a neat job and day's work, which but few men can excel. He is a fair-sized man while his brothers are more spare, and in their best, would tip the beam at about 140 lbs. avoirdupois.

Nathan and his cousin, William, have been "mighty hunters," and some of their daring adventures and skill with the rifle will soon be in order.

The Northrups are noted for their generous hospitality and true kindness of heart—noble, and worth more than all the superficial polish that can be acquired by a selfish nature. Their opportunities in obtaining an education were very limited, yet their language is remarkably fluent, and correct.

James Northrup was a millwright and carpenter by occupation. While living in Monroe he operated Means' sawmill, and in about 1816 built the grist-mill on the same property. He was one of the carpenters upon the old Court House In May, 1821, he moved to Northrup Hollow and settled on the "Weston place." However, Jeremiah Ray had previously squatted upon the property and erected the skeleton of a house. In 1822, Mr. Northrup built the sawmill for his brother, John. He was "a good waterman," and it is said that he and his brothers, John, Nehemiah and Bijah, took, for Wm. Means, the first ark-load of wheat that ever passed down the Susquehanna. His demise occurred

in 1824, at the age of 53 years. He was twice married, his first wife being Easter Hollis, of near Buffalo, N. Y., who bore him—

*Sally*, who married Gates Van Ross, of Albany, N. Y.;

*Easter*, who married Jacob Ringer, a waterman on the Susquehanna;

*Ira*, who resides in the West.

His second wife was Althea Tallady, sister of Mrs. John Northrup, unto whom was born—

*Nancy*, who married Samuel Cranmer, of Monroe;

*William*, born Dec. 14, 1809, an active citizen of the town for his years;

*James*, never married; died in Monroe;

*Benjamin*, a resident of Towanda;

*Cemantha*, married Wm. Rockwell, of Franklin;

*Nathan*, died when a young man.

Mrs. Northrup died in 1868–69, at the age of ninety-four years, retaining her faculties to a remarkable degree to the very last.

William, the "Nimrod of modern times," is as straight and agile as most men of fifty. In compliment of his activity, he remarked—"I can do as much as any of them yet," and we do not doubt the assertion. He is a man of average stature, great nerve, and possessed of an excellent memory. He says: "I never feared the game of the woods, and have killed Bruin in his den and out of it." In 1856 he was the hero of an exploit, that for cool courage was quite a match for Putnam's famous feat of entering the wolf's den, so celebrated in story. A party of thirteen, including Wells Wil-

cox, Nathan and William Northrup—the "big hunters" of those days—arranged for a bear hunt. A division of the party soon struck Bruin's track, and after having followed him a long distance, he finally took refuge in his den, nearly sixty feet under the rocks. The dogs were sent in to determine his location and test the ground. He growled like a lion, almost, upon being disturbed, and the canines kept their distance. At last the fiery eyeballs of the savage creature could be dimly seen in the distance, and Wells and William aimed their pieces at the glistening objects. After two or three shots apiece, the dogs were sent in and gave encouragements that the balls had taken effect. Yet all was very uncertain, and the beast might only be wounded, and thus made far more desperate. But at last it was concluded that some one should venture into the cave. The opening was narrow, and upon the call for volunteers, several would go in, but "their bodies were too large, or their shoulders too broad." At last the feat devolved upon "William," who was not the smallest man, but the one of most daring. With rifle in hand he crawled in and crept along carefully, not knowing what moment he would receive a stroke from Bruin's powerful paw. But fortunately at the end of the cavern he found the beast dead, a ball having penetrated its brain through the eye. The dog-chains were linked together, and Mr. Northrup having fastened them to the animal's jaw it was drawn out. The bear weighed over 400 pounds, and its flesh was equal to the juiciest and tenderest of pig pork.

—On one New Year's day Mr. Northrup, his brother Ben-

jamin, and cousin, Nathan, followed a bear to his den in the rocks. The cavern was almost perpendicular, at first, for several feet, then turned nearly at right angles. The passage was narrow and difficult to make a retreat in, so "Ben" and Nathan took the hero by the heels, to aid him in his backward movement, if necessary. Reaching the turn in the cavern, which was too narrow for his body to pass through, by means of a short pole he determined the beast's location. Getting his gun nearly parallel with the pole, he fired and killed the animal. By means of a stick with a hook on one end, he succeeded in drawing the bear out.

William has killed as many as fifty bear, a large number of elk, and hundreds of deer. He has killed as many as twenty-one deer in a week, and not unfrequently two at a shot. One of his most notable shots was in killing two deer, and wounding a third, which was also captured. His largest bear weighed between four and five hundred pounds, and measured nine feet from the end of its nose to the extremity of its hind leg. The greatest number of deer which he ever killed in a day was five, and the greatest number of elk, three.

—One night as William was watching a "deer lick" from a platform in a convenient tree, some beast of prey drove away the game several times, but disappeared before morning. The next night William and John Northrup both watched the same spot. As dawn was approaching, they could see some animal creeping along the logs about thirty rods away. William fired and killed it. Upon examination it proved to be some animal, the like of which they had

never seen. It was tawny red in color, shorter in the body than a panther and with longer legs and a shorter tail. They concluded it must have been the puma, or American lion, which is seldom found east of the Mississippi.

—On an August afternoon, many years ago, William and Nathan were watching a "deer lick," when the latter, seeing a large buck advancing, fired at it. The animal dropped and he supposed it dead. But as he was about to use his hunting-knife, the animal galvanized into life and sprang to his feet. William grabbed the buck by the horns, but had no sooner than done so, when the animal's antlers caught his tough doe-skin pants and almost completely undressed him. However, he hung on, and was carried several rods at a rapid rate, before the frightened animal could dislodge him and make its escape. He frequently clinched a deer and generally got his game. More than once, like Nathan, he has been chased by a bear, and only escaped by taking to his heels. In all of his encounters and adventures, he has escaped uninjured. Nathan's best record was seven deer in a day, five of which were shot without moving out of his tracks, and in another, five elk, all being killed without changing his position.

—As a party was engaged many years ago in peeling bark for Andrew Irvine's tannery, their dogs treed a "cub" nearly a year old. It was determined that young Bruin should be taken alive. A program was arranged accordingly. The men were to form in a circle around the tree, with Nathan Northrup and the dogs in the middle, while William Northrup was to climb the chestnut and shake the

cub off. William, performing his part successfully, the moment the cub struck the ground Nathan seized it by the back of the neck, and though it made a desperate struggle and scratched severely, he held the young brute till it had been securely tied.

—One day during the huckleberry season, Henry Northrup, his wife and little boy started to the mountain to procure some of its fruit. His dogs came upon an old bear and her four cubs, which treed, while the mother remained at the bottom of the tree to protect her family. Mr. Northrup gave the old bear the first shot, but only wounding her, she escaped. With the four remaining charges he succeeded in killing two of the cubs and wounding the other two. Returning for more ammunition, he easily captured the balance of the quartette.

—Henry and Nathan Northrup were up the creek one day with their father, in search of the proper material for a mill-stone. They found a bear under the rocks and killed it with a grub-hoe, their only weapon.

—Early one morning in the fall of 1818, Henry Northrup saw a large panther chase two deer into the field on the hillside back of his father's house. He at first thought the trio were three deer, and informed his father and Frederick Kissell, who took their guns and tried for a shot. The deer discovering their move, jumped the fence enclosing the field, slowly pursued by an enormous panther. The dogs took after "the terror of the Northern woods," and soon ran him up a tree. Kissell got the first chance, and after his trusty rifle had spoke, the panther had passed to the Indian's mys-

terious hereafter. The animal was found to measure *eleven and one-half feet* from tip to tip, and was perhaps the largest panther ever killed in Bradford county.

William Northrup had driven into the woods with an ox-sled to draw out some shingles, when he found a large catamount fast in a trap. Not having any fire-arms with him he undertook to despatch the savage brute with his heavy ox-whip. The infuriated creature sprang at its assailant; and with the heavy trap fast to one of its hind legs, succeeded in inflicting some unpleasant scratches on William's face. Seizing a sled-stake, he dealt several lusty blows before he could deaden the furious beast. There are several varieties of wildcats, and the largest and fiercest of the species are formidable antagonists in a hand-to-hand conflict. They fight with the ferocity of a tiger, and, with a diabolical cunning, aim at the face of an enemy.

—Henry Northrup, coming home from Muncy on foot, saw where something had been killing sheep. His two dogs soon treed an enormous catamount. Approaching the spot, and having no other weapon he cast a stone at the creature. With a scream of rage, the savage brute sprang for his face. He met it with a kick in the open mouth, which gave it a set-back. The struggle that ensued was a lively one, but finally resulted in the death of the catamount, which showed fight till the very last.

The Northrups practiced "still-hunting" only, as they killed deer and other game for food, and not for mere wanton sport. Their usual method was to build a bough-house near a "deer lick," and when the animal came to take its

rations of salt, of which it is passionately fond, it could be shot from the ambush. Sometimes, however, they would build a scaffolding in a convenient tree, near the natural or artificial lick, and there await their opportunity. Rattlesnakes were without number, and it was not an uncommon thing to run on a den of them. The Northrups have killed thousands of these reptiles, and only two years since, William, finding a den, succeeded in killing sixty-five, alone.

*The Salisburys.*—Many years before the Revolutionary War, Henry Salisbury, a native of London, England, was a student at Edinburgh, Scotland. While there he fell in love with Miss Elizabeth Simpson, a young Scotch lady of wealth and refinement. Their feelings on this tender subject were mutual, and they became engaged.

The young lady's parents interposing, for some unknown reason the marriage was stopped, and she taken to America with her father and mother.

Mr. Simpson settled at or near Boston, and though his daughter (the only child) lived a lady, she was not the same interesting child to him that she was before he took her from her *fiance.* Her life was passing in melancholy, and her health was giving way. One day as she was feeling badly, Mr. Simpson invited her and Mrs. Simpson to walk with him down to the wharf to see the ships come in, thinking that the exercise and various sights would please and benefit her. To her great joy the first person to disembark was Henry Salisbury, and it would be needless to say that there was a happy meeting. The father and mother at once consented to the marriage, after which Mr. Salisbury took

up his residence near Boston, lived and reared a family. A son, Henry, married Miss Catharine, daughter of George Head, of Nine Partners, N. Y., and settled at Kinderhook. While residing here his children attended the same school with Martin Van Buren.

Mr. Salisbury was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and lost his right arm, with a wound in his left hand, at the surrender of Cornwallis. After the war, he was elected sheriff of Columbia county. Having made a trip to the new country of the West with his brothers-in-law, Benjamin and Alexander Head, he purchased 1000 acres of land, put up a double log house, two and one-half stories high, then returned and sold his property at Kinderhook, and started West with his family, as he expressed it—"to better the condition of his children" He migrated when his son Henry was seventeen years old which would make his advent into Monroe in the year 1797. His purchase included the land now held by the Coles, and his house, the largest in the neighborhood, stood near the public road between Samuel Cole's present residence and the watering-trough. Mr. Salisbury is described as "a handsome old gentleman of a sunny disposition, with a fondness for little folks, and a faithful and consistent Methodist." Mrs. Salisbury was also a member of the Methodist church. They died at the homestead in Monroe, and are buried at Cole's, the former living to be over 80 years of age. Their children were—

*George*, who died before his people migrated from the "Empire State";

*Abigail*, who married John Brown, of Kinderhook, and resided there;

*Rhoda*, who married Enos Marshall, of Columbia county, N. Y.;

*Elizabeth*, who married Job Irish, moved to Bradford county, and died in Smithfield. Irish was a man of natural talents, and became quite noted as a pettifogger;

*Catharine*, married Luther Hinman, and died in the West;

*Amy*, married Rev. Elisha Cole, and died in Monroe;

*Nancy*, married Elisha Wythe, of Towanda;

*Henry*, married Miss Catharine, daughter of Maj. James Swartwout, of Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and for several years resided upon the ancestral estate at Monroeton, but finally removed to "Hollon Hill," where he died Dec. 27, 1845, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 21 days.

Mrs. Salisbury died May 5, 1832, aged 56 years.

Unto Henry and Catharine Salisbury were born:

*Hannah*, who married John Simpson, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.;

*Catharine*, married Joseph Lippencott (deceased), a native of Philadelphia, and for many years an extensive coal dealer at Mauch Chunk; she now resides with a daughter at Joliet, Ill.;

*Henry S.*, generally known as "'Squire Salisbury," married Elizabeth Lippencott, of Mauch Chunk, and for many years occupied the "Decker place," where he died;

*Wealthy M.*, married David Ridgeway (deceased), and resides upon the Ridgeway estate in Monroe;

*Genette*, married Benjamin Coolbaugh, of Monroe;

*Delanson C.*, married Lizzie Piollet, of Wysox, and is now a resident of the "Turpentine State";

*Orlando N.*, married Sophia Lyon, of Monroe, and resides in Clinton county, Pa.;

*Jerome S.*, married Helen Corey, of Kingston, Pa., and died in Monroe. For a number of years he was proprietor of "Salisbury's Mills."

The last named will long be remembered as three of Monroe's most entertaining young men of "years ago." Their songs and stories were listened to by admiring crowds, and in the political campaigns their melodious voices thrilled the people and took them back to "When Old Monroe was Young."

*When Old Monroe was young, the people used to say,
That grog was indispensable in harvest and in hay;
And so with an unsparing hand, the whisky it was flung,
And drunkards by the score were made, when Old Monroe was young.

When Old Monroe was young, and Uncle Elisha preached,
The top notch of intemperance by many a one was reached;
And dark the cloud of sorrow o'er many dwellings hung
With deep disgrace and poverty, when Old Monroe was young.

*In the autumn of 1843, Rev. Elisha Cole announced that he would lecture upon temperance, on a certain evening, in the M. E. church at Monroeton. He had invited Jewell Warford, George Tracy and A. L. Cranmer to be present and participate in the exercises. Going to the store of D. C. & O. N. Salisbury, he requested them to come and sing "Sparkling and Bright," the most popular temperance song at that time. They thought they would give the people something new, and accordingly sat down and composed the above before their uncle left the house, and sang it to him. The exercises that evening were opened with "When Old Monroe was Young," and the young men were *encored* again and again, so that the lecture was very short, and very much to the discomfort of Mr. Cole. The "twins," as they were commonly called, sang the song to the tune of "When this Old Hat was New," repeating the last line.

When Old Monroe was young, and Rockwell kept the jail,
And John and Harmon, too, were there, in spite of bond or bail;
They cleared the land about the house, and also on the hill,
For grog and brandy then were free—the county paid the bill.

When Old Monroe was young, 'Squire Brown, he had a still,
And Alden, too, was not behind: he also had a mill;
Old Hess, he 'tended Alden's mill, and Rowley 'tended Brown's,
And various other sights were seen—Old Bristol with his hounds.

When Old Monroe was young, Fowler's still-house was in prime,
And fights and frolics, frequently, were had in olden time;
Like short-tailed bulls in fly-time, they at each other sprung,
And many a battle there was fought, when Old Monroe was young.

When Old Monroe was older still, Uncle A., he came to town,
His shop exceeded all the rest, like Rockwell's and 'Squire Brown's;
The loafers all assembled then upon the Sabbath day,
And drank the rot to please themselves, and so did Uncle A.

When Old Monroe was older still, Capt. Alden kept the gate,
And all who refused to pay, Sevellon knocked them straight
But now he 'tends another gate, as I will shortly tell,
To guide the sinners on the road to shun the gate of hell.

When Old Monroe was older still, Jo Johnson was the man
Who dared to organize a house upon a decent plan;
He kicked the loafers out of doors with all their drunken brawl,
And strangers now can find repose whene'er they choose to call.

*William Dougherty*, an Irishman, came to Monroe in about 1800 from Northumberland county, Pa., and settled at Greenwood. He kept a house of entertainment, and his "log tavern" stood nearly on the same ground as now occupied by the Greenwood hotel. His place was known as "Dorety's tavern." As early as 1808, or sooner, he and the Schraders built a saw-mill on the present site of Slotery's mill. Dougherty sold his property, after a few years, to Jacob Bowman, who in turn sold to Daniel Gilbert. *James*, a brother of Mr. Dougherty, lived on the George Bowman place.

*John Schrader* came to Greenwood and settled, where the tannery now is, soon after Dougherty (perhaps as early as 1801–2). He was a Hessian soldier and was captured with others at the battle of Trenton. Soon afterwards, he espoused the American cause and joined Washington's army. At the battle of Brandywine he fought with the noble PULASKI and came near being captured. Three times the "Count" and his legion of horsemen charged the British center before it gave way. Schrader and some thirty others broke through, but the line was immediately closed, thus cutting off the brave thirty from the rest of their troop. Schrader must get out of that or be hung for deserting the British cause. The whole thirty wheeled upon the back of the newly formed line, with hacks and hewings from saber and cutlass. Pulaski, determined to save his men, charged and re-charged and finally rescued Schrader and fifteen of his comrades. However, before the rescue, a red-coat stepped up to Schrader and thrust his bayonet into his hip, and

in a few minutes the blood was running over the top of his boot. Mr. Schrader once being asked what he then did, reiterated—"O, mine gut, sir, you eats no more breat in Englant. Mine saber sphlit him to his shoulders. I made two men of him, but they were both deat men." After the war it appears that he settled at Hagerstown, Md., where he married, thence found his way into Northumberland county, Pa., whence he migrated to Bradford county. From the fact of his having settled near the creek which joins the main stream at Greenwood, it was called the "Schrader Branch.' After some years, Mr. Schrader was dispossessed of his land and thereafter resided in different parts of the town till the time of his death at a good old age. He was of much use to his neighbors, in fulling cloth for them. His children were—

*John*, who died in Monroe;

*Harmon*, who married Rebecca Neeley, occupied the Neeley estate for some years, and also died in Monroe;

*Katie*, who married a Brown and died at Browntown, Bradford county;

*Betsy; Polly; Frederick; Samuel.*

*John Wagner*, of Northumberland, Pa., located at Weston Station, on the "Weston place," at about the same time that Schrader and others came in, but left the township before 1816. When the "old turnpike" was put through he built the "Wagner bridge" over the stream on which Kipp and Kizer's mills are located, and named after him—the "Wagner branch" of Millstone Run.

*John and Benjamin Head* (brothers) were among the first settlers at Greenwood. John settled the place now occu-

pied by Mr. Andrus, and set out the orchard yet bearing fruit on that farm. It is stated that Benjamin was killed by lightning, and that John was also once struck by this electric fluid. His garments were spangled with polished steel buttons, every one of which were cut off; the current then passed down his legs, and out the heels of his shoes. He was knocked down by the shock, but received no serious injury.

*Daniel Heverly*, a native of Lehigh county, Pa., came to Greenwood in 1806, and remained there until 1810, when he and his sons moved into Overton, being the first settlers there.

*James Lewis* came to Monroe prior to 1806, and settled the Shultz place. When a boy twelve years of age he lived with his parents upon a farm within seven miles of Sunbury, Pa At the time of the French and Indian war, his father moved the family to Sunbury for safety. He and his sons frequently took their chances by going to the farm and working. One night while there they were attacked by a band of Indians, and the father, standing near the port-hole, was shot. James and his brother fled from the house by climbing out of a window. The former took to the woods and was captured, while the latter, taking the main road, reached Sunbury in safety. The Indians on their raid took several prisoners, which they disposed of according to their customs of warfare, save young Lewis and a young man named Wm. Thomas, who were spared. Young Lewis because he was old enough to travel with the captors, and yet so young as not to endanger or injure them. Thomas was reserved to

be given to an old squaw to replace a son of hers that had been slain in battle. The prisoners were kindly cared for on their march in captivity, but when young Thomas was adopted by his new mother, she went through a most ceremonious routine. He had been in high spirits during the most of his captivity, but when his new mother stripped him and then greased him all over, following that application with Indian paint and feathers, wampum and blankets, the Indian dance and song, and the full ceremony of making an Indian of him, the young man broke down and wept like a child. He felt as if he could not be an Indian and wear all this attire. The captives were taken to Canada, where after three years they were released, Thomas becoming a white man again and Lewis returning to his native place. He had changed so much that Mrs. Lewis could hardly believe him to be her son. "An incident occurred while he was in captivity that cost him some toil and painstaking in after years, without his realizing the object of his labor. The whole party of Indians that were out on a marauding excursion, numbered from thirty to thirty-five warriors, and was occasionally divided into squads for the greater facilitating of plunder, and all the objects of their raid. One party of thirteen Indians, on their march north, evidently came up the Loyal Sock, and then crossed the "divide" over to the head waters of the Schrader branch, and then traveled down that stream; while the other party of about twenty ascended the Lycoming creek, and then down the Towanda to its mouth, where they crossed the river. Each party was provided with a large bell of wrought iron, which could be used in

keeping the party together, or in assembling them, if scattered by a hunt or accident. They evidently had arranged to meet somewhere not far north and east of Towanda. The party with which Mr. Lewis was kept, waited at the place appointed (perhaps it was on the Abner Hinman farm, as that was the usual camping-ground for the Red men) for some days, with considerable anxiety, without any tidings of the missing division—not even the "tunk" of the notifying bell. When many days had elapsed a solitary Indian came into camp, diseased and nearly dead of small pox, of which all the party save himself had died, at their last halting-place. He told his red brothers in the presence of Mr. Lewis, where the camp of death was made, where the thirteen rifles and all the plunder, the gold and silver and the "big bell" were hid; where the two trees came together; on what stream, and all about it, and then died within two hours after his arrival in camp.

Some person or family which they had visited, paid them severely for their pains by giving them all the small pox. Mr. Lewis, in his close scrutiny of all that was passing, marked well the place of deposit described by the dying man, and treasured it up in his mind for after years. Now we have a clue to the inducements that moved Mr. Lewis to settle on the Schrader branch of the Towanda creek. From the description which he received by the sick Indian, he was firm in the opinion the treasures and spoils were hid on that branch, not far from the present Greenwood. When age and infirmity were upon him, Mr. Lewis habitually spent about two days out of a week up the branch searching for

the articles there concealed by the Indians. But he died without finding the object of his search. In about 1840 when Gen. Henry Naglee, who was employed by the Barclay company in making a survey of the line of their projected railroad, was encamped near *Lamoka*, his cook in taking a stroll found the long-lost "big bell." But the party knowing nothing of the history of the bell, of course did not search for the plunder. The exact spot of the finding of the bell has not since been identified, and consequently the lost treasures have not been retrieved.*

Mr. Lewis came to the county at an early day, at first settling in Wysox, where he owned land on the Little Wysox, and built what were afterwards known as Hinman's mills. For a time he was in partnership with John Hinman, but sold his interest to him in 1793, and moved to Towanda. After a few years' residence here he moved to the mouth of the Towanda creek and built a double saw-mill, where the grist-mill now is at Hale's, whence he moved into Monroe. After some years upon the Shultz place, Mr. Lewis moved to Greenwood where he died prior to 1830, aged about 80 years. He was a citizen much esteemed. He had a family of four sons and two daughters. *Timothy H.* and *Benjamin* only were residents of the county. Timothy lived at Greenwood the greater part of his life, and kept a hotel, which was carried away by the great flood of 1850. He died in 1871, at the age of 73 years, and is buried at Franklin. His children are—

*The story of "the bell" is compiled from Elder Alden's papers, he having known Mr. Lewis well.

*James W.*, merchant at Greenwood;
*William S.*, a prominent physician at Canton;
*Benjamin L.*, butcher at Foot-of-Plane;
*Mary D.*, a resident of Detroit, Mich.

*Amos Vincent Mathews* was a settler in Monroe on or before 1808. He came up from Northumberland county, and for a short time, it is said, lived in Overton on the Paine place, on the line of the "old Muncy road," as it was sometimes called. He made some improvements, then moved into Monroe, locating on Millstone Run, where Hawes' mill now is. Here he built a log house and furnished accommodations for raftsmen. He also had a blacksmith shop and supplied the people's wants in the line of traps and bells, and in sharpening their tools. He is remembered as a real genius, excelling as a bell-maker, and a man of considerable talent, being of much service to the early settlers.

In 1812 he erected a large cottage-roofed building which he opened as a hotel the same year, the sign being ornamented with masonic emblems. James Northrup was the architect, although the building, which was started on a grand plan, was never completed. Mr. Mathews brought in some fruit trees from Muncy and set them out (the first in the valley), some of which are yet standing and bearing fruit. His house was a favorite stopping-place with raftsmen and proved quite a lucrative business for him. In 1816 he sold his property to John Northrup and moved to West Virginia.

*Reed Brockaway* was an inhabitant of the township for a short time, as early as 1800. He was a man of ability. The *Luzerne Federalist* of July, 1801, says: "The Fourth of July

was celebrated at Wysox by a numerous and respectable company. Wm. Means provided an entertainment, the style and elegance of which reflected great credit on his taste and industry. An oration was delivered by Reed Brockaway. After dinner a number of appropriate toasts were drank."

*Abner C. Rockwell*, a native of East Windsor, Conn., born May 4, 1783, migrated to Monroe not far from the year 1800. He had left his native State in company with two brothers and a sister. The brothers located in Crawford county, and he and his sister, "Sally," afterwards the wife of Jacob Bowman, 2d, came in to Bradford county and settled in the township. Mr. Rockwell came from the same locality as the Fowlers, who, undoubtedly, were the means of inducing him hither. He took up his abode in a log house at the east end of the Monroeton bridge, on the very same ground as now occupied by the Rockwell mansion. For a few years he gave attention to the improvement of his land. Upon the organization of the county in 1812, he took an active part in public matters, and was made the *first Sheriff of Bradford county.* He built a log addition to his house, which during his term of office was used as "a coop" for criminals, and is frequently adverted to as the "old log jail." After three years Mr. Rockwell again returned to farming, and gave attention to public improvements. He built the original bridge spanning the South Branch at Monroeton, at the time of the making of *the turnpike.* He erected a framed house and opened it as a hotel, and the building being the largest and best in the town was dedicated the "Beauty of Monroe." Just when the sign

was raised is not known, but probably in about 1824. On one side of it was painted the head and shoulders of General Lafayette, the other being ornamented with masonic emblems. In connection with his hotel business, Mr. Rockwell had a distillery, and conducted both for some years. The front part of the " Rockwell hotel " is yet standing and forms the main body of widow Rockwell's residence. Mr. Rockwell was a public-spirited man, and donated the ground at Monroeton for school and church purposes. He was a man of considerable ability, sterling integrity, generous and popular, as may be seen from the fact that he was one of the first honored, and entrusted with public office. After having located in Monroe, before becoming Sheriff, he was united in wedlock with Miss Betsy, daughter of Gordon Fowler. Their children were—

*Maria*, who married Joseph Montanye, of Towanda;

*Zera*, who was a farmer in Monroe;

*James Lawrence*, born Feb. 15, 1814; was associated with Wm. H. H. Brown in the mercantile business at Monroeton for about twenty years. After the dissolution of the firm, he purchased Park's mills, now Rockwell Bridge mills, which he operated until the time of his death—Nov. 21, 1875. He also occupied the ancestral estate, which is now held by his widow and sons;

*William A.*, who was a resident and merchant of Towanda for a number of years.

*Rolland R.*, who is at present a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Abner Rockwell's death occurred July 29, 1836, and his remains are sepulchred at Cole's, with his compeers of early days.

*The Hinman Family.*—This family can trace its history back fully two centuries, and among the descendants in Monroe may be found a *fac-simile* of the armorial ensign of one of the Hinman ancestors who was a body-guard to Cromwell. From this time the descendants were scattered over different parts of the globe.

*John Hinman*, the first of the name as connected with the history of the county, was born at Stratford, Fairfield Co., Conn., Feb. 5, 1748. After the Revolutionary war, he migrated with his family from Woodbury, to Wysox, Bradford county, and was among the first of the pioneers there. Somewhere between 1790 and 1800 he and James Lewis built the first grist-mill, it is said, this side of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Hinman remained a resident of Wysox up to the time of his death in about 1834, when at the age of four score and six years, he made a trip on horseback to his daughter's in the Genesee country, and died, suddenly, soon after reaching her. His son, Abner C., afterwards occupied his estate.

*Hannah Mallory*, the wife of John Hinman, was born May 15, 1751, and died March 16, 1806.

Their children were—

*Lorena* (Mrs. Curtiss), *Sally* (Mrs. Hart), *Eunice* (Mrs. Talmage, subsequently Mrs. King), *Martha* (Mrs. Luman Stanley), *Jemima* (Mrs. Mosier), *John B.*, *Charlotte* (Mrs. Sheffield Wilcox), *Abner C.*, *Harriet* (Mrs. Amos York), *James H.*, *Walker M.*

*John Burrows Hinman*, born Nov. 7, 1780, while yet in his teens, made a trip West with his father. They had only a single horse, and each took his turn in riding. Having

picked out a location they returned for the family. In the course of time Mr. Hinman became acquainted with Miss Desire, daughter of Sheffield Wilcox, whom he married July 4, 1804. Upon the settlement of Albany Mr. Hinman took up lands adjoining his brother-in-law, and moved into that township with the first settlers. Here he lived for a few years only, then moved into Monroe, and was residing at Fowlertown in 1809, when Eunice (Widow Young) was born. He was then a resident of Wysox for a short time prior to 1815, in which year he purchased the Noadiah Cranmer property and became a permanent citizen of the township At first he took up his abode in the little log house which had been occupied by Mr. Cranmer, then built a framed house, yet standing back of the foundry and occupied by Mrs. Owen. And though his home was in the heart of what is now Monroeton, Mrs. Young says: "I can remember seeing bears, wolves and deer in numbers, crossing the field in front of our house. Everything around was wild and dreary enough." Mr. Hinman gave his life to the improvement and cultivation of his farm. He was a model husbandman, and kept everything about his barns and place neat and systematic. He was a diligent, intelligent, public-spirited citizen and a Christian gentleman. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the first to subscribe, and a most zealous worker in securing funds for the erection of the church at Monroeton. He held many local offices of public trust and was always found careful, fair, and of unquestioned integrity. He was known as "Deacon" Hin-

man. His useful life was closed March 16, 1865. Mrs Hinman, born Dec. 1, 1787, died April 7, 1844.

Unto John B. and Desire Hinman were born—

*Minerva M.*, born July 21, 1805, married Eldrad C. Camp, moved West and died;

*Abner Curtis*, born April 11, 1807, resides in Indiana;

*Eunice E.*, born April 24, 1809, married Edward F. Young and resides in Monroeton;

*Sheffield Stanley*, born June 18, 1811, married Weltha Langdon, and was one of the earliest and most successful business men of Monroe. In his business years he was ever industrious and frugal, and thereby acquired a handsome little fortune. "He was a liberal contributor to the churches and every public enterprise that helped to build up the place. He was benevolent and ever ready to assist the poor and needy." His death occurred May 22, 1881.

*Celestia R.*, born Sept. 26, 1813, married John Hanson and resides in Monroeton.

*John Burrows Mallory*, born Feb. 21, 1816, married Frances M. Dudley; was for many years one of the most prominent men of Monroeton. In business he was careful and successful. As a citizen he was public-spirited, a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian church, and did much for the upbuilding of the community. In 1855 he was elected Justice of the Peace and held the office to the day of his death (July 22, 1885), with the exception of a few months. "In the discharge of his official duties he kept in mind the great object of his office—peace." He was a member of the Masonic order for nearly forty years. His biographer said

of him at the time of his death: "Surely we can say, 'a good man has fallen.'"

*Harriet J.*, born June 29, 1818, married Dr. Emerson Shattuck, and resides at Hornellsville, N. Y.;

*Lorena C.*, born March 13, 1823, married Joseph B. Smith, of Monroe; died July 9, 1883;

*Catharine M.*, born Oct. 16, 1825, married James H. Phinney, of Towanda;

*Mary D.*, born Sept. 14, 1828, married Dr. D. N. Newton, of Towanda.

*Rev. Elisha Cole*, born Aug. 15, 1769, came to Monroe in about 1810–11. He was a son of Samuel Cole, who came faom the East to Macedonia in about 1775. His possession in Macedonia covered all the plain from the mountain to the river. On the breaking out of hostilities, Mr. Cole loaded his goods in canoes and passed down the river to Forty Fort for safety. He was present at the time of the battle, but did not go out of the fort. A son, Samuel, and son-in-law participated in the battle and were slain. After the "massacre" the family returned to Connecticut and remained until after the war, then came back and occupied their former possessions. Elisha, who was a tanner and currier by trade and also shoemaker, settled the place now owned by Col. E. J. Ayers. After returning to the Susquehanna he was converted, and identified himself with the M. E. church. On May 4, 1794, he was licensed to exhort by Valentine Cook; and May 5, 1798, he was licensed to preach by Thomas Ware, the presiding elder. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Whatcoat, Sept. 19, 1802; ordained elder

by Bishop Hedding, Aug. 21, 1824. June 27, 1798, Mr. Cole was united in marriage with Miss Amy, daughter of Henry Salisbury, of Monroe. Prior to this time he had been a "circuit rider," but was a local preacher thereafter. On Sundays he would go many miles to talk to the people and form classes, when the settlements were yet in their infancy, and hence throughout the county is known as the *pioneer preacher*, and Methodism owes more to him for its establishment and growth in Bradford county, than to any other man.

After coming to the Salisbury place in Monroe, Mr. Cole's house was the preaching place for years, as also the place for the quarterly meetings with all of their concomitants. Here was the nucleus of Methodism in all of this part of the country. Father Cole's large log house and capacious log barn, with a large farm, and large fields of corn, associated with his large heart, soon was found to be a comfortable place for the early itinerant and a Methodist home. In the days of those grand old quarterly meetings, the people would come from twenty miles around, and fully two hundred voices would sing to the tune of "Coronation"—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!
Let angels prostrate fall."

Father Cole was a man of close analytical powers of mind, and needed only the educational advantages of the present day to have qualified him for the most important positions of the church. "For a number of years Father Cole was the chief preacher on all the Tioga charge and in regions beyond. At one place, it is said that he preached a charac-

teristic discourse from 'the cloud coming up from the sea the bigness of a man's hand.' In treating his subject he said, 'he should, first, philosophize it; second, analogize it; and third, theologize it.' It was a singular sermon, but quite ingenious and not without practical effect," Mr. Cole was called from far and near to preach funeral sermons—when these sad events transpired in the new settlements. As the country developed, the ministry grew, thus relieving him so that he could give more attention to his farm, upon which he spent his closing days. His life was a long and useful one. May his deeds and virtues live on, down the ages! The light of his earthly existence went out forever, April 6, 1852.

"Amy Salisbury" was born March 27, 1777; died April 26, 1851.

Unto Elisha and Amy Cole were born—

*Dollie*, April 22, 1799; married Frederick Fisher; died May 16, 1865;

*Catharine*, May 19, 1801; married Isaac P. Lawrence; died Oct. 5, 1848;

*Abigail*, Aug. 29. 1803; married Midcliff Wilson; died Mar. 12, 1876;

*Isabella*, June 29, 1805; married John Wilson, a preacher of ability, who for a time resided in Monroe upon the Cole homestead; died July 7, 1849;

*Amy*, Oct. 2, 1807; married Minor Knapp; resides in Illinois.

*Salisbury*, Jan. 19, 1810; occupied a part of the homestead; died Feb. 19, 1880;

*Samuel*, June 15, 1817; occupies a part of the homestead. Mr. Cole had his little tannery near the watering-trough, on the same side of the road.

*Jared Woodruff*, born at Barrington, Mass., Aug. 14, 1789, made a trip to the West a-foot and alone in 1812 or '13. With no particular point in view he drifted into Monroe, and after having lived there for a short time, a brother, Urial, came in and they purchased the improvements which had been made by John Northrup. About fifty rods north-east of J. F. Woodruff's present residence, they erected a double log house, and Urial, who was a married man, occupied one part, and Jared the other, keeping, for a time, as is commonly expressed, "bachelor's hall." He had a cow, and made his own butter by stirring it with a spoon in a crock. Becoming tired of single-blessedness, Miss Sophronia Alden accepted his hand, and they were joined in the bonds of wedlock March 2, 1814. The young couple, full of hope and ambition, began life under the most trying circumstances, and though their portion of this world's goods was very limited and their privations many, by toil and courage they overcame all, and proved themselves "victors" in the battle of life. The first year after their marriage they packed the butter which they made from their cow in a barrel (not because the yield was so great, but because they had to practice the utmost economy, and had no smaller vessel), took it to Ithaca and exchanged it for a cake of white sugar, a pound of tea, and some other groceries. The sugar and tea were all they had for a whole year. One year Mr. Woodruff had but few products to turn off, his best crop being

pumpkins. Drying a lot of these, he took them to Syracuse and exchanged them for salt. "Pumpkin molasses," as it was called, was used to save the butter; and thorn-apples were gathered and dried for sauce. Fruit was a luxury, and when in its season, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff would spend an evening with Mr. and Mrs. Rutty on Sugar creek, eat apples, and enjoy themselves in the good old way of the days of ong ago. Their trips were usually made on horseback, she occupying the rear seat on the horse with him. It was before the days of the invention of matches, and it was not an uncommon thing for them "to go to the neighbors to borrow fire." Through their frugality, after a few years Mr. Woodruff was able to buy out the interest of his brother, who then moved to Spencer, N. Y. After years of diligence and toil, the forests had been cleared away, and fruitful and luxuriant fields succeeded. But the change had cost a life-time, and justly the closing days of a model man were spent in peace and plenty. Of this worthy character his biographer says: "For thirty-eight years he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in that communion at the time of his death. His life was an exemplification in religion, an ornament to society and benefit to the community. His strict integrity, indomitable industry, united with benevolence, rendered him almost invaluable in the church and community. Surely, we can say, 'a good man has met his fate.'" His demise occurred at the homestead, June 9, 1875.

"Sophronia Alden" Woodruff was born at Tyringham, Mass., May 9, 1793, and migrated to Monroe with her fath-

er's family in 1800. " For sixty years she was a communicant and supporter of the Presbyterian church, and with her husband rendered valuable aid to the church and its institutions generally." She was a faithful and devoted companion, a kind mother, and bore her part most nobly in the struggles incident to pioneer life. She died April 8, 1876.

The children of Jared and Sophronia Woodruff were—

*Corydon*, born Dec. 26, 1814; was drowned June 5. 1837;

*Philinda*, born Nov 6, 1817; married Dr. E. H. Mason;

*Phidelia*, born Feb. 23, 1820; married Jonas P. Smith; died March 23, 1856;

*Jared F.*, born Jan. 12, 1823; occupies the homestead;

*Bernice*, born March 29, 1832; married George D. Jackson, of Dushore, Sullivan county, Pa.;

*Oscar H.*, born Feb. 13, 1836; studied dentistry and located at Towanda. He was a young man of much promise, possessed of endearing qualities and a noble Christian nature, but was called to the " Evergreen Shore " in the vigor of manhood and usefulness, Oct. 29, 1865.

*The Irvines* (*originally spelled Irwin*).—John Irvine, born in Scotland, emigrated to this country with his parents, and settled near Milton, Northumberland county, Pa , where he owned a farm. During the Revolutionary war, anticipating the move of the British and Indians, Mr, Irvine loaded his goods in canoes and passed down the river with his family to what is now Cumberland county, for safety. While here he died, the family moving back to their old home after the troubles were over—whence we shall follow their migration into Bradford county.

*Andrew*, son of John Irvine, came to Towanda (then Meansville) in the spring of 1813, built a tannery and was known as "Irvine the tanner." In 1828 he built the first brick house in Towanda, was treasurer of Bradford county from 1824–26, and again from 1830–31. He became a prominent man in the county, but moved to Warren county, Pa., in 1834.

*George*, a half-brother of Andrew, born in Northumberland county, Pa., March, 1775, had moved his brother to Bradford, and being pleased with the country, and with the other heirs, having been lawed out of his property, concluded to move hither also. He had married (Feb. 19, 1801) Miss Margaret Reed, daughter of Wm. Reed, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who for seven long years of suffering and doubt, followed Washington's heroic army, at last to victory. In December, 1813, Mr. Irvine, having loaded a lumber wagon with goods and his family, started with a four-horse team for Bradford, coming by the way of Williamsport and Muncy (then Pennsborough), up the Lycoming creek, which he crossed thirty-six times. The first night after arriving in the county, was spent at Spalding's tavern, at Canton; then coming on down the Towanda creek, he reached Monroe, and took up his residence on the W. W. Decker place, in a log house which had been erected by the Fowlers. He arrived with his family at their new home on the 17th of the month, after dark. He contracted for 200 acres of land under the Asylum Company of which Bartholomew Laporte was sub-agent, and was to pay for the same in yearly payments. In the spring of 1814 he began

making improvements, his first clearing being about 80 rods south of George Irvine's present residence, in fields of now Wm. Irvine. He built a hewed log house about three rods east of where George Irvine's residence now is, and moved in his family in June, 1815. He was the first settler between Fowlertown and John Benjamin's in Asylum, a distance of six miles. He was required to cut his own road from the South Branch to his possession, but was assisted by his brother, Andrew, and son, John. James Reed, then a lad of but eight years, picked brush and otherwise aided in the work. Their home in the wilderness was a dreary one for some time, as not a neighbor's house was in sight, and the woods being filled with panthers, bears and wolves. The last would come at night to within a short distance of their house, and make the woods ring with their unpleasant music. Sheep and hogs had to be kept in strong pens at night to be secure from these destructive beasts. One day James Reed and his brother, "Sam," had been away to mill, and did not reach home until 9 o'clock at night. The sheep had not been brought in, and they at once started out in search of them. They were found at the foot of the mountain three-quarters of a mile from the house. As James was following them along in the path, all at once they stopped suddenly, and gathered about the young shepherd for protection. He was well aware that some animal was in waiting, and for a moment was not a little frightened. Upon viewing the premises, he saw directly in front of him and his flock, a panther in an attitude ready to spring, and was only awaiting an opportunity. Keeping his eye close upon the

beast, he searched the ground with his foot for a club, and having found one, picked it up quickly and cast it at his formidable foe. The hint was sufficient, and the panther ran off through the brush, passing "Sam," who thinking it was one of the sheep, took after it. Luckily, he did not get hold of the animal, not knowing his mistake until his brother related his adventure. It was not an uncommon occurrence to lose a hog or sheep by the wild beasts.

John and James had been huckleberrying, and did not reach home until the fore part of evening. When within a short distance of the house the dog chased up some animal, and the boys, anxious to know what it was, followed. The animal treed, and James ran for the gun. Returning, John, whose nerves had been undisturbed, took the gun and succeeded in bringing the panther down; but had only wounded him. The dog clinched the "terror of the woods," but was soon crushed to the ground. James grasped a club and fought for his faithful canine, until John could again give him the contents of his rifle and end his existence. However, the animal had so fastened his claws and fangs into the dog's body, that he had to be torn from him after death.

Mr. Irvine with the aid of his sons fought the savagery of nature, and in the course of years, hardship and toil, had cleared up a large farm and paid for it. Grain and game were generally plentiful, but once in a great while there would be a scarcity of the former. One season crops were a failure and Mr. Irvine was required to go to Northumberland for a supply of corn and wheat. For some years he gave attention to lumbering and built a mill on his premises

on Marcy Run. In the "big flood" the mill was taken away, but another was afterwards built upon the place.

George Irvine was an estimable citizen, quiet and obliging, with a big heart for his poor neighbors. He was a liberal supporter of the churches and schools, and labored generally for the public good. He was of a pacificating nature, and was frequently called to adjust the differences of his friends. As a man he was especially noted for his sterling integrity, and good common sense. Physically he was powerful, but his quiet nature never led him into difficulties. His demise occurred at the homestead, March 23, 1844.

"Margaret Reed," born March 26, 1780, was a faithful companion and a very devout Christian. She was a member of the Presbyterian church for over 73 years, and one of the few that belonged to that denomination when their meetings were held at the old Court House in Towanda. Upon the organization of the class at Monroe, she joined there, and remained faithful and consistent up to her dying day—Feb. 17, 1872.

Unto George and Margaret Irvine were born—

*John*, Dec. 17, 1801; married Martha Arnout, subsequently Patience Merrett; lived in Asylum till 1840, then moved into Wyalusing, where he died Oct. 16, 1881;

*James Reed*, Nov. 22, 1805; married Sarah Bull May 16, 1833; purchased the place which he now occupies, and began improvements and built a log house thereon in 1829. He cleared up his entire farm, and for forty-nine years was a pilot on the Susquehanna for his father, himself and others. In addition to his own farm, he has helped to clear up two

others, besides having engaged in lumbering for some years. Mr. Irvine is a hale old gentleman of remarkable physique and memory. No man living in the county of his age, has a more accurate memory than he, and can tell as much of the history of central Bradford from 1813 forward as he can. He says: "I made my first visit to Towanda in 1814, where there were then but seven houses. These were Wm. Means', Andrew Irvine's, Adam Conley's, Henry Mercur's, Jesse Woodruff's, Simon Spalding's, and Ebenezer Gregory's." Mr. Irvine has many pleasant recollections, which are scattered along through this volume. He has been a useful and enterprising citizen, and is much esteemed by his neighbors. Our wish is, may his youth return to him, that succeeding generations may listen to his tales of when old Monroe was young.

The children of James Reed and Sarah Irvine are:

*Elizabeth*, who married Hiram Stevens;

*Samuel*, who occupies the homestead;

Sarah Bull Irvine was born June 21, 1810; died July 13, 1885.

*Welch Irvine*, brother of Andrew and George, born in Cumberland county, Pa., June 15, 1780, was a boat builder by occupation, and followed boating on the West Branch and the Susquehanna for several years. Two brothers having already settled in the county, makes it obvious why he followed. He came into Monroe from Lewisburg, Pa., with his wife and child, in 1814. For awhile he stopped with his brother at Fowlertown, and in the meantime began improvements upon the lands which he had purchased at Liberty

Corners. He erected a hewed log house, and moved his family in sometime in 1815, being required to cut his own road from his brother George's. His home was about twenty rods south of Mr. G. C. Irvine's present residence, on the opposite side of the road. Here upon his hundred-acre farm he spent his life in a most industrious manner. The first few years were the most trying, and he was frequently required to work for Mr. Fox, Bowman, or Means to provide the more immediate wants of his family. With the aid of his sons, he cleared up his farm, enjoyed his closing days in plenty, and, after reaching the allotted age of man, his soul took flight and passed to the God who gave it. "Mr. Irvine was a man." He was a faithful member of the M. E. church, and was one of the best read men of his time on the Scriptures. His life was pure, and his virtues and integrity unquestioned.

July 15, 1810, Welch Irvine and Miss Mary M. Kester were united in wedlock. Mrs. Irvine was a most estimable lady, and bore her part well in the scramble for a home in the wilderness. Early in life she became a communicant of the Presbyterian church, but joined the church of her husband in 1839, remaining faithful till the last. This good woman was born Feb. 4, 1793, and departed this life Nov. 16, 1849. Her husband survived her only three months, his demise occurring Feb. 12, 1850.

Their children were—

*John B.*, born June 22, 1813; engaged in the foundry business at Towanda for some years; died Aug. 16, 1860:

*George K.*, born Apr. 18, 1815; migrated to Mississippi over forty years ago, where he still resides;

*Guy C.*, born Aug. 25, 1816; occupies the ancestral estate;

*Catharine M.*, born Nov. 27, 1819; married John White, of Monroe; died Aug. 4, 1841;

*James W.*, born March 6, 1825; located at Liberty Corners, and well-known to the people for years, as postmaster, merchant and farmer;

*Maria A.*, born April 8, 1828; married Harry Benjamin, of Asylum.

*John D. Sanders*, a native of Maryland, came to Monroe in about 1802–3, and settled the Ridgeway place. He moved into his log cabin before it had either door or windows. A blanket was supplemented for the former, and at night wolves would scratch against it, in the hope of admittance. Mr. Sanders had a large tract of land, erected a mill and engaged in lumbering for a few years, then sold out to Burr Ridgeway and removed West

*Daniel Gilbert* settled at Greenwood in 1812 or '13. He was a son of Samuel Gilbert, a native of Connecticut, who migrated to Pennsylvania in about 1790, and lived at Plymouth for a short time. At about the time the French began coming to the county, he came also and settled below them, in Asylum. In 1809 or '10, Daniel moved to the George Bowman place and erected (1810) the house and barn yet standing on the premises. From here he removed to Greenwood, where he remained till 1817, then again took up his residence in Towanda township on the Patton place.

He was the father of Nelson Gilbert, well-known to the county, and one of the present Jury Commissioners.

*William French*, or "Bill French," as he was commonly known, came in from the East as early as 1813, and settled on the hills above Monroeton, near the Franklin line. He was something of a hunter, and in one of his early excursions he found three young animals playing about in a windfall, and not knowing what they were, picked up two of the kittens, when the mother, an animal the like of which he had never seen, pounced down upon him. He stood his ground well, but was required to let one of the kittens go. Upon reaching Absalom Carr's he found out that his kitten was a young panther. After awhile he took the young animal to the East and traded it for bear-traps and other paraphernalia of the hunter.

French afterwards had an adventure with a panther which did not result as profitably to him as the first one did. He struck the track of the animal just before dark, and followed it until darkness had fully set in, when the game took refuge in a tree. It was too dark to aim with certainty, so he took the lock from his gun to strike a fire with the flint, and by accident built the fire over it; the heat took the temper out of the lock, and his design was defeated. He resolved to wait till morning, and then make a new attempt on the game. But Morpheus soon engaged his attention, and he fell asleep, the panther still over his head in the tree. When French awoke the next morning the panther was not to be seen, having decamped during the hunter's sleep.

The Frenches were wont to go with their bags in search

of rattlesnakes. They captured many, thinking that there was a fortune in the enterprise, and took them down the river and disposed of them, however, without realizing their anticipations.

*Anthony Vanderpool* (*originally Vander Poel*), a Hollander by birth, came to Bradford county from Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y, in about 1790. He was a soldier in the War of the Revolution for three years, and the ancestor of the large family of that name now in the county. His first stopping-place was *Aquaga*, where he remained a year or two, then came to *Durell Creek*, and thence moved into the French settlement and engaged in the employ of that colony. We next find him in Monroe, where he built a small log-mill (referred to as the "tub mill") on the South Branch. "Fowler's mill" afterwards occupied the same site. After remaining here for four or five years, and being despoiled of the title of his land, he again sought a new field of quietness. For a number of years he lived at Liberty Corners on the Hollon place and formed a considerable settlement there with his sons, and perhaps others. They lived in huts and had cleared a portion of the farm. It is stated that they had a burial upon the place. Again, as early as 1816, we find the family living on "Ellis Hill," having as many as six or seven cabins on the place now known as the "Williams farm." Their settlement was known as "Pool Town," and the hill as "Pool Hill." From here the family scattered, numerous descendants being found in the county, in settlements of their own kind. For a few years Mr. Vanderpool also resided upon the "Goff place,"

and Wm. Northrup and Wm. Tallady were frequent playmates of his younger boys. He died at Hale's in 1839, it is claimed aged 99 years, and was buried at Ellis Hill. His wife was Elizabeth Johnson. She died in 1837, and is also buried at Ellis Hill. Their children were—William, Anthony, Richard, Mary, Peter, Samuel, Lovina ("Vina"), Abraham, Henry, and Eleanor. The last named, Mrs. John Johnson, aged nearly 80 years, is the only one of the family living. William lived to be a centenarian, and all the others to a good age.

*The Vanderpools and Johnsons.*—Hollanders early settled on the Hudson both above and below Albany, and their names are left to this day among the "Vans." "*The Vanderpool family* settled in the Mohawk valley west of Albany, and were a prominent and somewhat important family in the early history of that section of the country. Judge Vanderpool was of this family, and stood second only to such men as Story, Livingston and Kent; in fact, his decisions were held in esteem with all the jurists and barristers of the State. Anthony Vanderpool was of this family. There in the valley districts the family were both numerous and influential, and among its members owned and cultivated large real estates, some of which remain in the possession of the lineal families until this day." Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, was a nephew of Anthony Vanderpool, his mother being a sister.

*Sir William Johnson*, who bore so prominent a part in the French and Indian war, was given the management of the landed estate of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, in the Mohawk

valley, upon condition that he would undertake its improvement and settlement. Accepting the offer he established himself in the valley at Warrensburg, 24 miles from Schenectady. "In addition to the settling and improving of the country, he embarked in trade with the Indians, whom he always treated with perfect honesty and justice. This course, added to his easy but dignified and affable manner, and the intimacy which he cultivated with them, by accommodating himself to their manners and sometimes even to their dress, soon won for him their entire confidence, so that he acquired an influence over them greater than was ever possessed by any other white man. He became a master of their language, speaking many of their dialects perfectly, and was thoroughly acquainted with their peculiar habits, beliefs and customs. He was adopted by the *Mohawks* as one of their own tribe, chosen sachem, and named *Warraghejaghe*, 'he who has charge of affairs.'" He was the founder of Johnstown, lived in the style of an old English baron, and exercised the most unbounded hospitality. About 1740 he married *Catharine Wisenburgh*, a German girl, who died young, leaving him a widower with three children—a son, John, knighted in 1765, and two daughters, who married, respectively, Col. Claus and Col. Guy Johnson. Sir William never married again. He had for some years many mistresses, both Indian and white, by whom it is said he had 100 children. Mary, or as she is generally called, "Molly" Brant, the sister of Joseph Brant, the great Mohawk sachem, whom he took to his house, and with whom he lived happily till death, is by some termed his wife, but they were

never legally married. He had eight children by her, whom he provided for by his will, in which he calls them his natural children. Not only were his illegitimate children called "Johnson," but tradition says, "because of his high standing among the Indians, they named many of their *papooses* after him." Hence it is seen that the Johnsons coming from the Mohawk valley are either *mongrels* or *full blooded Indians.*

The origin of the two families named in the caption has now been fully defined, and we come to the reason of Mr. Vanderpool's migration to Bradford county. As already stated, it is seen that the Vanderpools were a family of standing and affluence; and that in adjacent territory to them were large fragments of the once powerful Mohawk nation. "The Oneida tribe was a part of the original Mohawk nation, and this tribe had their head centre contiguous to Albany on their east, and Utica in their western association." Now it is easy to see how Anthony Vanderpool became acquainted with Elizabeth Johnson. It is said that he married her because she won his heart by befriending him in time of Indian hostilities; and also, that a pleasant face, though yellōw, captivated him, and both becoming environed in love, matrimony was the natural result. This move was decidedly distasteful to the haughty and somewhat aristocratic Dutch family, and hence Anthony (called "Antony") having gained the displeasure of the family was cast off. He came to Bradford county while the Indians were yet here. Mr. Vanderpool is described as a man well-built, about six feet high, with all the characteristics of a "Dutchman," and some of the Indian, resulting from association. He was

known as "King Pool" and was a man of no particular faults. Mrs. Vanderpool is remembered as a common-sized woman of dark yellow skin, pleasant countenance, slow of speech and fond of smoking. She was known as "Queen Pool," and the old people do not hesitate in saying that she belonged to the Oneida tribe. The complexion of the children varied, some being lighter than others. They had the characteristics of both the Hollander and Indian. Their language, impure, was strongly of the Dutch accent; while their dispositions were akin to those of the Indian.

It is stated that the father of "King Pool" came directly from Holland, and lived for a time at Kinderhook.

*Isaac Wheeler* came to the county with Anthony Vanderpool, and moved from place to place with him. He was the "Wheeler" living on the South Branch when the Fowlers came in. He was a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and drew a pension afterwards. His wife was Eleanor Johnson. In 1822 he moved to Indiana, where he died.

*Nicholas Johnson*, a brother of "Eleanor Wheeler," also came from Kinderhook to the county between 1797—1800. Others of the name followed; also *Ambrose Vincent*, *Henry Cornelius*, and a family by the name of *Heeman*. It is said that Mrs. Heeman and Mrs. Vincent were sisters of Mrs. Vanderpool.

*Brown and Roberts*.—"The earliest settlers of Monroe found at the confluence of the Towanda creek with the South Branch, two hunters, named respectively Brown and Roberts, snugly ensconced in a strong, well-built log cabin, or

house, on the identical spot where the first county jail afterwards found a foundation. Neither of the hunters had any family. Each had a faithful dog and a trusty rifle, and a hunter's habits and constitution. Roberts, upon a time, went away, whether to hunt or for some other purpose, is not known, but he never returned. Some twenty years afterward a human skeleton and the remains of a rifle were found, overgrown with roots and the accumulations of time, within the ruins of one of the old French cabins, near Laddsburg. Conjecture has it that this was, perhaps, the last of the long missing Roberts. Brown was left with his two famous bear dogs, 'Carlo' and 'Range,' and a never failing heart and rifle, by which to obtain a living for himself and food for the dogs. He was a genial, kind-hearted man; he made war upon the bears, panthers, wolves, elk, and all smaller game as he needed, but lived in peace and friendship with all the new comers to the settlement. When he had an abundance of game he was always ready to divide it all over the settlement, which was, in fact, a common custom of those primitive times. A fat deer fed every family within reach. Roberts after a time ceased to be talked about, and Brown and his dogs were contented and prosperous.

"A change was to occur that interrupted the quiet of the cabin, and the serene happiness of the entire little community. Brown was taken sick, was sick long, and grew slowly worse for weeks and months, and it was whispered by nearly all that he could not recover. The young men supplied him with the delicacies of the forest and stream, while the children gathered him berries and fruit; and both young and

old seemed to vie with each other in their kindly offices, tendered to the friendly old hunter. The dogs were there by his bedside, except when sent for a short hunt, and they seemed to take an instinctive interest in the affairs of their sick master. Carlo wagged his hearty welcome to all that approached the cabin or bedside of the sick man, and seemed to ask of them to do all that they could for his suffering master. Range was more suspicious, and scrutinized all comers and goers to know if all was right. The Wilcox family had settled (1798) within a few rods of the hunter's cabin, and young Sheffield Wilcox took his first lessons in woodcraft from the old man before disease fastened upon him.

"The hunter died, and Carlo watched over him. The funeral was duly attended, and Carlo followed the coffin to the grave and saw it let down into its narrow home. The grave was filled up, Carlo refused to leave the place, and it took time to wean him from the grave of his master.

" *The first funeral of Monroe* (that we have any account of) had no blood relatives of the deceased for mourners, but a dog was admired by the sturdy yeomanry for his attachment. Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., inherited the dogs and guns, by the old hunter's directions; and the 'hunter's mantle' evidently fell, when he bestowed the hunting estate. Range in after years fell in a most terrific conflict with a huge bear, but Bruin fell in the same engagement, for that young hunter with his rifle was there. Carlo, the favorite of all, lived to an advanced age, 'the truest of his kind,' and fought many hard fought battles with the forest game, and often had to

be carried home in human arms, being so disabled by the fierce encounters as to be unable to follow his master. Good nursing and kind attention, usually, soon prepared him for another hunt. Mothers, in the evening, were wont to talk their children to sleep, telling them of the early hunter and his dogs, Carlo and Range.

"But alas for poor Roberts! How did he die? Did a poisonous snake bite him so that he died in one short hour? Did he break his leg in that deep wood, so that he could not reach home? Or did bilious colic seize him soon after his noonday lunch, causing him to sink down beneath the leafy canopy, in a hand-to-hand conflict alone with the Fell Monster?

"Nude Nature was his shroud, the winds were his requiem, the insects were his undertakers, and the tall hemlocks waved his spirit away to the immortal hunting grounds. His dog returned, but told nothing. The great day will tell it all. We retrieve more facts than fancies from the obliviousness of the past."

*The Hewitts* were lumbermen. They came to Monroe before 1813, and had a mill in operation at Masontown for several years, and did quite an extensive business. 'Squire Hewitt" was a wide-awake, stirring man, and gave employment to several men He owned at one time what is now known as the Parks place. Dudley, Wheaton, and Gurdon Hewitt were connected with the business. The "'Squire" failed, and the settlement of his affairs was left to *Gurdon*, who transferred the estate to Eliphalet Mason. Afterwards the Hewitts went to Pine Creek, and engaged in lumbering

there. Gurdon became a banker in Owego, and a man of tanding. A sister, Eunice, married Wm. Means Jr, and was the mother of J. F. Means, of Towanda. A brother, Calvin, lived in Asylum township.

From 1821 to 1822 Gurdon Hewitt was Treasurer of Bradford county.

*Thomas Cox* was an early settler and came at about the same time, and, perhaps, with the Northumberlandites. For a time he lived within the limits of Monroeton, then moved to the hills back of the village, in Towanda township, where he died. He married Susan, daughter of Usual Carter. U. M. Cox and Mrs. Nathan Northrop are children, and reside in the township.

*Charles Brown* came to the township and settled the Philo Mingos place, before 1813. He was a son of Thomas Brown, who settled in Wyalusing in 1783. He owned a large farm, and cleared up a considerable part of it. For a number of years he held the office of Justice of the Peace (we think the first in Monroe), and hence was generally known as "'Squire Brown." He was counted a shrewd man in his time. He died upon the place and is buried there in the family burial ground.

He married Fanny Gilbert, and had a family of several children, none of whom are residents of the township. *William H. H.* for some years was associated with J. L. Rockwell in the mercantile business at Monroeton. *Aurice* married Joseph Homet. *Burton* and *Byron* reside in Franklin.

*Samuel Needham* was a resident of Monroe in 1813, and

was assessed as a *mason*. Some of the older inhabitants remember attending school with his son *Benjamin*, who settled in Mauch Chunk and became a man of some note.

*John E. Kent*, a blacksmith by occupation, was also a resident of the township in 1813. After having lived in Monroeton for a time he removed to the Kellogg place, and had his house near the junction of Kent Run (so called after him) with the South Branch. Kent is said to have been a skillful workman, naturally bright, with the ability to magnify in telling stories He claimed to have found a vein of coal on the Kellogg mountain, and it is said brought in loads of it upon his back in a basket, and used it in his shop. When making his visits to this spot, he would never allow any one to accompany him. "Kent's coal mine" has been the subject of much speculation for years. His wife was Sally Cranmer, by whom he had several children. *Orsemus* became a Mormon preacher, and is said to have been killed by lightning. *Omer* went West and became a judge. Kent deserted his family and was never heard of afterwards.

*Edsall Carr* was an inhabitant of Monroe in 1813. He lived near where Hawes' factory now is, at first, then moved on the hills back of Monroeton. He generally accompanied the hunting parties, and was made the butt of good-natured fun. A daughter of his married Francis French, brother o "Bill." Carr went West in 1821.

*Absalom Carr* came about the same time as did Edsall Carr, and was no doubt a brother. He was something of a hunter.

*Job Irish* was an early inhabitant of Monroe. He was

the father of "Jed Irish," who became a man of considerable note in Carbon county, Pa.

*Amasa Kellogg*, born April 18, 1776, at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., was a descendant in the fifth generation of Lieut. Joseph Kellogg, of Hadley, Mass., one of three Scotch brothers who came to America in 1660. The Kellogg farm at Hillsdale was settled at an early day. During the Indian hostilities, a fort had been erected for the protection of the inhabitants. The opening left for the wagons was so narrow that the gate had to be lifted off its hinges when the men went out to their work One day while the men were in the fields, the news came that the Indians were about to make an attack. Mrs. Kellogg (mother of Amasa) flew to the gate and was not long in placing it upon its hinges, though it weighed seven hundred pounds, and usually required the strength of three men. However, miraculous as this feat may seem, it has become historical. In about 1798 Amasa Kellogg married Miss Eunice Chadwick, of Lyme, Conn. Having formed an acquaintance with Abner C. Rockwell, while yet residing in the East, the latter, upon being made Sheriff in 1813, wrote his friend, Kellogg, a promising letter, which brought him in as a prospector. Rockwell made him his deputy, but during the summer he found time enough to go up into Albany and make a possession. In the fall Mr. Kellogg returned for his family. Loading his effects and family in a lumber wagon, after a journey of ten days he reached his new home. In some places he found no roads, and had to ford the creeks many times. There was not a bridge over the streams from To-

wanda to Albany. His wagon was the first to pass up the South Branch of the Towanda creek, and when he reached Albany in October, 1813, he found only ten families there, and two in Overton. After remaining in Albany for about three years, Mr. Kellogg moved into Monroe and settled the place now occupied by his grandson, W. A. Kellogg. He lived in a double log house which stood where Mr. Kellogg's garden now is. He died with his son, Moses, upon the place, Nov. 30, 1851.

Once upon a time Daniel Kellogg, of Franklin, Luman Kellogg, of Smithfield, and Amasa Kellogg, of Monroe, all early settlers, met. The question arose, were they relatives? Upon tracing their ancestry, it was found that a descendant of each of the original Scotch brothers was represented.

Eunice Chadwick, born May 9, 1777; died April 12, 1844.

The children of Amasa and Eunice Kellogg were—

*Almira*, born Aug. 21, 1799; married John Heverly and moved to the wilds of Overton in 1816, being the second female there, and a most interesting character in the early days of that town; she died May 18, 1880.

*Moses*, born March 23, 1801; married Miss Mehitable, daughter of Ebenezer Mason; died May 4, 1864. Before marrying he taught several terms of school in Albany and Monroe. In about 1825 he engaged in lumbering, and pursued that business in connection with farming till the close of his life. For some years he was associated with his brother, Ezra C., then with his sons, who succeeded to his estates. Mr. Kellogg was a man noted for his sterling integrity and honesty. His friends were many, and he was

almost continually honored with offices of trust, which were faithfully and ably performed It has been said of him that "if there was ever an honest Christian man, Moses Kellogg was one."

Unto Moses and Mehitable Kellogg were born—*Myron*, *Mary*, *Mathena* (Mrs. Joel Rice), *Lewis G.*, *William A.*, *Charles H.*, *Oliver*, *Delanson*, and *Clarence*. All are living save Lieutenant Charles H., who died of wounds received in the service.

Mrs. Kellogg was born Oct. 8, 1804; died May 19, 1881.

*Ezra Chadwick*, was born at Hillsdale upon the Kellogg farm, Aug. 14, 1806; married Lovina, daughter of Eleazer Sweet; died March 12, 1885. His life was an active one, and was spent in farming and lumbering, for many years operating a mill upon his own farm. In 1855 he was chosen County Treasurer and in 1870 County Commissioner, and proved an able and popular officer. Mr. Kellogg was an observing man, possessed of a most retentive memory, and hence knew much of early days, and was one of the most interesting in recounting old-time events. Nothing pleased him more, in his last days, than to tell of the great changes of his life, going back to the time when Monroe, Albany and Overton, all contained less than fifty families. His recollection furnished many connecting links in the local history of this part of the county. In all of his works of life he was a just and upright man, charitable and generous in his spirit, and shared very widely the confidence and respect of the community in which he resided.

The children of Ezra and Lovina Kellogg were—*Brunette*

(Mrs. Daniel Blackman), *Ornaldo*, *Jemima* (Mrs. D. W. Brown), *Morris*, *Ellen E.* (Mrs. Samuel Irvine), *Bernice* (Mrs. J. V. Rettenburg). *Stella*, *Amy*, *Ezra G.*

" Aunt Lovina," as she is commonly known, born March 12, 1813, is a very bright and interesting old lady, enjoying vigorous health. For more than fifty years she was the happy companion of E. C. Kellogg, with whom she celebrated her golden wedding.

*Oliver W.*, born July 27, 1808; when a young man migrated to Texas, married Judith Scratch, and died there in 1884.

*Anna*, *M.*, born Aug. 28, 1810; married Hiram Baker and lived in Monroe for several years.

*Daniel*, born Feb. 14, 1813; married Eliza McMicken and resides in Albany.

Amasa Kellogg enlisted in the war of 1812 and went to Danville, where, after a month's absence with the company, peace being declared he returned home.

While Mr. Kellogg was living in Albany, Mrs. Kellogg made a visit to the Heverly settlement, and upon returning in the dusk of evening, as she was going down the Long Hill, saw, as she supposed, a yellow dog approaching her and felt much pleased, thinking that some neighbor was near. But when within a couple of rods of the creature she discovered her mistake, it being a panther. The animal turned out and ran up a tree, and she made the best speed possible for Mr. Luce's, which she reached without being harmed.

*George Arnout* came from Northumberland county in 1816, and purchased with his son, *Jacob*, the farm generally

known as the ' Salisbury place." Jacob had been in previously and picked out the location. Mr. Arnout worked at shoemaking, in connection with farming, and is said to have been a capital workman. He remained upon the farm until the time of his death. Jacob did not come to the place to live till a couple of years later. Having married, he built a two-story hewed log house, moved in, and began improving his lands. He remained upon the place for a few years, then sold out to Wm. Wilson. Other children of George Arnout were—*Peter*, who died in Asylum ; *Mark*, who died in Canton ; *Mary*, who married Harry Benjamin, of Asylum.

*Selah Arnout*, born July 12, 1768, came in after his brother and located upon the place now occupied by his son's widow. He bore his part well in the struggles incident to life in a new country, and died upon the farm which he had carved out of the wilderness, Jan. 17, 1844. He was twice married. His first wife, " Prudence Knight," was born Feb. 14, 1773 ; died Oct. 2, 1822. He married for his second wife the " Widow Cummings." His children were—

*George E.*, born May 4, 1798 ; married Mary Wilcox in 1820 ; died May 17, 1860. Before his marriage he had cleared a single field and put up a hewed log house on the farm now occupied by Isaac Robbins. He began single-handed and without means. At first he met with many misfortunes—his first cow was drowned, and one of his oxen killed and the other injured. But he was not disheartened, and through industry and manly toil his farm was cleared up and paid for.

"Mary Wilcox" was born Nov. 19, 1796; died July 9, 1868.

Their children were—*George W.*, born Nov 23, 1825; *Emily* (Mrs. Isaac Robbins), born Dec 25, 1826; *Charles B.*, born March 9, 1828; died Aug. 20, 1862.

*Samuel*, went West when a young man;

*Mahala*, married Jed Irish and moved to Mauch Chunk;

*Hannah*, married Clark Cummings, of Monroe;

*Susan*, married Abraham Orr and moved out of the county;

*Cidney*, married James Deegan, of Dushore, Sullivan Co.;

*Joshua*, born Aug. 13, 1813; married Martha Chilson and occupied the homestead, where he died June 26, 1869.

Their children were—*Theodore*, *Mary J.* (Mrs. Benjamin North), *George E.*, *Emily H.* (Mrs. Portus Coolbaugh), *Martha M.* (Mrs. Chas. Griswold), *Julia* (Mrs. Hiram Dettrich).

Martha Chilson, or "Aunt Patty," as she is commonly called (born Jan. 2, 1814), is an active old lady, and resides alone upon the homestead.

*Simeon Bristol*, or "Uncle Sim Bristol," as he was familiarly called we find among the more interesting characters of Monroe not far from 1818. Whence he came is uncertain, but for seven years he claimed to have been among the Seneca Indians and learned their mysteries in the healing art. He is described as a thick-set, well-built man of a genial face, full of fun, enterprise, and pleasant mischief. He was steady, sober, industrious, honest and good-natured, and with all the rest possessed nerve. He was a distiller by occupation, and lived at Fowlertown and operated the distillery for Fowler Brothers. He purchased lands now occu-

pied by Samuel Lyons, and Franklin Fowler, and made some improvements thereon. His home was a log house that stood near where Mr. North's residence now is. He was a bachelor, and took great comfort with his hounds, a number of which he kept for the chase. "His hounds were always ready for a race, and at times would break away from their fastenings and take a race to themselves without Uncle Sim's being present to superintend the hunt. The man that was in luck and killed the deer, was expected to feed the dogs and render the skin to Uncle Sim, reserving to himself the rest of the game, and all was right.

"At length things became dull in the settlement, and needed a change. Something new must be had, that would do to be talked about—something to make a sensation or a stir. All topics had become old, even the seven pair of twins that had been so safely numbered with the populace. Freeman Wilcox had killed his huge panther with a club while he was fighting the dogs. Sheffield Wilcox had robbed a panther's nest of its young, and brought the 'little varmints,' as he called them, and put them down in our door-yard for us to play with. The wolves' den had been invaded, the old one killed and the pups (five or six in number) brought and exhibited to us for an hour, before drawing the bounty; and even the ferocious bear's lair was not sacred, he having been compelled to yield his cubs or his life, or both, to satisfy the energy and daring of the men of those times. Well, all of these things became old and commonplace and ceased to be talked about, and a sensation was demanded.

"Uncle Sim was equal to the emergency. He planned

and helped to execute the new and daring feat that would give new tone to conversation for a month. It was to capture a live elk and bring him in as a living witness.

" Moses Miller and Sheffield Wilcox, two veterans, were selected as the right and left hand supporters. Forward was the word, and away they went to the deep woods. Once in the herd and the dogs slipped, the fun is fast at once. Those right good old dogs, such as Bose, Bessie, Trim, Tige, Mage, Drive and Brandy—they would now make tramps scarce, and burglars law-abiding citizens. The hunters were so sanguine of success as to have taken the rope with them with which to halter-break and bring in his antlership, after learning him a few things. You may not suppose that the noble elk was dragged down by the dogs and then roped ; not at all. He could not be loaded with dogs enough to down him. The sport had quite a little more of the dangerous about it than the approach of a prostrate and subdued animal. Some sturdy old male elk, with horns spreading from four to six feet, usually makes a dash among the dogs by way of defiance, and to defend the cows and calves that the dogs are barking furiously at, and by this means he draws the whole pack around him at once, allowing the rest of his tribe to make good their escape, if indeed they have escaped the rifles that first broke the notes of surprise in their quiet camp. Sometimes this old patriarch would find more of fight than he bargained for, and get the worst of the conflict all the way through. This is not a pack of untutored wolves that he is defying, but dogs as true as ever drew blood or kissed the babies' cheeks before the homestead fire. They

will do all that their masters expect of them, and quit only at the signal of recall.

"The deer when persistently pursued invariably takes to the water. Not so with the elk. He takes to the deepest wilds of the wilderness and the highest peaks of the mountains and to the ledges and cliffs that he is aware of, and proposes to fight it out in that line. If possible, he will perch himself upon the edge of some high, precipitous cliff, with his heels to the edge of the precipice while his antlers guard his front, assisted by now and then a shot from the shoulder with his fore-foot, which comes like an arrow at his assailants, and often with marked success. He has practiced this kind of fencing for many years in his battles with the wolves that have attempted to carry away or eat up the calves of the herd. When in this, his natural fortress, woe be to the luckless inexperienced hound that attempts to pass his rear and get a nip at his heels or a taste of his hams. One of those dexterous kicks is most likely to disintegrate him from both the cliff and the fight all at once; and if after a fall and tumble of thirty to sixty feet without choice of a spot on which to stop, he ever comes back to the fight again it will be as a wiser dog, if at the cost of being a cripple for life. Nature has given this noble stag another advantage in the contest that is scarcely ever mentioned in the description of the chase. Like the pole-cat and panther the elk can secrete and discharge upon the dogs around him a disheartening fluid that sometimes is of great service to him in holding his enemies at a distance, whether they be dogs or wolves.

"But here he is; in majesty itself, and the most inviting

specimen of game that has gladdened those hunters' eyes; and now for the capture and securing of the truly noble and worthy prize. The stealthy hunters advance, the dogs, aware of the reinforcements, become more fierce, and the elk, with steady nerve, parries every snap and despises every bark. He is at bay, and in every parry, cut, thrust and kick he leaves no part of his person unguarded. He fights by rule, not heeding the hunters, for they are not barking at him. The stealthy hunters nevertheless advance, one of them taking up his position twenty feet right in front of the quarry, his rifle at the 'ready' covering the game. The other two men have fixed a noose in the middle of the rope, and a man at each end of it, fifteen feet or so apart, and they are carefully approaching his front with their rope extending as far as possible to keep them out of reach of his horns. If he charges, the rifle must kill him; if he makes a lunge, the noose must catch him, and so goes the fight until the noose of the rope is over his head, or has caught safely his horns, or until he gets his head or horns into it. Not a word is spoken until 'There, we have got him!' 'Hold firm!' 'Call off the dogs!' 'Be quick, Uncle Moses, and get your noose on his hind foot!' &c., &c. Right here the stalwart hunter's richest fun just opens in all the plenitude of the excitement. The surges, snorts, rears, lunges, falls, laughs and bumps and tears and thumps that the three men and the elk take (about an even thing), are sports that a blooded, good-natured hunter can but enjoy. It would draw a larger crowd than any circus. The dogs are relieved and the hunters are more than delighted.

"Clothes are a consideration never taken into the account any more than the shins. The fight once open, all is absorbed in passing events. The first intimation of any necessity for a clothing store is when the hunter's wife in good nature reminds him of his approach to nudity. No account is taken of time passing; all is devotion to the hunt, the game and success.

"The elk was brought down the mountain and then down to Greenwood and to where Monroe now is. Wilcox and Miller walked one on each side of him, close up to him. He had become quite domesticated, except he yet remembered how to kick viciously. He was stayed with Uncle Simeon at the still-house, to repair damages, for several days. Then he was moved up South Branch to Albany to be kept by Uncle Sheffield Wilcox. He became a fine pet, but never fully recovered from the bites of the dogs, the bruises and injuries of the fight. He was a fine specimen, but he pined away and died as he had lived, 'game.' This was *the first living elk* captured by our hunters."

After some years Mr. Bristol married a Miss Wilcox, of Franklin, and moved up the Towanda creek, where he died.

*Sebra Phillips* was also a distiller for the Fowlers at an early day. He was a native of the East. While visiting at Fowlertown he lost his wife, then took up his quarters with "Uncle Sim Bristol." He left after a few years.

—Among the names of those contained in the first assessment of Monroe (1821) is that of *James Crooks*, the pedagogue. He was one of the most noted teachers of his day, and will long be remembered on account of his eccentrici-

ties, and rigidness, or perhaps from the power of his "old shoe." He taught at Monroeton, and in many other parts of the county.

*William Day*, a native of Rhode Island, and carpenter by occupation, resided at Fowlertown till 1825, when he removed.

*Abraham Hess*, mentioned in the song, "When Old Monroe was Young," was a resident of the township from 1822 to 1824. *Moses Rowley* is the other character mentioned in the same stanza.

*John and Norman Stone* lived upon the place afterwards owned by Judson Blackman, for a short time before the latter came in.

*Solomon Tallady*, who was noted for his athletic powers, lived on Millstone Run for a time. He was the father of Wm. Tallady, of Albany.

*Daniel Lyon*, a native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., born Sept. 22, 1794, found his way into Monroe in 1821. He was a son of Dr. Daniel Lyon, who was drowned when the former was but fourteen years old, leaving a large family. Daniel was the eldest of the sons, and hence the one upon whom the mother most depended for assistance. He had learned the trade of mill-wright and bridge-builder.

Monroe was a densely wooded country, with huge pines and other valuable timbers. Public improvements had begun, and mills were springing up all around. It was just the place for one of Mr. Lyon's occupation, and he was not long in finding it. His mother and the rest of the family

came with him and his wife. Mr. Lyon purchased the Bristol place, but lived near Mr. Fowler's some time before moving to his farm. He gave his attention mainly to mill and bridge building. He was one of the first workmen, and learned his trade with Theodore Burr, who is said to have been the originator of arch-bridges. Mr. Lyon built the original arch-bridges at Monroe and Masontown, besides many others in and out of the county. He built a large number of mills, and the first one in Overton. He was a real genius and could do almost anything he undertook. In music he was very talented, and was not only the "chief violinist" of sixty years ago, but could play the fife and flute well. Many a gay dancer, now gray-headed, will remember how he used to enjoy himself with his lady, dressed in home-spun, at the parties in the happy days of long ago, when "Captain Lyon" furnished the music. He was a man held in much esteem by his neighbors. Being quiet, with full control over his temper, and possessed of excellent good common sense, he was a natural leader and counselor of men. For some years he was captain of militia, whence he got the title by which he was generally addressed. He was firm, but pleasant in demeanor, and was endowed with a kind and generous heart. He died upon the homestead in 1849.

He had been united in wedlock with Miss Eliza Lewis, of Tioga, N. Y., who bore him—

*Sophia*, Feb. 12, 1821, who married O. N. Salisbury;

*Eugenia*, Oct. 15, 1822, who married Geo. Smith, of Monroe;

*Eliza*, Sept. 4, 1824, who married Wm. B. Dodge, of Towanda—distinguished as an orthographer;

*Otis P.*, July 7, 1826, married Loretta Lawrence, moved West and died at St. Louis;

*Samuel*, Aug. 14, 1828, married Eliza Dodge, and occupies the ancestral estate;

*Daniel*, Sept. 7, 1830, married Ella Salisbury, resides in Iowa:

*Theodore B.*, Sept. 22, 1832, married Eliza Northrup, resides in Monroe;

*Augusta*, May 28, 1841, married O. A. Baldwin, of Towanda; eminent as a vocalist.

Eliza Lewis, born Oct. 17, 1799, died in 1852.

*Truxton Lyon*, brother of Daniel, came to Monroe in 1821, and was assessed as a "wool-carder," and in the year following to a half-interest in a "fulling-mill," which had been purchased perhaps by his mother, and held for a few years. In the course of time Mr. Lyon went West, made money, became a member of the State Legislature, but lost his life and property in the time of the civil war. He was the father of William Lyon, of Albany. Others of the Lyon family were: *Randolph*, who went to Canada and became famous as a musician; *Marcus; Sally* (Mrs. Sherman Havens); *Cyntha* (Mrs. Isaac Huyck); *Laura* (Mrs. Ross). Mrs. Dr. Lyon, *nee Elizabeth Noble*, was born March 2, 1775, died in 1851, and is buried at Monroeton.

*Judson Blackman*, born at Peru, Mass., Nov. 30, 1798, removed to Connecticut with his parents, thence to Pipe Creek, N. Y., whence he found his way into Monroe, Brad-

ford county, in 1820 or '21. He had formed an acquaintance with Isaac Lawrence, who was employed by the Fowlers in their fulling factory, and came in through his inducements. In 1821 we find him assessed as a "clothier," and in the next three years succeeding to a one-half interest in a fulling mill and 328 acres of land. In about 1825 he and Capt. Lyon built a saw-mill on the South Branch, on the lower end of his farm, and engaged in lumbering. He subsequently bought out Mr. Lyon and continued lumbering and farming on a large scale for many years, giving employment to a number of men. In about 1844 he erected a distillery upon his farm, which after two or three years he sold to James Paine and his brother Jeremiah, who removed it to the place of the latter at South Branch. Mr. Blackman was a man well known in the county. Beginning life without a dollar, through careful management, industry and the favor of good luck, he acquired a fine fortune, which he left to his children. He was a liberal supporter of the churches and schools, and the poor man was never turned away from his door. His life, which was a successful one, was closed Dec. 28, 1864.

July 4, 1826, he was joined in marriage with Miss Lovice Rockwood, who was also born at Peru, Mass. She died upon the homestead, Aug. 23, 1883, aged 81 years, 9 mos.

Their children were—

*Lyman*, born Dec. 4, 1828; married Jane Quackenbaughs, subsequently Mrs. Elizabeth Fox; resides with his brother upon the homestead;

*Daniél R.*, born June 16, 1830; married Brunette Kellogg, subsequently Mrs. Jemima Hopkins; resides in Monroe;

*Judson S.*, born March 29, 1847; married Cassie Wolf; occupies the ancestral estate.

*Libeus Marcy*, a native of Connecticut, born June 19, 1793, migrated to Monroe, Bradford county, in 1822, having been induced hither by a brother-in-law, Chester Mason, who came the year before. After residing upon the "Parks place" for a year or two, he traded his property for timberland, now included in the farms of his son, Lyman, Mrs. Heisz and Mr. Wickham, and in company with Mr. Mason put up a saw-mill and engaged in lumbering for a number of years. After that business ceased to be a great industry, he gave the balance of his life to the improvement of his farm. He was a man of indomitable energy, and fought most successfully the battle of life. Three times he strided the distance between Monroeton and Connecticut on foot, before the present day facilities of travel were known, and when economy and frugality were a necessary part of the common practice of successful life. He was one of Monroe's best citizens, and filled his place well in all the common duties of a citizen; and in promptness met the responsibilities that were conferred upon him by his fellow men. Of littleness and dishonesty he was never accused, and of bad faith he was never suspected. In his advanced age Mr. Marcy enjoyed the fruits of his earlier sacrifices, in the convenience and comforts that gathered around him, and in the beauty and improvement that spread out before him. He

died Feb. 28, 1877, on the farm where he lived, reared his family and prospered.

He was twice married, his first wife being Lucy Keeler, who bore him—*Charles*, Aug. 29, 1825, who resides in Monroe.

In 1828 he married Mary Edsall. The children resulting from this marriage were—

*Lyman*, born April 2, 1829, who occupies the homestead;

*Moses M.*, born Dec. 25, 1831, residing in Terry township;

*Eliza J.*, born Nov. 23, 1832; married Lewis Botree;

*Hiram*, born June 12, 1835; died in his country's service, Aug. 5, 1863;

*Solon*, born April 11, 1837; residing in Monroe;

*Vinson*, born Aug. 31, 1843; residing in Monroe.

Mary Edsall Marcy was born Feb. 6, 1799; died Nov. 2, 1875.

*Thomas Lewis*, or "Uncle Tommy Lewis," as he was generally known, a native of Lebanon county, Pa., came to Monroe in 1822 from McKunesville, Pa. His first stopping-place was at Fowlertown, where he remained for ten years. He then moved to South Branch on the place now occupied by his son, James H., where he remained until the time of his demise, Jan. 27, 1854, at the age of 74 years.

In 1822 Mr. Lewis was assessed as a "wheelwright," but his business was more nearly that of a cabinet-maker. For years he supplied the people for miles with spinning-wheels (both little and big), chairs, and bedsteads; and articles of his manufacture are in use to this day. He worked faithfully at his trade, till old age required him to quit it. His

son, Robert, had purchased a tract of timberland, who with his brother, James, erected a mill on the very site of Harris' mill in 1835, and began the manufacture of lumber James subsequently succeeded to the whole estate and engaged quite extensively in lumbering, till within a few years since his time has been more fully devoted to farming. Thomas Lewis was a man respected for his honesty, and deep religious faith. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for many years. In the rearing of his family he took a great pride, and never did foul or wicked words from his lips blight the characters of his children. He wedded Miss Charlotte Hughes, who bore him—

*Mary*, who married Jos. Brown and resides at Greenwood;

*Robert*, who lived and died in Albany;

*Charlotte*, who died when a young lady;

*Margaret*, who married James Dewitt, of West Burlington;

*James H.*, who occupies the old farm;

*Joseph*, who resides at Dushore, Pa.;

*Moses M.*, who occupied a part of the homestead when he died.

Mrs. Lewis died Nov. 27, 1850, aged 72 years, 4 months, 29 days.

*Dr. Benoni Mandeville*, a native of Granby, Mass., came to Bradford county in 1813, at first settling in Orwell township, where he practiced his profession, and preached for a time. In 1822 he came to Monroe and purchased what is now the W. W. Decker property. He resided in the town and practiced medicine for some thirty years, then removed

to Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was the father of Mrs. S. W Alden and Rev. Sumner Mandeville, D. D.

*Burr Ridgeway*, one of the most eminent and interesting characters of the early days of old Bradford, was the son of Daniel and Jane Burr Ridgeway. He was of Quaker descent, and was born in the town of Springfield, Burlington county, N. J., April 17, 1780. When he was eleven years old his father removed to Philadelphia, and was accidentally killed soon thereafter, leaving young Burr at that tender age without a father's care to shape his future destiny in life's untrodden path. In 1803 he came to Wysox to take charge of John Hollenback's store and house of entertainment. In the following year (1804) he was appointed postmaster for Wysox, which was then the only post-office between Wyalusing and Sheshequin. In the same year (Oct. 10) he was united in marriage with Alice Mozer, widow of the late Nathaniel Mozer, and daughter of Moses and Hannah Shoemaker Coolbaugh, of Wysox. He purchased what is known as the "Piollet farm," but sold it in 1808 and purchased on Wysox creek, where he, in company with one of his brothers, built a saw and grist mill* in 1809 or '10. Not meeting with the success which he had anticipated, and having had ill luck in making his first shipment, he was compelled to abandon the enterprise, and returned to Philadelphia for a year or two. Having earned a little capital he again returned to the county, and in the fall of 1812 went to Towanda to clerk for Wm. Means, of which he speaks thus: "When

*This mill occupied the site of where Barns' mill, Rome, now is.

the election came that brought Bradford county into existence, I had resided in the district (partly in Wysox and partly in Orwell, now Rome), and that fall Wm. Means, Esq., had brought in a large stock of goods, and agreed with me to assist him until his eldest son, who was to 'tend the bar of the tavern and assist me when hurried in the store, should become fully acquainted with the business.

"We did a good fall business. Our new village had no particular name, and Esq. Means was desirous that it should be called Meansville; and as I wanted a lot to build on, he gave me to understand that if I would assist him, and do all in my power, he would give me one. Accordingly I chose a lot (that on which Patton's block now stands), and he asked me to measure it off and stake it out. He let me have a small building, formerly occupied as a blacksmith shop, for a justice's office. In due time I fenced the lot, put up a house and stable, and also printing office, and lived upon it. In the meantime, all the letters I wrote, and all the papers I could get the name of Meansville on, I was careful to do so. Time passed on and there being no post-office in the place, a few friends joined together and petitioned the Postmaster General for one. The petition was heard, and Esq. Means appointed postmaster. Things went on smoothly, yet there was no mail route or communication with the Wysox office. Everyone had to bring and carry his own letters. At length Mr. Simpson came in with a printing press, and we wanted a regular mail but could not effect our purpose, and were in consequence greatly inconvenienced. This was the first year.

"In 1813 I was elected County Commissioner by a ma-

jority of 108 votes. Again we represented to the Postmaster General our situation, who gave me the job of carrying the mail to Wysox and back, weekly. I would send my two boys with a pillow-case, and get, perhaps, a peck or more of letters and papers. There was not a mail route in the county, except up and down the river, on the east side, once a week.

"After I had purchased the press, Esq. Means was very friendly to me and assisted me in many ways. I was still improving the lot and again asked him for a deed. His reply was, that he had not yet got his patent and did not like to give a deed. I was owing him and offered to give him a judgment, which he was willing to accept, but still refused the deed. Thus things continued until I sold my press, rented my buildings and moved to Wysox, leaving the property in the hands of Esq. Means. Soon after, Gov. Hiester was elected, my friends petitioned him, asking that I be appointed Prothonotary. I received the appointment and soon after entering upon the duties of my office, the State of Pennsylvania commenced the publication of a new map of the State. It was known that I had been many times through the county as Commissioner, and that part of the map pertaining to Bradford county was cut out and sent to me to make any corrections that might be necessary. I observed two or three errors in roads and creeks, and corrected them. Our village on the map was called *Towanda*, which I crossed off, and after substituting Meansville, returned the map. Soon after I read another copy to see if they had made the proper corrections with Meansville on the map in place of

Towanda. I showed it to Esq. Means and now thought my title good, but he seeing that he had gained his point, very bluntly told me that he would give me no deed. Disappointed with his treatment, I erased the name Meansville and again substituted Towanda. At the same time a sensible Legislature, on petition of the citizens of the village, in erecting it into a borough gave it the name of Towanda, and the map was altered to suit. Thus the name of Means passed into the tomb of the Capulets, and I was wronged out of what was worth $500 to me."

Upon the establishment of the post-office at Meansville, Mr. Ridgeway was made deputy postmaster by Mr. Means. On the 15th day of March, 1813, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Simon Snyder, for the district comprising the townships of Towanda, Burlington and Wysox.* He was appointed by Chas. F. Welles, deputy Prothonotary, and Register and Recorder, Feb. 17, 1813. In the general election of the same year he was elected County Commissioner. On account of the difficulties attending the publication and distribution of his paper, Thomas Simpson sold the *Bradford Gazette* and press to Mr. Ridgeway, who commenced its publication with the second year (1814). At this time, it should be remembered that there was not a mail route on the west side of the river in the county, and but one on the east side, from Athens to Wilkes-Barre, once a week and back again. When Mr. Ridgeway began publishing the *Gazette* there had been no improvement in mail facilities, but the people were very obliging, and one seemed to vie with

*Chas. F. Welles administered the oath of office to him on the 15th of April.

another in distributing the papers. Petitions were forwarded to the Postmaster General to have a certain mail route established, whereupon he issued proposals for two routes which were to pass through several of the townships of the county for two years, and the mail to be carried on horseback. Mr. Ridgeway became the contractor upon both lines. He continued the publication of the *Gazette* for over three years, when a difficulty arose between C. F. Welles and Samuel McKean, which ended in a lawsuit that was very injurious to the *Gazette*. He therefore sold the press and material to Samuel Streeter and Edwin. Benjamin, and turned his attention to agriculture, moving to Wysox, where he had an interest in lands. Upon the election of Joseph Hiester he was appointed Prothonotary and Register and Recorder of the county. His commission was dated Feb. 8, 1821. At the close of Hiester's administration he again turned his attention to farming and went to reside (1822) on an improved tract of land on the South Branch of the Towanda creek. Of his purchase he says: "John D. Sanders, a coarse, rough, hard working, hard drinking, hard swearing man from Maryland, settled without title on a tract of land belonging to the Holland Land Company, on the South Branch of Towanda creek, now included in the farms of Freeman Sweet and others. He made a considerable of a clearing on the tract, and another on the place, now owned by Mr. Blackman. On the latter place he built a saw-mill and stocked it with logs, cut a good many boards, and was prospering finely. He felt so much so, that he said he did not thank Jesus Christ for a living; but alas! in the spring,

the rains descended, and the floods came" and swept away his mill entirely, and most of his lumber. Being an energetic man, he gathered up what boards he could and took them down the river, carrying with him a good supply of counterfeit money. On his return he seemed to have plenty of money, but hearing that a certain man from down the river wanted to see him, he became very uneasy, and offered his farm for sale to many persons, among the number, myself. He wished to sell farming utensils, cattle, &c. I concluded to purchase, both his real and personal property, and having agreed upon terms, we chose W. Keeler, appraiser, and I took the stock, hay, &c., at his appraisement. I paid him all but about $200, and gave my note, with time for the balance." After having resided upon the farm now known as the "Ridgeway place," long enough to get his children started, he returned to Towanda, and continued to act as Justice of the Peace for some years, and for a short time engaged in the mercantile business. After a few years upon the farm again, in 1846 he went to reside in Franklin township. In 1851 he was elected to the office of Town Clerk, and held the same office for the next seventeen years succeeding. And again in 1854, was chosen Justice of the Peace. It is thus seen that there has hardly been another man in the county, who filled so many offices of honor and trust as he; and that his capacity and integrity were appreciated by his fellow citizens. In 1838 he united with the M. E. church at Monroeton, while under the pastoral charge of Philo E. Brown, and was one of the first trustees after the establishment of the church at the place above named,

and was clerk until the time of his removal to Franklin. He ardently espoused and enjoyed the comforting influences and blessings of his religious faith; and up to the last he bore his privations and afflictions with Christian fortitude and uncomplaining patience. In 1868 he was deprived of his eyesight, but retained full control of his mental faculties till the very last, almost reaching the age of a centenarian. He was a member (one of the first in the county) of the Masonic order, and though his death was not generally known, his funeral cortege was nearly a mile long. He was an esteemed citizen, and one of the most popular and useful citizens the county ever had.

Mr. Ridgeway's death occurred Aug. 19, 1876, and his remains are interred beside those of his companion, at Franklindale.

The children of Burr and Alice Ridgeway were—

*Hannah M.*, born July 22, 1805; married Geo. Tracy; resides at Monroeton, and is still a very bright and entertaining lady;

*David*, born Nov. 1, 1806; succeeded to the ancestral estate, which is now occupied by his widow and sons; died Sept. 2, 1864;

*James C.*, born Aug. 28, 1808; resided upon a farm in Franklin; died Sept. 21, 1878;

*Lydia A.*, born July 6, 1810; married Thomas T. Simley; resides at Monroeton;

*Mary E.*, born July 26, 1814; married Joseph Johnson; died Feb. 15, 1857;

*Nancy J.*, born April 25, 1816; married Freeman Sweet, of Monroe; died July 6, 1875.

Mrs. Ridgeway was born Feb. 7, 1780; died June 8, 1858. For many years she was a member of the church of Christ and adorned her Christian profession by a suitable walk and conversation, and by her meekness and gentleness of disposition secured the respect and esteem of many friends —while she was exemplary in the midst of her family, an intelligent and provident wife, and a wise and kind mother. The remembrance of her amiable character will long be deeply cherished.

*The Masons.*—The history of this family can be traced back to the time of Cromwell, in whose army, one of the Masons served as a drummer, and was killed in battle. He left three sons, John, Robert and Nathaniel, who emigrated to America. *John* settled in Hartford, Conn., and is no other than the interesting "Captain John Mason" of Pequod renown.

*Robert*, the ancestor of the Masons of Bradford county, settled in Boston. A grandson, Robert, settled at Ashford, Conn., where he purchased land at a penny an acre. He was the great-grandfather of the three Masons, who settled in Monroe.

*Eliphalet Mason*, the son of Deacon Ebenezer and Mary Hastings Mason, was born in the town of Ashford, Windham county, Conn., June 23, 1780.

At the age of fourteen years he went to Springfield Mass., to learn the trade of a shoemaker with an uncle; but it not proving congenial to his tastes, he returned to his

father's farm after a year. Here for the next two years succeeding his time was spent diligently in tilling the soil, and assisting in his father's cooper-shop, during stormy days.

Having been converted to God (at seventeen years) and joined the Congregational church, on account of feeble health, he concluded to prepare for the ministry. But his education was too limited, and he appealed to his father for aid. With a large family to provide for, the father could give him no other encouragement than to offer him his time, with the privilege of getting all the knowledge he desired, but must pay for it himself. The offer was accepted, and he began his studies under the Rev. Enoch Pond, doing chores nights and mornings for his grandmother for his board. His instructor proved an excellent one and he progressed finely. Among other things, he was required to write compositions, and was much praised in making verse. In addition to his regular studies, he was given lesssons in voice culture, which, though he had natural musical talents), proved a great comfort and benefit to him in early life. Just when the aspiring, ambitious student began to think that his fond hopes should soon be realized, Fate turned against him.

His grandmother died, and soon after the wife of Rev. Mr. Pond, which left him without a boarding place, and so affected his tutor that he did not recite for weeks. Finally he abandoned the idea of a college education. While prosecuting his studies under the Rev. Mr. Pond, Mr. Perley Coburn was also a student. A strong attachment grew up between the two young men, and from 1799 to 1801, Mr. Mason was a frequent visitor at the house of Mr. Coburn's

father. In fact, the charming Zilpah had very much attracted his attentions, and became his first love. At this juncture the young lady's father moved with the family to Pennsylvania, whither the smitten Eliphalet had secretly resolved to go also, as soon as he had earned sufficient means. For more than a year he worked at coopering at Hartford, Simsburry and Wintonburry, in the meantime giving attention to the composition of music, which resulted in the production of a song-book, entitled *The Complete Pocket Song-Book*, which became quite popular.

In May, 1802, he started for Pennsylvania on horse-back to find the object of his early affections. After a journey of six days he reached Nanticook, and leaving his horse there, footed his way through the wilderness, a distance of ten miles, to Mr. Coburn's settlement (then Orwell.) On the 22d of June (1802) he and Zilpah were married. During his stay in the West he erected an old-fashioned spring pole foot lathe by using old chain links for gudgeons, and with a sap-tree gouge and framing chisel for his tools, manufactured six kitchen chairs and two spinning wheels, the first known in that part of the county. After two weeks he returned to Connecticut. In October, 1802, he bid farewell to the State of his nativity, and again set out for Pennsylvania, reaching Orwell (now Warren) in the early part of November. He says: "My all as regards property was a horse, saddle and bridle, portmanteau and thirty-one cents in money. The horse I soon afterwards sold for $60." During the first winter of his residence in the county he ~~taught~~ a ~~scho~~ol of three months in Wysox, and instructed

in music at Towanda, Wysox, and at the mouth of Sugar Creek. His patrons at Wysox having been so well pleased with his teaching hired him to continued the school for a year. In the midst of his prosperity Zilpah was attacked with fever, and died in a few days (June 15, 1803.) He says: "Every place wore a gloom to me; I was among strangers, and all my youthful hopes were gone. I now determined to to leave this wilderness land," and try my fortune in some older country. Money was very scarce, and I had to take my pay for teaching in wheat. Finally by reducing my bills half, I succeeded in getting a few dollars of the more wealthy families. Steering for the "Sunny South," I crossed the ferry at Towanda. I told Wm. Means, Esq., my plans, who finally discouraged me, and induced me to remain and teach the school in his district for the winter. His children had attended my school at Wysox, being required to cross the river on a boat, and walk two miles. I taught my school of four months at Towanda, and also during the winter a singing school, in an adjoining district at the forks of the Towanda Creek (Monroeton.) Spring came and I was still determined to continue my journey. Reed Brockaway, Esq., prevailed upon my teaching a school in his district during the summer (1804), which I finally consented to. I was pleased with the people in this section, especially the younger class, and became intimately acquainted with Miss Roxy, the daughter of Gordon Fowler, whom, in the course of time, I concluded to marry. In anticpitation of this event, I purchased of Reed Brockaway, Esq., his property, consisting of twelve acres of improved land, with a log-

house thereon, located where the village of Monroeton now is. Here I concluded to make my future home. * * * In the latter part of the summer I attended court, as a witness at Wilkes-Barre, then "the county seat of Luzerne, (which included Bradford, not yet formed." On the 22d of October, 1804, Mr. Mason and Roxy Fowler were married. During the winter of 1804–5 he worked at coopering in Lancaster county, Pa., returning to Monroe again in March. That spring, in company with Abner C. Rockwell, they made up a raft of lumber and took it down the river. After returning from this trip he went to Northumberland county, Pa., and engaged in teaching school until September, when he says: "After tarrying home for about two weeks, in company with Rogers Fowler, Russell Fowler, Abner C. Rockwell, Daniel Miller and Warner Ladd, we went to explore the county, through the wilderness in a direct line to Northumberland. We went up the south branch of the Towanda Creek, leaving it at the Old French saw-mill, which was the last trace of settlement on this side of the mountain.

Upon reaching Northumberland all the party, save Mr. Mason, started back, he remaining in the county during the winter teaching, singing and day school. In the fall of 1806 Mr. Mason says: "In company with my father-in-law and brother-in-law, Jonathan Fowler, we manufactured 250 barrels, and floated them down the river to Wilkes-Barre, and sold them, but did not much more than realize expenses." In the winter of 1806–7 he taught again at Monroeton, and in the spring of 1807 at Towanda, continuing for six months. On the 24th day of October, 1807, he was

commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Gov. Thomas McKean, for the county of Luzerne, and held that office continually till it was made elective by the State Constitution. He now began giving some attention to farming, and in the spring of 1808 sold his framed home at Fowlertown (erected fall of 1806) to Russell Fowler, and purchased a possession of 120 acres on the Towanda road, a mile from Monroeton. Here he erected a house and moved in with his family in October. During the summer of 1809 he was engaged in digging a mill-race for Wm. Means on the Towanda Creek, at what is now known as the White place. In the fall of the same year he entered into partnership with Lorenzo Harvy, for the purpose of erecting a saw mill, on the creek, where Masontown now is. After having built a house and made some progress upon the mill, Mr Harvey sold out his interest to Dr. Asa C. Whitney, the new firm, at once, proceeding to the completion of the mill. In 1810 Mr. Mason sold his share also, and Whitney became the sole owner.

In October (1810) he was one of the judges of the general election for Towanda and carried the returns to Wilkes-Barre, thence to Bethlehem with the vote for Congress. In the fall of 1811, Mr. Mason says : " I had concluded to commence the mercantile business, there being no store kept on the Towanda side of the river. Wm. Means, Esq., having suspended business, at least for a short time, left the country without goods for the consumption of the settlers." He continued in this business for two years, then being unable to collect his bills, and his creditors taking advantage of his embarrassment, he was compelled to abandon the enter-

prise. In 1812 he erected the first steam distillery ever known in Bradford county. Mr. Mason says: "In the winter of 1813–14 I taught a school in the school-house standing where the village of Monroeton now is. During my teaching Wm. Weston, with his brother, John, then a young man of about twenty years, came to the place to instruct in the art of writing. They taught in my school and I took lessons of them. In the spring of 1814 I entered into an agreement with the young man, John, since Doctor Weston, to take a tour with him in the southern part of the State to instruct in this art. On the first of September I returned without having earned more than enough to pay expenses." In the fall of 1814 Mr. Mason was commissioned Lieutenant of militia, and with others was drafted in the war of 1812. A company of 110 men was raised and placed under his command and sent to Danville, awaiting orders; but returned home after a month's absence. At the October election (1814) he was elected Auditor of Bradford county for the term of three years, being the only Democrat elected on the ticket. From April, 1815, he acted as deputy Sheriff, under A. C. Rockwell, till the close of his term, and transacted nearly all the business connected with the office. In 1816 Mr. Mason moved to Towanda with his family, being the twelfth within what is now the borough limits. In the summer of that year, in company with Jonathan Fowler he erected a saw-mill "on the falls of a small stream flowing into the South Branch at the head of Fowler's mill-pond," on a plat of land belonging to the Asylum Land Company, which he contracted for. Again in the fall of 1816 he was honor-

ed with office, being elected County Commissioner over his brother-in-law, A. C. Rockwell, the Federal candidate. Mr. Mason says: "In the spring of 1817 grain was very scarce. Corn had been ruined by the frosts of the fall before, and every kind of food was scarce. It became evident that some one must undertake to supply the village with meat, and as I could best afford the time the task fell upon me. Indeed, so great was the dependence on me that the villagers could not boil the pot without my providing."

In the summer of 1818, I burned a kiln of brick, which I mostly struck or moulded with my own hands, having become somewhat acquainted with that kind of business while living in Hartford." July 1, 1818, he was commissioned by Gov. Findlay, Recorder of Deeds, &c. and in conjunction with the Prothonotary to administer oaths to such persons as might be appointed by the Governor. In the same month he was also directed by the Governor to administer the oath of office to the Hon. Edward Herrick, who had been appointed President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga. For something like a year he was then engaged in selling groceries at Towanda. Having purchased of Gurdon Hewitt, the mill which he erected in 1809, he again moved with his family to Monroe in April, 1821. During that year he built a half-mile of the Susquehanna and Tioga turnpike, through the wilderness between Towanda and Sugar Creek. In 1824, he was appointed a commissioner, with Edward Eldred and William Brindle to lay out a State Road from Muncy to Towanda. While thus employed, he also

received the appointment of Deputy Surveyor for Bradford county. Again in 1829, he was elected to the office of County Commissioner, having a greater majority than his opponent had votes. In 1830 he was appointed agent for the Asylum Company's lands, and in 1834 was directed to take charge of large tracts of lands belonging to Clement S. Miller, of Philadelphia, who sent out a Mr. Jones, a practical geologist to search for minerals. About a month after Mr. Mason and Jones, began their explorations, they discovered that the highlands of Mr. Miller in Bradford county contained valuable beds of bituminous coal and by sinking shafts in many places found that it extended over the most of his land on the north side of the Schrader branch. In 1837, Mr. Mason and his son, Gordon F., became the purchaser of several thousand acres of land, lying in Bradford county, which the Asylum Company had been anxious to dispose of. The investment was a good one, and the purchasers realized a handsome little fortune. Mr. Mason continued in active and varied business till 1844, when he started his children in the world, and threw off most of his cares to enjoy his closing days. He found great comfort in making verse, reading his papers, and frequently contributing an article to the press. His writings will be remembered by many under the *sobriquet* of "Old South." In his younger days he had given considerable attention to the sciences; thus becoming a diligent student of nature, his poetry was sound and logical. Mr. Mason was a man of genius, indomitable energy, and undaunted courage. His honesty and integrity were never questioned, and of little-

ness he was never accused. His life was a successful one, and a noble example. In the rearing of his family he took a great pride, and gave each of his children a good start in life. In 1802 Mr. Mason joined the Masonic order and remained a member, until old age compelled him to withdraw. For several years prior to his death, his eyes gave him much pain, being at times a great privation; but he was blessed with a most remarkable degree of mental vigor, till death silenced his tongue forever. His demise occurred March 11, 1853.

The children of Eliphalet and Roxy Mason were—

*Zilpha*, born Jan. 26, 1806; married Isaac Rogers, of Monroe;

*Roxy*, born Dec. 10, 1807; married Charles Birch, of Monroe;

*Gordon F.*, born Jan. 19, 1810; married Mary A. Mason; resided in Towanda; dealt extensively in real estate, etc.;

*Rufus*, born Jan. 31, 1812; married Elizabeth Foster, of Towanda;

*E. Hastings*, born April 28, 1815; married Phylindia Woodruff, of Monroe; studied medicine and practiced at Towanda;

*William A.*, born Sept. 29, 1819; married Mary A. Cheeney, of Windham; resides at Laporte; civil engineer, and ex-side Judge of Sullivan Co.;

*Lemuel A.*, born March 22, 1821; died when a young man;

*Sarah*, born Feb. 4, 1826; married Jacob Veiley, of Troy.

Roxy Fowler Mason, born July 16, 1786; died Feb. 15, 1851.

*Ebenezer Mason*, born Oct. 2, 1782, came to Monroe through the influence of his brother, Eliphalet, in the fall of 1820. During Adams' administration, in apprehension of war with France, upon the organization of the militia companies, Mr. Mason enlisted but was never called out, conciliatory measures having been adopted. In 1821, he returned to Connecticut and brought in his family, being also accompanied by his brother Chester, who now also came to live in the West. Ebenezer came in to work at his trades. He was a cooper, carpenter, wagon-maker, and gunsmith. In fact it is said "that he could mend or make anything that was possible." He put up a shop in connection with his brother's saw mill, and met the people's wants in the mechanical line. After some years he purchased the place now occupied by his son, Wm. J., and alternated his trades with farming. He was an industrious, hard-working man. His demise occurred May 10, 1873.

His wife, Martha Harwood, bore him—

*Mehitable*, who married Moses Kellogg;

*Henrietta*, born June 10, 1806; married John Needham and moved west;

*William J.*, born May 4, 1809; married Sarah Lantz, of Franklin, and resides upon the homestead;

*Rufus*, born Oct. 1, 1810; went to Ohio, when a young man; studied medicine and is still a practitioner;

*Mary A.*, born Feb. 26, 1813; married G. F. Mason, of Towanda;

*Martha*, born April 29, 1815; married D. F. Miller;

*Margaret*, born Feb. 15, 1817; married Daniel F. Miller, of Albany;

*Margaret*, born Nov. 16, 1819; married Charles Boyles,

*David*, born May 2, 1822; married Mary Steel;

*Harriet*, born Dec. 24, 1824; married Anthony Mullen;

*Alonzo*, born Aug. 13, 1813; married Elizabeth Simpson.

Martha Harwood Mason was born Nov. 28, 1780; died Feb. 27, 1868.

*Chester Mason*, born June 10, 1793, as already stated, came to Monroe in 1821. He was a cooper by trade but gave attention to lumbering and farming. He occupied the Park's place, and died there. He was an honest, sober, industrious, thorough-going Yankee. His death occurred Nov. 25, 1843.

His wife, Clarissa Marcy, bore him—

*Amelia*, who married Samuel R. Mason, of Philadelphia; *Laura*, who married Isaac Foster, of Monroe; *John*, who married Elizabeth Ingham, and resides in Canton; *Alva*, who went to the gold regions when a young man.

*Jeremiah Blackman*, born in Connecticut, June 6, 1804, emigrated to the State of New York, when four years of age, with his father's family. In 1825 he joined his brothers in Monroe and worked at his trade—that of blacksmithing, in connection with farming. After a few years he moved three miles farther up the creek to what is known as South Branch, and engaged in farming, blacksmithing, lumbering and hotel keeping.

He was united in marriage with Jane Edsall, who bore

him—*Lucinda* (Mrs. Chester Carter); *William H.*, who moved to Iowa, and died here; *Lamira* (Mrs. Christopher Platt); *Saphronia* (Mrs. Edward Wilcox).

Mr. Blackman's death occurred upon the homestead February 17, 1878; and that of his wife, April 24, 1881, aged 74 years, 7 months and 4 days.

*Elizer Sweet*, a native of Rhode Island, born July 9, 1778, found his way into Pennsylvania not far from the year 1800. He had become enamored with Miss Amy Wilcox, before her people migrated from the East; hence it is obvious why he was moved to settle in a new country. In the course of time, the Wilcoxes moved into Albany, and Mr. Sweet and Amy became man and wife. It is quite certain that he followed his wife's people into that township, and resided there for a short time, also; then moved to Spencer, N. Y., where he remained till 1819, when he returned to Albany and worked upon the turnpike. In 1826 he moved into Monroe (now (Asylum), and after two or three changes, upon a farm between Monroeton and Liberty Corners. He was a man especially noted for his muscular powers, and is said to have been quite a match for Freeman Wilcox, who was then considered the most powerful man in Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Sweet's usual weight was about 160 pounds. His death occurred April 1, 1866.

His children were—

*Miama*, who married Roswell Phillips, and died at Dushore, Pa.;

*Rosina*, who married Dr. Daniel Cole, of Asylum, and died in Ohio;

*Jermina*, who married Price Streetor, and died in the West;

*Freeman*, born October 19, 1810, married Miss Nancy J., daughter of Burr Ridgeway, and is a highly respected citizen of the township. For a number of years he engaged in lumbering, but has devoted the last part of his life to farming. Beginning in the world, as he expressed it, without a dollar, through industry, economy, and the favor of good luck, earned a handsome fortune and was thus enabled to assist his children in starting in life; a duty which he proudly performed "Uncle Freeman," as he is commonly called, has always enjoyed the confidence of the people, and has not unfrequently been called to offices of trust, in which he has always demonstrated ability and integrity. Inheriting his father's strength, in his younger days he never met his match in a lift, or in a wrestle. With the kindness of a noble mother's heart, it has always been a pleasure for him to assist his fellow men, and he lives honored and respected by all. Of his family of eight children, but two sons survive, he having also lost his wife July 6, 1875. His elder son, Dallis J., the present Sheriff of Bradford County, was born November 3, 1843, and remained upon his father's farm, until eighteen years of age, when he gave his services to his country and entered the 141st Regiment, P. V., as a private. Although only a boy he rose to the rank of a Sergeant, before the close of the war. In 1868 he engaged in the mercantile business at Monroeton, which he has pursued ever since. In 1870 he was appointed Postmaster, and held the office till Jan., 1885, when he resigned.

In August, 1884, he was nominated by the Republican County Convention as a candidate for Sheriff. His candidacy proved very popular, and he was elected by a vote of 8,426, the greatest ever cast for Sheriff in the county, against 4,096 for his opponent. Mr. Sweet lives in retirement, with his son, *Theron*, upon his farm at South Branch.

*Lovina* married E. C. Kellogg;

*Hiram* married Mary Terwilliger, and resides in Monroe;

*Ransom* married Mary Jacoba, and moved to New Jersey, where he died.

*Jane* married Geo. Irvine, of Monroe;

*Elizabeth* married Lyman Hollon, of Monroe;

Amy, wife of Elizer Sweet, who is remembered as a most endearing lady, was born Aug. 7, 1785; died Jan. 8, 1867.

*Henry Bassett Myer*, born near Ashbury, Sussex county, N. J., September 9, 1805, removed with his father, Jacob Myer and family to Forty Fort, Pa., in 1812; then a year later to Mehoopany, and finally to Bradford county in 1824. After about two years in Franklin township, he purchased a farm in Monroe—the same as now occupied by Clay Rockwell, erected a mill on the place, and engaged in lumbering till 1844, since which time he has given attention to droving, butchering, etc.

In 1840 he was united in marriage with Sarah Gaskill, widow of the late Job Gaskill, of Rochester, N. J., and daughter of Martin and Esther Wallace Young, formerly of Geneva, N. Y. She was a sister of Edward F. Young, the foundry man.

The fruits of this union were—

*George V.*, of Towanda, agent for pensions and patents, and well known to the county as an engineer and ex-county surveyor. He was a gallant soldier and rose to the rank of Captain in Company K, of the 50th Regiment, P. V.

*Berlin F.*, of the firm of Sweet & Co., Monroeton;

*Esther*, the wife of Eli Griggs, of Grundy, Iowa;

*Ella A.*, the wife of D. J. Sweet;

*Charles M.*, engaged in the butchering business at Towanda.

*Ann M.*, the wife of Will J. Devoe, of Greenwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Myer are yet living together as man and wife, (she born Jan. 12, 1806), and give promise of a much greater longevity. Mr. Myer was one of the original trustees of the Baptist Church at Monroeton.

In 1825 the following were also assessed in Monroe: Adam Beam, Samuel Campbell, Marcus Campbell, Sherman Havens and William Cox; in 1826, William Black, clothier and spinner; in 1827, Joseph Ingham and John Black, both clothiers; in 1828, Orrin Galpin; in 1829, Gashun Harris, Geo. A. McClen; 1830, Clark Cummings, Moses Coolbaugh, Joseph Griggs, Elisha Harris, John E. Ingham (physician); in 1831, Fisher and Wilson, merchants; in 1832, Francis Bull, John Gale, Hanson & Warford, (merchants); in 1833, Thos. T. Smiley; in 1834, Joab Summers, John Campbell (miller), D. M. Bull; in 1835, Nicholas Wanck, Jeremiah Hollon, Elijah Horton; in 1838, James Blauvelt, and Coonrad Mingos.

*Joseph Ingham*, a native of Yorkshire, England, emigrated to America in 1822. He was a clothier by trade, and was

required to smuggle his passage. After a voyage of forty days he landed at Philadelphia, with a sixpence in cash. He worked at his trade for five years in the southern part of the State, then in company with his brother-in-law, John Black, came to Monroe. He rented A. C. Rockwell's factory, and gave attention to carding and dressing cloth. He improved the factory, and manufactured cloth, said to have been the first shop-made in the county. In 1831 he built a factory on the very site of Hawes' toy shops, and did a fine business till 1855, when it was so crippled by the railroad company that he closed his factory. In 1863 he removed to Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa., where he established an extensive business. He was the father of Capt. James B. Ingham, of the 50th P. V., and H. H. Ingham, of Monroeton.

*George A. McClen*, born at Addison, Vt., May 4, 1810, found his way into Monroe in 1829, and resided in the township, generally, thenceforward until the time of his demise—May 31, 1885. He was the father of S. M. McClen, of Towanda, a member of the Germania band.

*Joseph Griggs*, a native of Windham, Conn., came to the township in 1830. He located at Monroeton and engaged in farming. He was born Dec. 13, 1783; died Sept. 12, 1874. His children were *Permelia*, *Mary*, *John M.*, *Lucius E.*, *Julia A.*, and *Eli*. Mrs. Griggs was born May 26, 1790; died Dec. 14, 1866.

*Dr. John Ellicott Ingham*, whose father was one of the first settlers in Sugar Run, after having graduated in medicine, located at Monroe in 1830. Four years thereafter he was united in marriage with Miss Amanda, daughter of Judge

Harry Morgan, of Wysox. He built up an extensive practice, and remained in the township for twenty-seven years, then removed to Wysox, where he died in 1857. He was a man of great worth in the community. Soon after coming to Monroe he organized a Union Sabbath-school—the first in the town; and about the same time a temperance society. He also instituted a grammar school for the benefit of young men and women, and instructed them gratuitously. He took a deep interest in his young friends, and in many other ways bestowed his kindness and generosity. His course created a love for study, and had a noble influence in the formation of character. He was endowed with a big heart, and worked to alleviate the pains of his fellow mortals, whether rich or poor. He was a just man, and a noble example. His widow survives him, and resides at Corning, N. Y.

*John Gale*, a native of Orange county, N. Y., and grandson of Selah Arnout, became a permanent resident of the town in 1832. He was an industrious, hard-working man. His son, Eli, occupies the farm which he cleared up and improved.

*Francis Bull* located in Monroe in 1835. He was a native of Swarkeston, Derby Co., England, and was born Jan. 21, 1777. He emigrated to America with his brother, John, and reached Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1801. After remaining at White Hall for a year he came to what is now Elkland, Sullivan county. In 1806 he married Miss Mary E. Lambert, whose father was among the early settlers in Forks township, Sullivan County. Upon making Monroe his home, he settled the farm now occupied by U. M. Pratt,

where he died Jan. 22, 1863. Mrs. Bull was also born in the county of Derby, England, September 29, 1789, and died December 26, 1851.

The children of Francis and Mary E. Bull were—*Sarah* (Mrs. J. R. Irvine); *Mary* (Mrs. Luman Pratt); *Francis*, *Samuel*, *Joseph*, *Robert*, *George*, *Elizabeth* (Mrs. Daniel Derby), *William*, *Annie* (Mrs. Thos. G. Dripps), *John*. Of the family only two are now living in the county—Joseph at Liberty Corners, and Robert, known as "'Squire Bull," in Asylum.

*Joah Summers*, born in Northumberland, Pa., in 1800, settled at Liberty Corners in 1834. At an early age he was left an orphan, and went to live with his grandfather, Geo. Bird, of Sullivan county. When eleven years of age he had an encounter which, but for a timely rescue, would have cost him his life. He was searching for the cows in the dusk of evening, and hearing some thing behind him he looked around, and was terrified to behold a panther squatted before him. He realized his situation in a twinkling, and though nearly frightened out of his senses, he screamed, Murder! then wheeled and started to run. But as soon as he turned his back to the foe, the panther sprang upon him and crushed him to the ground. He made a feeble struggle, but it availed nothing as he was a mere toy in the clutches of so formidable a beast. The animal fastened its fangs into his cheek, and was soon sucking out his life blood. When almost dead, with a cheek torn away, a hand crushed, and a body dangerously wounded, his cries having been heard, his rescuers arrived, and with some effort beat off the animal and saved his life. His escape was a most

miraculous one, and it was thought that he could never get well. However, in the course of time, his wounds healed, and now at the age of eighty-five years he is able to recite his thrilling adventure. We should also state that he has outlived the panther by seventy-four years, and that his life has been a successful and prosperous one. His history is the same old story, full of interest, and noble manhood, that is found in the lives of all self-made men. Having become skilled in the art of weaving, he followed that trade for some years.

In 1831 he was united in marriage with Miss Sally Hollon, of Chemung, N. Y.

The fruits of this union are—

*John H.*, merchant at Monroeton; and *Angeline E.*, the wife of S. O. Decker, of Liberty Corners.

Mr. Summers is a man greatly esteemed by his neighbors, and has been a life-long consistent and devoted member of the M. E. Church.

Mrs. Summers, born March 29, 1810, is yet living in almost full vigor of her mental and physical powers, and administers most tenderly to the wants of her aged companion.

*Jeremiah Hollon*, born in Massachusetts, April 6, 1785, was left fatherless, when a small boy, enduring the severe hardships of those days, which made a man of him to be admired in after-years. He was a man of deep religious principles, being among the foremost in establishing means of worshing, many times opening his own house for that purpose.

In 1809 he married Betsy Orcutt, from near Lake Champlain, and settled in Chemung county, N. Y., where they had a family of fourteen children, four of whom died. In 1835 Mr. Hollon moved to Monroe and located in the district, which was named in his honor, and is still known as Hollon Hill or Liberty Corners. In September, 1851, his wife died, and he in June, 1871, leaving the following children, all of whom live within a radius of four miles of each other, and all save Daniel O., of North Towanda, still in the township of their adoption.

*Sally*, the wife of Joab Summers; *Charles; Daniel O.; Deborah*, the wife of Guy C. Irvine; *Eliza*, the wife of Wm. Irvine; *Lynan G.; Lydia*, the wife of Daniel Cook, deceased; *Almira*, the wife of James W. Irvine; *Harry S.; William.*

Mr. Hollon married for his second wife Emma Burt, of Chemung, who survived him a number of years.

*Elijah H. Horton* moved to Liberty Corners the same year that Mr. Hollon came in, and cleared up the farm now occupied by J. W. Irvine.

*James Blauvelt* came to the hill from Chemung county, N. Y., in 1838, and in 1843 purchased the farm upon which he now resides.

*Coonrad Mingos* also settled at Liberty Corners in 1838, upon the place now occupied by his son, Joseph. He lived to be nearly 96 years of age and is the oldest person buried at Liberty Corners.

*George Gilpin*, not far from 1832, moved up Kent Run to

the place now occupied by Clark Johnson, being the first settler there.

*William North*, a native of Yorkshire, England, born in 1775, emigrated to America in 1820. For a time he resided in Northumberland county, Pa., where he married Mrs. Jane Smith *nee* Jane Fisher. He was a clothier by trade, and in 1832 came to Monroe and rented Mr. Fowler's factory, which he subsequently purchased. He improved the facilities and did a flattering business. He died Dec. 21, 1868, and his son, Benjamin, succeeds him in the same business. *Mary* (Mrs. Gould Phinney) is a daughter, and *William*, a second son, resides in Philadelphia.

*Larry Dunmore*, *Nathan Brown*, *Thomas Smith* and *John Edsall* were among the early settlers up the South Branch. Smith settled the Blackman place; Brown the place afterwards occupied by his son, Henry; and Edsall the place afterwards occupied by his son, George. —— McIntyre, Wm. Cox and Mr. Dunmore had occupied the Edsall place, respectively.

*Charles Brown* was born in Wysox, Oct. 16, 1808. In 1837 he purchased a mill property at Greenwood and for several years engaged in lumbering. Quitting that business he devoted his time to farming, and continued until the time of his demise, Jan. 28, 1874. Mr. Brown was known as the "horse farrier, and was called for miles to pronounce diseases. His knowledge of the horse was wonderful, and he seemed to determine his disease almost intuitively. His widow, "Delight Wilcox," resides upon the homestead.

*George Tracy*, a son of Solomon Tracy, one of the early

settlers of Ulster, engaged in the mercantile business at Towanda for about two years, then in 1832 moved to Monroeton, where he continued the same business in connection with lumbering. The last years of his life he devoted to farming. He served one term as Associate Judge of Bradford county, held the office of Justice of the Peace, etc. He was the father of *Dr. Geo. P.* Tracy, of Burlington; *Burr R.* Tracy, of Washington, D. C., now engaged in the real estate business, and *Henry C.* Tracy, for many years a merchant at Monroeton.

*Squatters* at an early day made beginnings in different parts of the township, but moved away after a short time. On the Summers place a log distillery and log house had been erected and covered with clapboards. In 1813 the clearings were covered with a second growth of timbers, fully four inches in thickness. This was known as the "Butler Clearing," the one on the Coolbaugh place as "Parker Meadows," and that on the Salisbury place as the "Massaker Clearing." These improvements are supposed to have been made by people who came in under the Connecticut title, but left after they had been despoiled of their possessions.

### HABITS AND CUSTOMS.

Money, the pioneers had none; and they were required to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common *habiliments* were pantaloons and dresses, made from flax for summer wear, and from wool for winter. "Buckskin trousers" were in fashion, and were not unfrequently worn by the men and boys. A. L. Cranmer, Esq., counted the weal-

thiest man in Monroe, wore such when a boy. Roundabouts, or sailors' jackets, took the place of coats.

Calico was less common than silk is now, and cost seventy-five cents per yard. She that could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material, wore "an extravagant garment." "The fashion was petticoats and short gowns." Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached, and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys.

A lady's common dress was "copperas and white," as it was called, and "copperas and blue, two and two" for nice.

The women wore handkerchiefs, as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. It was not a strange occurrence to see a young lady, with her shoes and stockings in her hand, and a handkerchief about her head, while on her way to "meeting," in the log school house, or at some neighbor's cabin. When upon nearing the place of worship, she would sit down by the road-side and dress her feet. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had.

The boys had hats and caps, made by their mothers, from woolen cloth or straw, and sometimes, perhaps, from raccoon skins. Some wore knit caps, also, until "seal-skin caps," as they were called, came in fashion.

Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread.

Nearly every wife had her spinning-wheel and loom, and manufactured her own cloth. Each did her own coloring, and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or

"witch hazel" was used for dying purposes, also log-wood and smart-weed. Copperas, alum, and sorrel were used to set the colors.

During the summer season the boys, girls and women, generally, went barefooted, as did some of the men. Rattlesnakes were without number, and were a great dread to the boys, when in search of the cows.

In the winter shoes with leggins were worn. Frequently it happened that some of the poorer families had no shoes, in which case the boys would heat large chips, to stand upon to keep their feet warm while chopping wood.

But few of the men had a "dress-up" suit. This consisted of *knee-breeches*, ornamented with buckles, long stockings, made from cotton, wool or silk, and shoes with buckles.

Samuel Cranmer, the Fowlers and a few others wore a "dress-up."

A lady's "dress-up" generally consisted of a linsey-woolsey suit, improved by pressing.

The food of the pioneers was coarse, and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat, with potatoes. The last were generally baked in the fire-place, by covering them with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had in abundance, for the killing, and brook trout for the catching. Deer and bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Milk was the main dependence, and was made a most palatable dish in several ways.

Stoves were not in use, and baking was done in fire-place

and stove bake ovens. The raw material for bread and cake was prepared and put in the bake-kettle (a low kettle-shaped iron pot with a cover), which was then placed over coals on the hearth-stone. Upon the cover of the kettle coals were also placed that the baking would be more evenly done. "Johnny cakes" were baked in the long-handled frying-pans, which were heated over the fire-places. The bake-kettle remained in use for some years, when it was supplanted by the tin oven.

Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corncobs were burned in the bake kettle cover to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple syrup and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat. There not being many maple groves in Monroe, the pioneers frequently went to some neighboring settlement in the spring, and made sugar and syrup.

Browned rye, peas, beech-nuts, chestnuts and chickery were substituted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans root, spice bush, sweet fern, pansy and hemlock boughs for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly, and could only be afforded when the "good mothers" had company. Moreover it could not be had, Jacob Bowman and Wm. Means brought in an occasional load of goods, but limited each family to a pound of coffee, and a half pound of tea, which lasted for a year. One lady says: "Jacob Bowman made a trip to the city, and, among other things, brought in some gingham, which we paid six shillings a yard for."

Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sick-

ness, and each had its specific cure. For instance, elderblow, cat-nip and worm-wood were used for children, and bone-set, pennyroyal, etc., for adults.

*Greased Paper*, hung over an opening in the wall, afforded light for the cabins in the day-time. At night they were illuminated by the light, given out from the huge fire-places, and pick pine splinters stuck into the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the mothers to sew, spin and weave by; for the fathers to mend and make shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons.

"Aunt Mary Bull" says: "Many a time I have sewed till eleven o'clock at night by the light of a pitch-pine knot."

A supply of pitch-pine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat and lard were sometimes used for illuminating purposes, but not frequently.

*Tallow lamps* were finally introduced, and were used when tallow could be had, or lard spared. They were a cup-like construction, to contain animal fats, and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick, was dropped into the cup and the other end, which hung out, was lighted.

*Tallow candles* next followed, and subsequently lamps for burning coal oil.

—The time of day was determined by "sun marks" or noon marks, upon the door or window frame. Finally the old-fashioned clocks without cases and with long cords were brought in and sold at fabulous prices.

Matches had not yet been invented, and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel, or the back of a jack-knife,

together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of *punk*, an inflammable substance, formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply.

"Borrowing fire," as it was called, was not an unfrequent occurrence.

—Wooden pails were substituted for tin, and wooden plates (called "trenchers"), bowls, etc., for earthenware. Wooden spoons and forks, also pewter plates, spoons and other table pieces were in use.

—Sap troughs were substituted for cradles, and brooms were made out of young hickories.

Farming implements were very imperfect, as compared with those of modern invention. A plow was used with one handle, and a wooden mould board; a crotched sapling with holes bored through, and supplied with wooden pins, answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes "brushed in," by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground; pitch-forks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths, and were very clumsy articles; grain was threshed with flails, and cleaned by shaking it with a "hand-fan," a very laborious task. Fanning mills were not introduced till about 1825.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain, and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the stack by placing a bunch or more upon a brush, which formed a sort of sled; and not unfrequently carried by two men, for some distance, by running two poles under a bunch, with a man at each end.

*Logging and chopping bees* were common, and the men and boys most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came

with their axes to assist their neighbor in getting a start "On such an occasion, a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance, for dinner and supper."

*Spinning bees* were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee, would distribute tow among her lady friends, and on a day set apart, they would bring in their skeins and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-wink-em," and other games. Sometimes, however, the ladies would take their spinning-wheels under their arms and go to the house of their friend, do a day's work and enjoy a visit together at the same time.

*Quilting and sewing parties* were common, and mothers alike came with their needles to assist their friend in need.

*Husking bees, apple cuts* and *spelling schools* were more of modern date, and *dancing* was the chief entertainment of the young people. Daniel Lyon was the violinist of those days.

Every mother taught her daughter to spin, weave, make garments, make bread, etc., and the young lady that showed herself the best skilled in those branches of housekeeping was the first to find a suitor. How great the change!

Courting is said to have been "short and sweet," and if a young swain afforded a horse he would take his lady love riding by placing her on his horse behind himself. The greatest economy had to be practiced, and the wife vied with her husband in trying to get along. She not only did the work pertaining to the house, but helped to gather the hay

and grain, and not unfrequently assisted in the fallow, or the sugar-bush.

The people took great delight in visiting each other, and would generally go on foot, or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess giving the best the house afforded, which was sometimes one thing and sometimes another. The guest never forgot her knitting work or sewing, and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, sitting-room, and all. There were no castes then, and the old people say—"those were the happiest days we ever saw." One neighbor envied not another, but, on the contrary, did all in his power to encourage and help along. All dwelt together in "brotherly love," living as true men and women, without the bigotry of a selfish nature.

*Liquor* was always had in abundance at bees, raisings, etc., and was a very common drink—even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for twenty-five cents a gallon, and when a tippler got boosy, he was not a week in getting over it.

Hay was scarce, and cattle fed largely upon browse—the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and basswood. Cows roamed in the woods, and were found by the tinkle of the bells, which they wore about their necks. Pigs were fatted upon hickory nuts, or taken to the beechnut woods.

From the above it is very easy to comprehend the following poem, which was very popular, several years ago :

"How wondrous are the changes, Jim,
Since fifty years ago,
When girls wore dresses made at home
And boys wore pants of tow;
When shoes were made of cow-hide,
And socks of our own wool,
And young folks did a halt-day's work
Before and after school.

The ladies sung and danced so gay,
Beside the spinning-wheel,
And practiced late and early then,
On spindle swift and reel;
The boys would ride bare back to mill
A dozen miles or so,
And didn't fear a sun-burnt brow,
Some fifty years ago.

The people rode to meeting, Jim!
On bob-sleds or in sleighs,
And wagons rode as easy too,
As buggies now-a-days;
And oxen answered well to draw,
'Though now they'd be too slow,
For people lived not half *so fast*,
Say fifty years ago.

And well do I remember yet
The Wilson's patent stove,
Which father bought and paid for with
Some cloth our folks had wove;
O! how the neighbors wondered
When we got the thing to go,
They said 'twould bust and kill us all
'Bout fifty years ago.

Yes, many things are different, Jim,
From what we used to see

Some ways are altered for the worse
And some far better be;
And what on earth we're coming to
Does any body know?
For everything has changed so much
Since fifty years ago."

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THE HUSKING BEE.

"In early times social life, was all aglow, and sometimes 'fun was fast and furious'—the quiltings, raisings, loging-bees, apple-cuts, and times of neighborhood gathering were times of great social and convivial talkativeness, song and merriment. The husking had decidedly my boyish preference, because of its surroundings and the usual accompaniments of the occasion. It will do to think of yet, it was so delicious; it will do to describe, if my pen was a pencil, it would do to enjoy again, just for the sake of the pie. Here is the husking bee of olden times!

"The corn was stripped from the stalks and hauled by loads out upon a clean grass second growth meadow, and there piled up in a row three or four feet high, six or seven feet across the base, and from twenty to thirty rods long, and all prepared for an evening bee. The whole male population of the neighborhood were invited, and usually all attended if the evening was fine.

"Adjacent to the pile of corn, was a dry pine stub standing about twenty-five feet high, rich with fat pitchy streaks, and looked for all the world as if it had stood there on its four-foot base for fifty years, in anxious expectancy of just this

occasion. At dusk fire about is communicated to the top of the stub and a beautiful light beams forth in full harmony with the evening's pastime. The owner of the pile of corn takes his seat, as soon as he has made husks to sit on, husks his corn, and throws it over the pile in front of him, into clean ground, and all the neighbors come and do as he is doing.

"Soon the pile is strung with busy men from end to end, each man full of talk, the news of the day, deaths, births, marriages, thefts, politics, crops, prices of grain, goods and land; the abundance of game, the success of the recent hunt; and the probability of the next wedding. But hark! hear those ears of corn fall on the pile over in front. A perfect storm, a bushel a minute is a small estimate now, say five bushels and we would be nearer the mark. Hands work, corn flies, and tongues move, time speeds, and the work is being done with a will. Half an hour has passed in this busy way, when the voice of the old gray-haired veteran owner of the pile of corn, rings out upon the still atmosphere of the evening, in a stentorian sound, 'boys the jug, the jug, pass that jug,' and in a moment the jug is started; handed along from hand to hand, and from mouth to mouth along the entire pile, until each man has taken a moderate sip of the pure 'Old Rye,' just from the still-house, and no corn in it in those days. This was repeated about once in every half hour through the entire evening, and yet they did not get drunk, 'but just had plenty.'

"How beautifully the stub burned, and how fast time flew I cannot now tell, I hear a voice calling for a song, a song,

and in a moment a clear masculine voice rings out upon the evening atmosphere far surpassing many of our modern operatic performances, while all listen and all husk. It seems to me as if I could almost hear them now, as they sung, each man his favorite piece, such as 'Barbara Allen,' 'Kate and the Cows Hide,' battle of 'Lake Champlain,' 'Perry's Victory,' 'The Jolly Plow Boy,' and sometimes 'Old Hundred' would be sung with a zest that showed that devotion was not at all left behind by the puritanic mass. Now finally as a closing song we will hear them sing the battle and victory of New Orleans. Hear it:

"General Jackson on such occasions lucky;
Soon round the General flocked,
With rifles ready cocked
The hunters of old Kentucky."

CHORUS.

"Every man was half a horn and half an Alligator."

"This would generally bring down the whole field with shouts and yells in perfect keeping with the old Jacksontonian times; storm after storm of applause either to the song or the General, it made no difference, the people felt patriotic, and must find vent in some direction. Shout they would and shout they did to their hearts utmost satisfaction. It is now ten o'clock or a trifle later, when it is announced that the corn is all husked, and all the men rise up, repair to the brilliant light around the remaining stump of the stub, and take a good finishing 'imbibe' from the old stone jug. Here a few wrestling matches are enjoyed, where some of the young experts try their skill to the mirth and merriment of all.

"Just about here the old veteran of crops and field, steps to the front with his hat in his hand, his iron-gray locks shining in the light of the stub, and in a moment all is still. He thanks all present for their presence and help, hopes soon to have an opportunity to reciprocate the favor, assures them 'one and all' that he will not be slow to respond to an invitation of the kind, and concludes his truly native eloquence by inviting all men and boys forthwith to his house for some refreshments 'come on boys, come all.'

"At the house; it was a large double log-house in those days, and a place of comfort, quietude and repose. The luxuries of life were dispensed with, while the necessaries were fully enjoyed. That old fashioned fire-place, large and ample, with its ample maplewood fire, dispensing both light and heat; the cheerful and tidy appearance of all within, told plainly of days of sturdy integrity, industry and thrift.

"The Matron of the house with her daughters had anticipated the occasion fully, all was in readiness, cheerfulness and moderate quietude; that well starched cap on the mother's head, those nice white clean aprons worn by the daughters, as well as the tables loaded with the substantial cookery of the times, all told of the times, the occasion, and of a good hearty welcome. All are invited to eat, as there are passed around, doughnuts, apple-pies, pumpkin-pies, berry-pies, cheese and cider almost new; and all eat as if they had not devoured anything before for days. See that boy in the act of craming a large piece of pumpkin-pie into his mouth, until he has daubed both his nose and his chin, and appears to wish that his mouth and throat were both larger.

Oh, those delicious pies, the cakes would almost melt in your mouth; why cannot our wives and daughters make such pies and cakes? Is it because we have lost our boyish taste and avidity? I guess that it must be so. The old men told their best stories; another song was sung, all were pleased and all went home feeling fine."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE PANTHER SONG.*

When back I look on forty years
With scenes all spread before me,
"'Tis there I find, brought to my mind,
Undaunted scenes of glory;
With settlements new, and settlers few
E'en settlements were scanty,
With here and there a huge log hut,
Much like the Irish shanty.

*Chorus.*— Who! peddy-pe-dow,
Who! how-de-how, gee up,
Adap, Aloop.

Those huts of logs, and rude fenced fields,
Contained our earthly all, sirs
We were content, and onward bent

*The above song refers to the story as told on page 81, which modifies it slightly from the way it was first given us. The poetry is undoubtedly accurate, and was composed by Eliphalet Mason. The chorus has reference to the words Mr. French used to repeat when driving his oxen, and was added by Hiram Cranmer. The song is sung to the tune of "Billy O'Rourke." French found the young panthers back of Greenwood, on the farm now occupied by Harry Dorsey. He was living where Greenwood now is at the time. After returning from the East Mr. French purchased a farm on the hills back of Monroe, and lived there until the time of his death. Log chains were very scarce, and as stated in the song, he brought one in upon his back with the traps. He became quite a noted trapper, and as told in the second story on page 81, after his mishap, instead of returning home, he took across the mountains to Wilkes-Barre to get his gun repaired. His family became alarmed and the neighbors turned out to search for him before he returned. Mrs. French is yet living, at an advanced age.

Although our means were small;
The older hands cut down the trees
The younger trimmed the boughs
And when the sun sank in the West
We hunted up the cows.

A chubby boy just in his teens,
The hero of my story,
A daring feat did thus transact
Which ended in his glory;
While at his task a hunting cows
And through the thicket peeping
There he espied on a mossy bed,
Two pretty kits a sleeping.

What do ye there, ye little elves,
I think you worth a grabbing,
So he took them both into his arms
To bear them to his cabin;
Those little kits both scratched and bit
And kept a constant howling
And soon a dismal noise was heard,
The older one was growling.

Without delay, soon found her way
And bounded in before him,
Spit in his face, cat-like disgrace
With a look not much imploring;
And now so vexed and sorely scratched,
One kit he threw its mother
Take that yourself, you growling elf
And I will keep the other.

And now content each party grew,
Our hero home did scamper
The panther grew, our hero, too,
From chubby boy to yeoman,
Witha panther's pack upon his back
He turned a panther showman.

Now many a day, far, far away
His money grew in measure,
He thought of home no more to roam
And sold the little treasure;
Thus sixty more, adds to his store,
Likewise a hunter's trap,
And a log chain, too, both good and new
He laid upon his back.

His home he sought, his land he bought.
And paid for with his treasure
Industrious wages crowned all his days,
He lived in peace and pleasure:
If you would know, how wealth can grow
Our hero has an answer
All he has got fell to his lot,—
By catching the panther.

—

*The first assessment* of Monroe was made in the winter of 1821–22 by John B. Hinman. The following are extracts: The whole number of taxables residing in the town (then including parts of Towanda and Asylum), 114; the whole amount of tax, on real and personal property, $175.53, the rate of taxation being five mills; the whole number of acres improved, 683, or one thirty-fifth of the township; the greatest number of acres improved by any one tax-payer, A. C. Rockwell, 75. The greatest tax was that of Austin and Russell Fowler, who were assessed upon property as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30 acres improved | $ 350 |
| 270 acres unimproved | 270 |
| 4 houses | 400 |
| 1 grist mill | 400 |
| 1 saw mill | 200 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ½ distillery | 87 |
| Tavern | 75 |
| Fulling mill | 400 |
| 2 horses | 60 |
| 2 oxen | 50 |
| 6 cows | 66 |
| Total | $2358 |

The saw mills in operation in Monroe in 1821 were Fowler Bros.', James Lewis', Eliphalet Mason's and William Means' (on the Vangorder place); the grist mills were—Fowler Bros.' and William Means'; distillery—Fowler Bros & Bristol's.

From the assessment taken of Towanda township in 1813, (then including Monroe), we extract the following:

Russell Fowler, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, ½ distillery; Daniel Gilbert, 1 saw mill; Gurdon Hewitt, 1 saw mill; John D. Sanders, 1 saw mill.

In 1835, the number of mills in operation in the township was 14.

In the *Bradford Gazette* of Sept. 5, 1813, A. V. Mathews advertises for a "laborer on a farm and to occasionally assist in the blacksmith shop."

In the *Gazette* of Sept. 13, 1813, "a reward of $30 is offered for the return of J——— S———, who broke jail on the evening of the 13th inst."

In the *Gazette* of March 5, 1814, John D. Sanders "offers his valuable farm of 440 acres for sale"; and in the issue of Nov. 27, 1815, advertises for "one or two good sawyers."

In the *Gazette* of June 15, 1815, A. C. Rockwell offers a number of grass scythes for sale.

"Once upon a time Abner Hinman and Adonijah Alden were coming down the South Branch from Albany, one of them riding a horse, and the other walking, by turns, and when they were passing the Saunders farm (now Ridgeway's) they were somewhat alarmed by the notes of distress which came from one of the herd of cattle that was pasturing in a field that they were passing. The commotion among the cattle, accompanied by the well-known wails of distress, induced the two young men to turn with hurried steps in the direction of the well evinced trouble. They soon discovered a panther with a yearling heifer by the throat, and prostrate bawling for help. The rest of the herd were snorting and blowing, and doing all that they could to frighten the monster away, while he with his prostrate prey, was leisurely drinking the blood as it exuded from the wounded throat. These young men were for once without weapons, but not without the usual frontierman's pluck. They formed the line of attack after this fashion: One on the horse, the other with a stake out of the fence, and "forward all" and "steady on the left," to know who was master of the field. The panther with many growls and grimaces finally quit his meal in great reluctance, while his helpless victim was released and the cattle driven to a place of safety, and the owners duly informed, and the dogs put on the trail of the imp of the woods. The heifer recovered from the ghastly wound, grew to be a cow, and was afterwards owned by Capt. R. Fowler, for some years being denominated "The old painter-bit cow."

—"Sheffield Wilcox, residing in New Albany, had been

to Monroe to mill, and was returning in those primitive days with his grist on the horse, himself on foot, his coat on his arm and his dog, as a usual accompaniment; even when they went to meeting he was about. When about a mile south of what is now the Ridgeway farm the dog treed a panther by the road-side, up a tall tree, well out of harm's way—as the panther supposed. But be it remembered that this was that self-same "Uncle Sheff," the Nimrod, the old hunter, then just in his prime, and we have the key to general results.

The grist was deposited at the foot of the tree, his coat laid on the grist, the horse hitched near by, and the dog "Old Carlo," was told to keep a guard, while Uncle Sheff ran three miles to his house in Albany for his rifle, and returned, finding all just about as he had left it. After he had time to breathe a little the panther got the worst of the matter, and was added to the grist as the fruit of a faithful dog, a trusty rifle, and unerring shot."

### A BEAR STEALS A FRYING-PAN.

It was in the early part of the present century, when getting out mill stones was quite a lucrative business. Some of the Goffs wishing to share the benefits of this industry, with others went to Mill Stone Run and built a cabin. One evening after they had finished their supper, which among other things included fresh pork, they heard a noise upon the roof of their shanty. Going out to enquire the cause of the sudden move without, they were not a little surprised in seeing a bear with their long-handled frying pan in his mouth, and scampering off to the thicket. They made pursuit, but Bruin was the winner in the race, and

carried off the trophy of the contest. He had scented the fresh pork, and thought perhaps that the frying pan contained a choice meal.

### THE DISCOVERY OF COAL.

John Wagner and Absalom Carr (others state Edsall Carr) when hunting on Barclay mountain, discovered a black substance in Coal Creek, which they went up some distance, and found coal cropping out. A party went up to see their discovery, among them Jared Leavenworth, who was the first to use the coal for his work. It was first brought down the mountain on sleds, and then reloaded in wagons.

It is said that John Fox hauled the first load to Towanda, and afterward took five tons to Ithaca and sold it for a cutter.

The coal beds at Long Valley were subsequently discovered by John and Nathan Northrup.

*The last elk* in this part of the country was killed at Long Valley Junction, more than fifty years since by Nathan Northrup.

### THE COUNTERFEITERS.

A gang of counterfeiters had a retreat under an overhanging rock up the Millstone run, about a mile above Weston's, where they kept their "spelter"—counterfeit coin. After the organization of the county, the gang was broken up, and the resort abandoned.

We quote the following from Elder Alden's papers, which will show how the people were "duped" with "spelter": "For a number of years prior to 1814, it was 75 miles to

the seat of justice, and rogues felt comparatively safe, in what was the western wilds of Pennsylvania; consequently Bradford was not peculiarly exempt from those features of annoyance that are so common in frontier enterprise. A surveyor's Jacob's-staff was shot off, and his compass down while he was attempting to locate lands and define their boundaries. A practicing physician was advised to sell his horse and invest his proceeds in the "two for one" business, and they would "set him on his feet." "Yes," says Dr. W., "they did set me on my feet by taking my horse from between my legs." A smooth tongued sharper approaches an inhabitant, exhibiting to him a full hand of genuine silver dollars and half dollars, and with great assurance informs the Puritan where such new and shining coins can be obtained for half price. The unsuspecting man invests five dollars in the hands of the sharper, and at the stipulated time receives the ten dollars, all bright with apparent new coinage, which makes his pockets laugh out almost at the prosperous increase. Unsuspicious now invests all that he has, and all that he can find, with all that he can borrow from his neighbors, and induces those that will not lend to him, to deposit in this unseen bank for themselves, exhibiting the gains that he has made so easily. In this way the unsuspecting are induced to contribute largely to this new money-making institution, and nearly all the available funds of the whole population are gathered into the hands of the sharpers in a private way, so that they are now making their "big haul." If curiosity induces any one to inquire how this money can be made so easily, or where it can be

obtained, they are given to understand by hints and winks and blinks, that there is a place called the cave or den not far distant and they are easily persuaded, that expert workmen are there at work day and night, making from two to three dollars, all good, out of every dollar there they receive. This shows a dollar gain to the company or workman, and a dollar to the invester, with his original amount returned. It is said to have worked well. The sharpers made a pile in the final strike, and their dupes made empty pockets, and some of them empty homes. Of course, ere the final refunding of the large amount the sharpers were off for Ohio, having divided with their accomplices who were residents, but practically unknown. There could not well be a legal process against the swindlers, for the dupes were ashamed to tell how green they had been, besides having shown downright dishonesty, and in some cases, criminality, in their complicity in the matter. I think that there were never any prosecutions for the "two for one business," but there were some very eminent scares, that lasted the subjects of them for a life-time. One man fled to Canada, and other operatives in the dishonest matter to the State of New York, while others took refuge in Ohio, and some in the grave. The great scare took place in about 1813, after the organization of the county, and the appointment of all the officers of the law appertaining thereunto. The arrests and prosecutions were chiefly for meddling with counterfeit paper money, which was made in the cities, peddled by agents, and passed by those of questionable honesty. There never was, probably, a set of tools in the county for the successful execution of

either hard or paper money. The counterfeiters' cave was used to conceal their spurious coin and bills, as also themselves in times of danger. While the gross amount of their trash was stored in the cave, they were busy in circulating it in smaller quantities throughout the country. Sheriff Rockwell broke up the combination and scattered the counterfeiters to the four winds."

Others state positively that the gang had crucibles and manufactured "spelter." Their tools are said to be somewhere in the town.

AN INTERESTING CHARACTER.

Many of the older people remember "Molly Cole," a wit and demented character that lived at Cole's watering-trough for a time.

She could quote the bible from one cover to the other, almost, and took great pride in attending meetings and correcting the ministers when they misquoted passages. Her habit was to stop the minister, though it might be in the midst of a sermon, and to his great mortification. Her favorite colo was white, and she generally wore a white flannel dress, short, with sleeves coming only to her elbows. After ladies' "straw flats," as they were called, had been introduced, wishing to ridicule the new style, she constructed one for herself out of paper, and wore it to church. The words "look at this" had been printed upon the paper, and she took particular pains that the notice stood out conspicuously on the fore part of her bonnet. One day she was met by an acquaintance mounted on a horse, who accosted her rather lugubriously, thus "Good morning, Molly. How do your sins appear this morn-

ing?" "On horse back, sir," was the quick, incisive reply. She had a garden in which there were two paths, a narrow and a broad one. On both sides of the broad path she had peach trees and at the end she dumped her ashes. The narrow path she said led to Heaven, and the broader one with its temptations (the fruit) to hell. "Mr. ———," she said, "she always found in the broad path;" implying that he was stealing her fruit, his reward being pictured out before him. Having been mortally offended by 'Squire Gore, she never wore thereafter any "gore" in her dress. She sought revenge and is said to have killed the 'Squire's dog with a wooden sword.

RELIGIOUS.

*The Methodists.* — It has been almost ninety years since the first Methodist sermon was preached in Monroe, and Elisha Cole was without doubt the first preacher in the township. While yet living in Asylum he came in before his marriage and preached at the house of Henry Salisbury, which became the great centre of Methodism for miles around. It is said that Bishop, Asbury and Lorenzo Dow both preached here, when passing through the county. Among the more prominent of the early Methodist preachers were Loring Grant, Palmer Roberts, Henry B. Bascum, (afterwards Bishop), John Wilson, Samuel Thompson, Marmaduke Pearce, Abram Dawson, James Gilmore, Daniel Wilcox, John McKean, Selah Stocking, Sophronus Stocking, H. G. Warner, Joseph Towner, Father Rogers, Asa Orcutt, George Evans and Dr. George Peck.

As already stated, Rev. Elisha Cole must be recognized as

the father of Methodism in Bradford county. He began his Christian work almost as soon as the first circuit rider appeared in the county, and for two years he appears to have been the only preacher on the Tioga circuit. He had formerly been an itinerant preacher in the States of Maryland and Virginia, but had now settled in Monroe, at what is known as "the watering trough." Here was the nucleus of Methodism in all of this part of the county. There early rallied around this nucleus a band of preachers and laity all of "alike precious faith," who organized an association which has always been known as the Methodist church. Here was the preaching place for years, as also the place for the quarterly meetings. Regular services were held at Mr. Cole's house, he generally preaching himself, but the quarterly meetings in his capacious log barn, on which occasions the Methodists would convene from the Loyal Sock, Athens, Orwell, Wysox, Burlington, Wyalusing, Albany, and from this part of the county, generally. Father Cole's house was superceded by a school house more than fifty years ago. The school house gave place to a tasteful and commodious church edifice, erected at Monroe village in 1839. In addition to the class at Monroeton, a second class was organized at Liberty Corners a half century ago. The first meetings on the hill were held soon after 1816, at the house of Selah Arnout, then for a time at William Wilson's, and once in a while at Abram Fox's. The circuit riders came every four weeks. Among the first were the two Stockings, Bush, Parkhurst, Warner, Wilcox and Evans. After Mr. Summers, Hollon and others came to the hill there were enough to form a class, which

was organized in about 1837 by John Wilson, the original members being—Jeremiah Hollon (class leader) and wife, Wm. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Reed Irvine and Francis Bull and wife. Some of the first preachers from 1834, inclusive, were—Joseph Towner, John Wilson, Elisha Bibbins, Benjamin Ellis, Father Mansfield, Rev. Chace and Edward Hodgekiss. Meetings were frequently held at Mr. Summer's and Mr. Hollon's, then in the school house, and finally in the neat and spacious church edifice which was erected and dedicated to God in 1859. The Liberty Corners M. E. church is one of the strongest in the county.

*The Presbyterians.*—The first to preach Presbyterianism in Monroe, was Rev. M. M. York, of Wysox, who began his visits thereto in about 1809. He, like father Cole, must be placed in the fore-ground of the pioneer preachers of his denomination. "He was a man of fair education for the times, of more than ordinary talent, untiring in his industries, faithful to his convictions, outspoken in his sentiments, and greatly beloved by his people." Services were generally held at private houses and subsequently school houses, before the erection of the church edifice at Monroeton. Before a church was organized at Towanda or Monroe, the professors of this faith not unfrequently attended meetings at Wysox. The Presbyterian church at Monroeton was organized Nov. 25, 1851, and consisted of twenty-five members, all of whom had been members of the Presbyterian church at Towanda. J. B. Hinman, William North and G. E. Arnout were the first Elders. The church enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. L. W. Chapman, for the first four years, and he was

followed by Rev. James McWilliams, after four years he was succeeded by Rev. Darius Williams who also remained four years. In 1862 Rev. Hallock Armstrong assumed charge of the congregation, he being succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. P. S. Kohler. Among the first members may be named, the Fowlers, Mr. and Mrs, Jared Woodruff, Mrs. A. C. Rockwell, Samuel Cranmer, Father Rockwell (the father of Abner C.), Mrs. George Irvine, Mrs. Robert Bull, Selah Arnout Mrs. Geo. Arnout, "Sally Foster," and Amy Sweet.

*The Baptists.*—This denomination dates back, nearly as far as Presbyterianism in Monroe. Among the first preachers is remembered Levi Baldwin. In 1837, Isaac D. Jones, gathered the scattered Baptists on and near the lower end of Towanda Creek, formerly "Franklin and Monroe Church." The Monroe members became a branch in 1838. In 1840 they divided, and Monroe joined the Bradford Association with 37 members. In 1841, the church took the name "Monroe and Towanda." In 1846, Towanda became a separate church. September 18, 1869, the deacons and most of the members having removed from Monroeton, the remaining members voted to disband. Under Elder Spratt's pastorate, they built a parsonage, (1840), now the residence of Henry Myer, which was sold on his removal, and in 1855, they bought the former Universalist meeting house in Monroeton. Upon disbanding they sold the meeting house (now occupied by Mrs. Philo Mingos) and paid the proceeds on the meeting house repairs in Towanda. After some of the revivals, having no meeting house or resident pastor some of the converts united with other denominations. The

following preachers served Monroeton and vicinity as pastors and supplies: Isaac D. Jones, George M. Spratt, Jesse B. Saxton, George W. Stone, William H. King, Jacob Kennedy, Joseph R. Morris, William Lyon, Nathan Calender, Increase Child, S. G. Kim, Robert Dunlap, Charles R. Levering and Benjamin Jones.

*The Universalists.*—This denomination was established in Monroe in 1837, through the influence of Eliphalet Mason. A church edifice was erected in 1841, and Mr. Mason and his son, G. F. Mason, subscribed nearly two-thirds of the building price of the same. The preachers were George Rogers, Ames and Ashton. In 1843, Silas A. Gibson was the preacher, and continued three years. The society became very much weakened because of removals, in consequence the church was sold to the Baptists, and the church went down. The Masons, Kelloggs, Blackmans, etc., were the leading spirits of this denomination.

EDUCATIONAL.

*The first school* is said to have been taught in the town in 1801, by Polly Fowler in a log school house in the midst of the hickory orchard, below Widow Rockwell's, on the south side of the creek.

In the summer of 1804, Eliphalet Mason taught in "Reed Brockaway's district"—which is now Monroeton, and again in the winter 1806-7, also the winter of 1813-14.

In the summer of 1814, "Sally Rockwell," subsequently Mrs. Jacob Bowman, Jr., kept a school in Abner Rockwell's corn house. Mrs. Bull says: "There were no writing benches, and attention was given principally to the spelling

book," This was Mrs. Bull's first term at school, and she remembers that among her playmates were—Roxy and Zilpha Mason, Isabella Cole, Sally Fowler, Jane Edsall, Sevellon Fowler and Miller Edsall. School was then taught for a couple of winters in a log dwelling upon the Decker place, Sally Rockwell also being the teacher here.

Mary Williams, a Connecticut lady, taught the next school, a summer term, in one part of the log house at Fowlertown, occupied by Sebra Phillips and Simeon Bristol.

Samuel Haskell, a drummer in the war of 1812, taught in a little log house on the creek, between Mr. Alden's and Mr. Rockwell's, some two or three years after Miss Williams. He was most proficient with the use of drum sticks, and is said to have been able to use three of them at a time.

Dr. Goodrich taught a couple of terms on Fowler street, before the log school house was built (about 1821) near the foot of Marcy Hill. This structure was subsequently succeeded by a framed building.

Among the first teachers who taught in the old log school house at Monroeton was "James Crooks, whose old shoes many a boy remembers until this day. He made lasting impressions. The old plank school house which succeeded the log one, is yet standing and is occupied as a residence.

The present school building at Monroeton was built by order of the school board of Monroe township in 1837, and the addition made in 1863. S. W. Alden taught the first school in this building. The first school at Liberty Corners was taught by Celinda Sutton in the summer of 1832 or '33. The school was begun in George Arnout's log barn, and finished in this

shingle shop, (now on the place of I. Robbins', both of which are yet standing.') Besides the benches the only other furniture, was a cross-legged table for the teacher and pupils to write on. J. W. Irvine who was a pupil here, remembers the the following who were among his playmates: George and Emily Arnout, John, Mary and Eliza Conley, Clark Cummings, Sylvester Benjamin, and John Heeman. The summer following Caroline Cranmer taught in a log house on the "Watson place," then two terms more in the "Sage House," a log building which stood in a field of now Joseph Bull, several rods below the present school building. The original school house at Liberty Corners was erected on the same ground as now occupied for school purposes in 1837, George Fox being the first teacher. The first school at South Branch was taught by Mary Bowman in 1838.

Eugenia Lyon taught one summer in one apartment of Robert Lewis' wagon-shop. The first school house here was built on the site of the present one not far from 1840.

The branches generally taught were reading, writing and spelling. Then next introduced were arithmetic and geography. Goose-quills were used for pens and making and mending them was a part of the teacher's work. Ink was made from the bark of a soft maple tree with a little copperas and sugar added. The sugar was used to give it a gloss. Problems were not unfrequently worked out upon shingles; and the teacher or pupils ruled the paper used for copy books. In those days school funds were raised by a rate bill, and the teacher not unfrequently required to take a part of

his pay in grain, etc. A lady taught some times for six shillings per week.

### MILLS.

Prior to the establishment of mills in Monroe, two or three of the neighbors would put together, and go with boats to Wilkes-Barre to get their grain ground. The first grist mill in the township after the "Indian's mill," was the "tub mill," already referred to, built by King Pool, not far from 1797. Then in about 1803 Rogers Fowler's grist mill succeeded on the same site. Then came those of the more modern improvements at Masontown, Monroeton, and Campbell's Mill on the Blackman place at South Branch.

We conjecture that the first saw-mill was that known as "Needham's Mill," which stood on the South Branch, directly back of the Widow Rice's residence. Here the Wilcoxes worked as early as 1802–3 at lumbering, before moving into Albany. Only the ruins of the mill remained when the Kelloggs came in, 1813. It was built not far from the year 1800, aud is undoubtedly the saw-mill referred to on page 6.

Not long after the construction of this mill a second one was erected at Greenwood, and a third at Fowlertown. Then came the mills at Vangorder's, Masontown, and John D. Sanders' in about 1811–12. Others sprung up in rapid succession till 1835 when there were no less than fourteen mills in operation in the township. The hills and valleys of Monroe were covered with a primeval forest of the choicest pines, and lumbering was made the great industry for nearly fifty years.

ROADS.

The first means of egress and ingress was by following along the creeks. As early as 1795 the road was laid out up the Towanda Creek.

The old Genessee road was the next outlet passing through Overton, thence crossing the mountains to the West Branch. Then came the old turnpike, which was succeeded by the new. As the town populated roads were made for the accommodation of the settlers.

ELECTIONS AND OFFICERS.

*The first election in Monroe was held at the house of Abner C. Rockwell, October 9, 1821. The names of those that voted at said election were—Adonijah Alden, Wm. Gough, Wm. Coolbaugh, 2d, Samuel More, Charles Brown, Jacob Bowman, Russell Fowler, Eliphalet Mason, Thomas Bowdan, John B. Hinman, Daniel Hawley, Ambrose Smith, Reuben Hale, Timothy Alden, Wm. Vandike, Usual Carter, Samuel Cole, Solomon Cole, Rowland Sweet, Timothy M. Dewers, John Lathrop, Gustavus Holden, Wm. Coolbaugh, Jesse Benjamin, Job Irish, John D. Sanders, Amos Cook, Isaac Manville, John Ackley, George Irvine, Ferguson Wilson, Solamon Tallady, James Northrup, Jacob Ringer, Benjamin Bennett, Moses Warford, Josiah M. Cramner, Noadiah Cranmer, Samuel Cranmer, Solin Benjamin, Abner C. Rockwell. David Benjamin, Jonathan Fowler, John E. Kent, Elisha Cole, Austin Fowler, Frederick Fisher, Ira C. Fowler, John Head, Amos Ackley, Samuel Chilson.

*Before the organization of the township the qualified electors were required to go "the old red tavern" at Towanda to vote.

The following composed the election board:

*Judges*—Charles Brown, Russell Fowler, John B. Hinman, William Means, John Vandike; *Inspectors*—A. C. Rockwell, Jesse Woodruff; *Clerks*—Eliphalet Mason, Jacob Bowman, Ethan Baldwin, William Puyron.

At said election, for *Congress* William Cox Ellis had 13 votes, Thomas Murray, Jr., 33 votes; for *Assembly*—Simon Kinney had 45 votes and Samuel W. Morris 5 votes; of the fourteen candidates for *Sheriff*, George Scott had 28 votes, William Keeler 27, Joseph C. Powell 9, George Hyde 8 At the first Presidential election in 1824, 29 votes (all) were cast for Andrew Jackson. The first set of township officers were chosen in 1822 and were—*Constable*—Ira C. Fowler; *Supervisors*—George Irvine, William Coolbaugh; *Town Clerk*—Eliphalet Mason.

Charles Brown and Eliphalet Mason had previously been appointed Justices-of-the-Peace. With the exception of a couple of years or so, when elections were held at the hotel at Monroeton, Rockwell's (as is now) has been the polling place. The last Presidential vote (1884) of Monroe township and borough was—James G. Blaine, 356; Grover Cleveland, 116; John P. St. John, 6. A very different political complexion from 1824.

The present township officers are:

*Justices-of-the-Peace*—*Charles Hollon, H. S. Hollon; *Commissioners*—A. G. Northrup, Theron Sweet, Lyman Marcy; *Constable*—Clark Cummings; *Assessor*—Delanson Kellogg; assistants—U. M. Pratt, E. S. Andrews; *School*

*Has held the office continually for twenty-five years. The other Justice is a brother.

*Directors*—E. S. Andrews, Charles Scott, Freeman Sweet, Lyman Irvine, John Northrup, F. L. Vangorder; *Town Clerk*—Eugene Stevens; *Treasurer*—Winfield Scott; *Auditors*—Samuel Lyon, E. W. Neal, B. K. Benedict; *Collector of Taxes*—William A. Kellogg; *Judge of Election*—H. W. Northrup; *Inspectors*—A. J. Petrey, W. D. Ridgeway.

STORES.

Before goods were sold in the township, the people's wants could in part be supplied at Jacob Burman's, Wm. Means' and S. T. Barstow's at Wysox, who in 1815–1816 advertises "new goods, cheaper than ever offered before." We quote the annexed rates from his ad:

Broad cloth from $3 to $6, flannells from 50cts to 1$; calicoes from 30 cents to 60 cents; winter vestings, from six shillings to $2; shirtings from 40 cents to 60 cents."

As previously stated Eliphalet Mason brought the first goods to what is now Monroe village in 1811, and offered them for sale. It appears that he had no trouble in disposing of his goods, but considerable in making collections. Having invested his entire capital, after his stock became reduced and he went out of the business after two years.

POST OFFICES

*The first office was established at *Monroe*, October 29, 1822, A. C. Rockwell, postmaster, and was changed to *Monreton* July 30, 1829. *Linwood* December 3, 1855, Samuel C. Naglee, postmaster, changed to *Powell* April 1, 1872, E. W. Neal, postmaster.

*Before the office was established at Monroeton the citizens were required to go to Towanda for their mail.

*Liberty-corners* established September 6, 1856, Joseph Bull, postmaster. In about 1851 a meeting was called by the chitzens of Eastern Monroe to adopt measures for the establishment of a post office for their accommodation.

Among the names proposed for the contemplated office, were Irvington, Arnoutville, and Liberty-corners. The last name was finally adopted, and has since the establishment of the office been extended to the whole neighborhood.

*South Branch*, established December 11, 1863, Chester Carter postmaster.

Each of the above offices now has a daily mail. In the first days of post offices the postage was paid by the one receiving the letter or parcel. By Act of Congress, Feb. 1, 1816, the following rates of postage were established:

For * single letters, any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents, over 40 miles not exceeding 90, 10 cents, over 90 not exceeding 150, 12½ cents, over 150 not exceeding 300, 17 cents over 300 not exceeding 500, 20 cents, over 500, 25 cents.

The same can now be carried to any part of the United States, for two cents. Double and triple letters were double and triple the above rates.

A farther history of the stores will be given in connection with Monroe village. The first to engage in the mercantile business at Liberty Corners were John and Levi Ennis, followed in 1868 by J. W. Irvine and Jno. Summers. In 1871,

*Single letters were those that contained one piece of paper, double letters two pieces, triple letters, three pieces etc.

Mr. Irvine bought out the interest of Mr. Summers and has continued the business alone ever since.

HOTELS.

The first house of entertainment was "Doerty's tavern," then followed successively by Mathews, Fowlers' and Rockwell's.

DISTILLERIES.

As already stated the first distillery was that of Eliphalet Mason, subsequently without doubt, operated by the Fowler's. Rockwell's, Brown's, Blackman's, etc., have already been mentioned.

PHYSICIANS.

As early as 1804 Dr. Lawrence was located at Monroe, then, followed Dr. Mills, Mandeville and Ingham.

CEMETERIES.

Nearly all the heroic pioneers are buried at Cole's, where a burial was established at a very early day. The first marked grave there is that of Hannah Strickland (infant), 1791. These grounds were established for sepulchral purposes long before the cemetery was located at Towanda, and were used by the people for miles around.

Here lies Rudolph Fox, the first permanent settler of Bradford county, Abner C. Rockwell, the first sheriff of the county, and fully a score of the heroic pioneers and compatriots of the Revolutionary war. However each cemetery contains the sacred remains, of its share of those whose names we shall learn to cherish and hold in grateful rememberance. The cemetery in best repair is that at Liberty Corners, where the first grave (infant son of James R. and Sarah Irvine) was made August 8, 1835.

# MILITARY HISTORY.

### REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

Perhaps more of those patriotic "Fathers," who fought for our independence and will forever be reverenced down the ages, repose in Monroe's soil, than in any other township in the county. Almost a score of them and soldiers of the war of 1812, have their final resting place in the historic ground, that we have already sketched. The names of several have been mentioned on preceding pages.

### THE WAR OF 1812.

In the second war of American independence a draft was ordered and made in Bradford county, in 1814. Eliphalet Mason, Solomon Tallady, James Northrup, John Ellis, Josiah Cranmer, Aaron Carter, Moses Carter, William French, William, Amos and Humphrey Goff, and perhaps Peter Edsall and others were drafted. In October, at the mouth of the Towanda Creek they built a raft and went down the river to Wilkesbarre, thence to Danville, where after a month's absence they were discharged. Amasa Kellogg, Daniel Lyon, Thomas Lewis and many others, who subsequently settled in the town were in this war.

### THE CIVIL WAR.

Monroe was among the foremost in furnishing men for our country's sake, in the dark days of disunion; and her men were among the bravest and truest that wore the blue. Upon many battle fields they did the "old flag" honor, and in not a few hard fought battles, covered themselves with glory, always leaving some of their number with the dead or

wounded. Deeds of noble daring won for a number names of honor, that we will cherish more and more, as times goes on; and as we shall look back upon this cruel war—.

"We'll thank them again, who our battles have fought,
Nor forget the high services their sufferings have wrought;
Will commend them to One who in justice is true,
And thank by our creeds the brave boys in blue."

*The Fiftieth Regiment P.V.* was recruited in the counties of Berks, Schuylkill, Bradford, Lancaster and Luzerne and rendezvoused at Camp Curtain. Two companies from Bradford were in this regiment, Captain Wm. T. Telford's (G.) and Captain James B. Ingham's (K.) the first recruited at Towanda and the latter at Monroe. The regiment was organized Sept. 25. 1861, by the choice of Benjamin C, Christ, of Schuylkill county, Colonel; Thomas S. Brenholtz, of Berks county, Lieutenant-Colonel; Edward Overton, Jr., of Bradford county, Major. The State colors were presented by Gov. Curtin, October 1. The regiment was mustered out of service July 31st 1865. The *Fiftieth* was especially noted for its gallantry in the many battles in which it participated and for its intense sufferings, which were most nobly borne.

The Fiftieth was in the following engagements:
*Hilton Head, S. C.*, November 7, 1861.
*Beaufort, S. C.*, December 6, 1861.
*Battle of Choosaw, S. C.*, January 1, 1862.
*Old Pocotaligo, S. C.*, May 29, 1862.
*Second Bull Run, Va.*, August 28, 29, 30, 1862.
*Chantilly, Va.*, September 1, 1862.

*South Mountain, Md.*, September 14, 1862.

*Antietam, Md.*, September 17, 1862.

*Fredericksburg, Va.*, December 13, 1862. (Not actively engaged, but in line of battle, under fire all day.)

*Siege of Vicksburg, Miss.*, June 12, to July 4, 1863.

*Jackson, Miss.*, July 16, 17, 1863.

*Blue Springs, Tenn.*, October 10, 1863.

*Lenoir Station, Tenn.*, November 14, 1863.

*Campbell Station, Tenn.*, November 16, 1863.

*Siege of Knoxville, Tenn.*, November 11, to December 5, 1863.

*Battle of the Wilderness, Va.*, May 5, 6, 1864.

*Ny River, Va.*, May 9, 1864.

*Spottsylvania Court House, Va.*, May 12, 1864.

From Spottsylvania Court House to the North Anna, and thence to Cold Harbor, the 50th was almost daily under fire.

*Cold Harbor, Va.*, June 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 1864.

*Petersburg, Va.*, June 17, 18, 1864.

*Mine Explosion, Va.*, July 30, 1864.

*Weldon Railroad, Va.*, August 19, 20, 1864.

*Pegram Farm, Va.*, September 30, 1864.

*Near Petersburg, Va.*, Oct. 27, 1864.

*Fort Steadman, Va.*, March 25, 1865.

*Petersburg, Va.*, April 2, 3, 1865.

**Adams, Isaac N.*, private, enlisted August 14, 1861; re-enlisted January 1, '64; deserted March 8, 1864,—veteran.

*Albro, Samuel*, private, enlisted September 13, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864—expiration of term.

*Members of Company K., unless otherwise mentioned.

*Annas, Wm., Jr.*, private; enlisted Sept. 10, 1864; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Armstrong, Hallock*, Chaplain; enlisted Feb. 24, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

*Beam, Charles H.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864—expiration of term.

*Beam, George E.*, private; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out Sept. 29, 1864—expiration of term.

*Beam, Joel M.*, private; enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Bentley, Thomas*, private; enlisted March 29, 1864; mustered out with company.

*Bowman, George L.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; promoted to sergeant; died.

*Chubbuck, Robert H.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Coolbaugh, Monroe A.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged by order of General Court Martial, 1862.

*Corby, William A.*, private; enlisted Sept. 4, 1861; deserted.

*Custer, William M.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Cranmer, Harry*, corporal; enlisted Aug. 13, 1863; promoted to corporal; discharged by General Order, June 1, 1865.

*Dickinson, Herman G.*, private; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out with company—veteran.

*Dunfee, Reed W.*, musician; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; pro-

moted to principal musician, April 13, 1865; mustered out with regiment—veteran.

*English, Orlando,* private; enlisted August 10, 1861; wounded; mustered out to date July 30, 1865.

*Foster, John C.,* private Co., G.; enlisted March 24, 1864; wounded; died August 7, 1864.

*Gale, Eli W.,* private Co. G.; enlisted March 26, 1864; mustered out with Company.

*Goff, Orren W.,* private; enlisted August 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Haines, Oscar L.,* private, enlisted August 14, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Hartman, John,* private Co. H.; enlisted March 26, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

*Ingham, James B.,* Captain; enlisted August 10, 1861; killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

*Ingham, Joseph S.,* 1st Lieutenant; enlisted August 10, 1861; promoted to 1st Lieutenant Company B., from 2nd Lieutenant, August 1, 1862; resigned November 1, 1862.

*Kellogg, Charles H.,* 1st Lieutenant; enlisted August 10, 1861; died September 1, 1862; of wounds received at Bull Run, August 29.

**Kellogg, Delanson,* corporal; enlisted August 10, 1862; promoted to corporal from private for meritorious conduct at Pocotaligo; discharged on surgeon's certificate, December 10, 1862.

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*In August, 1862, he was on board the *West Point*, the night it collided with the *George Peabody*, and was sunk fifteen minutes thereafter, and was among the number saved, being picked up an hour after the accident,

*Kellogg, Alva A.*, private; enlisted Aug. 31, 1861; killed at Chantilly.

*Marcy, Hiram*, private Co. G.; enlisted Sept., 1861; died on board of vessel on Mississippi river, Aug. 5, 1863.

*Marcy, Vincent*, corporal; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Maybee, Daniel N.*, private Co. I.; enlisted Jan. 14, 1862; killed at Chantilly.

*Minard, Silas B.*, private; enlisted Jan. 14, 1862; died.

*Mingos, Welles*, private, Co. I.; enlisted April 14, 1864; mustered out with company.

*Merithew, George N.*, 2nd Lieutenant; enlisted Aug. 10, 61; promoted from private to sergeant—to 2d Lieutenant, May 18, '65; mustered out with company—veteran.

*Myer, Berlin F.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; taken prisoner during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania but escaped on the following day; connected with the Commissary Department from the middle of September till expiration of term—Sept. 29, 1864.

**Myer, Geo. V.*, Captain; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, as private; made sergeant upon the organization of the company; promoted to 1st sergeant Jan. 1, 1863; to 2d Lieutenant

*He was in command of his company at the time of his capture, and when a prisoner of war en route to Macon, he and nine others made their escape from the cars. The enemy tracked them for seven days with bloodhounds before recapturing them. They kept hid in swamps during the day and traveled by night. They lived upon mulberries, and hoecake which they procured of the negroes. Mr. Myer escaped a second time, when being taken to Charleston, by cutting through the bottom of the car. After six days in the swamps of South Carolina, he was again taken by a scouting party. He was one of the 600 officers held as prisoners at Charleston, and placed under fire of the Union guns during the siege, to save the city. While here he had the yellow fever with 200 of his companions, and was one of the thirteen that lived.

March 1, 1864; to Captain, Oct. 1, 1864; struck in belt at Campbell Station, inflicting abdominal injuries, also wounded at Spottsylvania in left fore arm, and captured same day; confined at Lynchburg, Va., Macon, Ga., and Charleston, S. C.; paroled Dec. 15, 1864; exchanged Apr. 11, 1864, and rejoined regiment; mustered out with company

*Myer, J. Wesley*, private; enlisted Aug. 28, 1861; drowned (see note, Kellogg.)

*Northrup, Harry C.*, private; enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29.

*Owens, Charles R.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 27, 1862, and died soon thereafter at Hilton Head, S. C.

*Owens, George W.*, private Co. G.; enlisted Aug 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate; also corporal Co. C, 141st P. V. enlisting Aug. 19, 1862, from which he was discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Phinney, Andrew B.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Prentice, Joseph T.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; mustered out with Company—veteran.

*Ridgeway, Joseph L.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Robinson, Enoch J.*, private; enlisted Aug. 10, '61; transferred to U. S. Signal Corps

*Sanford, John O.*, private; enlisted Sept. 3, 1861; prisoner from May 12 to Oct. 14, 1864; discharged May 4, 1865, to date Dec. 21, 1864.

*Steel, Edwin H.* corporal; entered Sept. 3, 1861; promoted to corporal; killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12.

*Stroud, James*, private Co. G.. enlisted March 8, 1864; killed at Spottsylvania.

*Taylor, William K.* 1st lieutenant; promoted from sergeant to 1st lieutenant Dec. 4, 1864; mustered out with company.

*Tallada, William jr.*, private Co. I., enlisted Dec. 7, 1861; wounded at Antietam, transferred to 5th U. S. cavalry; killed Manassas Gap, Va., on July 2, 1863.

*Toolan Thomas*, private; enlisted Sept 7, 1861; killed at Cold Harbor, June 7.

*Vargason, Richard*, private; enlisted Aug 14, 1861; deserted, Aug. 3, 1862.

*Wanck, George W.*, private; enlisted Sept. 17, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate

*West, Lorenzo D.*, private; enlisted Sept, 2, '61, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec, 11, '62.

*Wickham, Charles*, private; enlisted Sept. 17 '61: ounded; discharged—veteran.

*Wilson, Reuben*, private; enlisted Aug. 16, '64; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. '64; veteran *

*The 141st* was known as the Bradford regiment, and was organized Aug. 29, 1862, with the following field officers: Henry J. Madill, Colonel; Guy H. Watkins, Lieutenant Colonel; Israel P. Spalding, Major. The One-Hundred and Forty-First was one of the very best regiments mustered into service during the war, and made a record that old Brad-

* Veterans—those that re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864.

ford" feels most proud of. Of the seven companies recruited in the county, all entering this regiment from Monroe, were in Capt. Abram J. Swart's company (C). This regiment was mustered out of service May 28, 1865.

The principal engagements in which the 141st participated were:

Fredericksburg, Va., Chancellorsville, Va., Gettysburg, Pa., Auburn, Va., Kelly's Ford, Va., Mine Run, Va., Wilderness, Va., Spottsylvania C. H. Va., North Ann, Va., Tolopotomy, Va., Cold Harbor, Va., Assault on Petersburg, Va., Deep Bottom, Va., Reim's Station, Va., Dabney's Mills, Va., Boydton Plank Road, Va., Hatcher's Run, Va , Final Assault on Petersburg, Farmville, Va., Sailor's Creek, Va., and Burksville, Va.

*Adams, Lockwood H.*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; disharged on surgeon's certificate, Jan. 1, 1863.

*Brown, Charles S.*, private; enlisted Aug. 27, 1862; killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; buried at Military Asylum Cemetery, D. C.

*Cogensparger, Josiah*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863.

*Cole, Elisha*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out with Company.

*Coolbaugh, Moses M.*, corporal; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Jan. 13, '63.

*Corby, James*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Resserve Corps, Sept., 1863.

*Cowell, George E.*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862;

wounded at Chancellorsville May, 3, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.

*Cummings, Harvey*, private; enlisted Aug. 21, 1862; mustered out with company.

*Douglass, Frank W.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 19, 1862; promoted from private. Jan. 25, 1864; wounded at Wilderness, May 6, 1864; transferred to 112th company, 2d battalion V. R. C., Feb. 18, 1865; discharged on surgeon's certificate, July 14, 1865.

*Edsall, Aaron*, private; enlisted Aug. 15, 1864; mustered out with company.

*English, Judson*, private; enlisted Feb. 11, 1865; transferred to Co. G, 57th P. V., May 28, '65; mustered out June 29, '65.

*Goff, Harry G.*, 2d Lieutenant; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; discharged Nov. 10, '62.

*Goff, Warren W.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; promoted to sergeant Aug. 25, '62; wounded at Gettysburg July 2, '63; transferred to V. C. R., Oct., '64.

*Harris, Enos H.*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate, '62.

*Harris, Henry C.*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; mustered out with company.

*Hendershot, Nathaniel*, private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Dec. 22, '62.

*Horton, Bishop*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; promoted to corporal, Oct. 25, '64; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, '74; mustered out with company.

*Johnson, Moses,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; wounded at Wilderness, May 10, '64; mustered out with company.

*Lafey, Thomas,* private; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; discharged by General Order, May 15, '65.

*McClen, Sylvelon M.,* musician; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; captured at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; confined at Libby prison; returned to regiment, Oct. 27, '63; mustered out with company.

*Nichols, Charles E.,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; died at Falmouth, Va., Feb. 12, '63.

*Piatt, James, M.,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; discharged by General Order, June 2, '65.

*Rice, Joel,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate June 1, '63.

*Rice, Melvin,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; transferred to Co. F, 57th P. V.

*Ridgeway, James C.,* private; enlisted Feb. 1, 65; transferred to Co G, 57th, P. V.; mustered out with company June 29, '65.

*Robinson Dana,* private; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; mustered out with company.

*Schoonover Daniel,* sergeant; enlisted Aug., '62; wounded at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; promoted to corporal Aug. 25, '62; to sergeant March 1, '65; mustered out with company.

*Scott, Charles,* 1st Lieut.; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; wounded in right shoulder at Gettysburg July 2, '63, and in right hip at Petersburg June 18, '64; promoted from private to cor-

poral Nov. 13, '62; to 3d sergeant color bearer Sept '63; to 1st sergeant June 30, '64; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, but not mustered; discharged by reasons of wounds, Jan. 20, '65.

*Stage, George*, private, enlisted Aug. 19, '62; missing in action at Petersburg, May 25, '65.

*Swart, Abram, J.*, captain; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

*Sweet, Dallas, J.*, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; promoted to corporal June 30, 64, to sergeant March 20, '65; mustered out with company.

*Tallada, Jackson*, private, enlisted Aug. 19, '62; discharged.

*Walker, Elery, C.*, private, enlisted Aug. 19, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63; transferred to V. R. C., March 16, 64.

*Wanck, Benjamin, F.*, private; enlisted Aug. 27, wounded at Gettysburg, July 2, '63; discharged on surgeons certificate Dec. 18, '64.

*Wanck, Nicholas*, corporal; enlisted Aug. 19, '62; killed at Gettysburg July 2, '62.

*The Eightieth Regiment*, Seventh cavalry, was raised in the months of August and September '61, two companies B and C., being mainly from Bradford county. A regimental organization was effected at Camp Curtin with the following field officers: George C. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, Colonel; William B. Sipes, of Philadelphia, Lieutenant Colonel; James J. Siebert, of Philadelphia, James Given, of West Chester, and John E. Wynkoop, of Pottsville, Majors. The State colors

were presented by Governor Curtin on the 18th of December. During the four years of service, the 7th cavalry participated in 106 engagements and skirmishes. The ten memorable sabre charges, made by it were—*Lebanon*, Tenn., May 5, '62; *Sparta*, Tenn., June 27, '62; *Stone River*, Tenn., Jan. 3, '63; *Unionville*, Tenn., March 4, '63; *Franklin*, Tenn., March 5, '63; *Middletown*, Tenn., May 22, '63; *Shelbyville*, Tenn., June 27, '63; *Noonday Church*, Ga., July '64; *Coosa River*, Ga., Oct. 13, '64; *Rome*, Ga. The regiment was mustered out of service Aug. 13, '65.

The following were members of Co. B.:

*Cox, Hiram W.*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 14, '64; grave 5,633.

†*Cox, Rogers*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; wounded at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 13, '62, and captured same day; discharged on surgeon's certificate, Sept. '62.

*Cox, Usual M.*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate, June, '62. Also a member of 34th N. Y. Independent Battery, enlisting Mar. 29, '62; discharged by General Order, June 26, '65.

*Cranmer, George W.*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; transferred to V. R. C., April, '63.

*Cranmer, Edwin*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; wounded at Stone River, Jan. 1, '63; transferred to V. R. C., Apr., '63.

*Martin, Benjamin, J.*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, 1861; killed at Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 12, '64—veteran.

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†Mr. Cox received no less than 13 buckshot wounds, five shot passing through his left hand, two through his left shoulder, one through his neck, another knocking out two teeth, one through his leg, with three wounds in the breast, and two slight wounds in the left side.

*Mericle, George, W.*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '65—veteran.

*Moe, Augustus, R.*, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate June '62.

*Northrop, Chester*, ——— captured—

*Northrup, Walter*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; wounded at Murfreesbero July 12, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '65.

*Pratt, Robert L.* corporal; enlisted Sept. 21 '61; died at Louisville, Ky., April, '62.

**Summers, John H.*, brevet captain; enlisted Sept 21, '61: promoted from 1st sergeant to 2nd Lieutenant March 1, '64, to 1st lieutenant Dec. 15, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '65—veteran.

*Tallada, Goodrich*, private; enlisted Feb. 29, '64; prisoner from Oct. 1, '64 to March 25, '65; discharged May 19, '65.

*Tallada, Henry*, private; enlisted Sept. 21, 61; died at Euphala, Ga., about June 28, '65.

*Tallada, Jackson*, private; enlisted Aug. 30, '64; discharged by General Order, Jnne 25, '65.

*Tallada, James*, private; enlisted Jan. 1, '64; mustered out with company.

*Mr. Summers has a most notable and honorable record. Entering *Company B.* as a private, by meritorious conduct he earned the place of brevet captain, before the close of the war, and commanded his company for the last eighteen months of its service. He participated in 102 engagements and skirmishes, had three horses shot from under him, and his saber belt shot off, and yet escaped without a wound, or being captured, during the four years he was fighting for his country. At Lovejoy Station, Ga., he with a company of fifty men ran into the rebel works, and all save he and Orlando Wayman were captured. Even their escape was very narrow, having had their horses shot from under them, and being saved only by taking to their heels.

*Tallada, Jewell,* private; enlisted Sept. 21, '61; absent, sick at muster out—veteran.

*Vanauken, Silas O.,* private Co. C.; enlisted Feb. 21, '64; mustered out Aug. 23, '65.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*Arnout, George E.,* private, Co. H., 188th N. Y. V., enlisted Sept., 1864; died Dec. 9, '64.

*Arnout, Theodore,* private, Co. E., 147th P. V.; enlisted Feb., '64; mustered out with company. July 15, '65

*Allen, Amasa.*

*Boice, Peter,* private, Co. C., 57th P. V.; enlisted Oct. 25, '61; captured; died at Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, '64.

*Brown, James.*

*Baker, Levi C.,* private, Co. F., 34th, P. V., Fifth Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

*Coolbaugh, Portus* private Co. C, 107th P. V.; enlisted March 1, '62; discharged expiration of term, March 2, '65

*Chubbuck, Harridon P.,* private Co. F, 34th P. V., Fifth Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company June 11. '64.

*Chilson, J. Wesley,* private Pa. Independent Battery C; enlisted March 30, '64; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 24, '65.

*Cranmer, Wallace E.,* private Co. F, 34th P. V. Fifth Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; transferred to U. S. Artillery Nov. 24, '62.

*Clebern, Jeremiah*—colored regiment.

*Cranmer, Hiram.*

*Cranmer, Perry*—bayoneted; killed on field.

*Edsall, George*—Discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*English, John M.*

*English William*—10th U. S. I.—wounded.

*Ennis, Dayton*, Co. E., 5th P. V. R. C.; died Aug. 9, '62, of wounds received in the Seven Days' fight before Richmond.

*Ennis, Levi*, private Co. K., First Penn'a Rifles; enlisted May 15, '61; wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out with company.

*Denton, Isaac*, private, Co. F., 34th P. V., 5th Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

*Dubois, Delos*, private, Co. I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted Oct. 8, '61; transferred to 191st P. V., May 31, '64—veteran.

*Harris, James*, ———, Co. B., 179th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 31, '64; wounded with loss of arm.

*Harvey, J. Wesley*, private, Co. F., 34th P. V., 5th Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

*Hicks, Jesse*, private, Co. I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted July 29, '61; discharged Sept. 26, '61, for accidental wounds.

*Huntley, Wallace*, private, Co. A., 207th P. V.; enlisted Aug. 29, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Apr. 2, '65; died.

*Hicks, George W.*, ————, Co. B., 10th U. S.; fell at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, '64, where he is buried

*Huntley, Daniel.*

*Huntley, William.*

*Irvine, Lyman*, clerk to Quartermaster.

*Jacoby, Peter.*

*Mason, David.*

*Maybee, Albert.*

*Miller, John F.*, private Co. F. 34th P. V. Fifth Reserves; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out with Co. June 11, 1864.

*Mullen, Edwin C.*, private Co. F, 34th P. V., Fifth Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; wounded at Spottsylvania C. H, May 10, '64; died Sept. 13, '64; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

*Marcy, Solon*, private Battery G, First Artillery (43d Regiment, P. V.); enlisted March 25, 64; mustered out with battery June 29, '65.

*Monahan, Dennis*—U. S. Battery.

*Magill, Edward*, private Co. C, 107th P. V.; enlisted March 1, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Nov. 17, '62.

*Merithew, Stanley S.*, private, 34th N. Y. Independent Battery;* enlisted March 29, 1862; promoted to Lance Corporal; discharged by General Order June 26, 1865.

*Mingos, Edward E.*, private, Co. H, 188 N. Y. V.; enlisted September 14, 1864; wounded in left hand, with its loss, almost, in front of Petersburg, Va., February 6, 1865; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 18, 1865.

*Morris, Leonard*, 1st Sergeant Co. B, 179th N. Y. V.; enlisted March 31, 1864; promoted to First Sergeant from

*This battery led in the "Grand Review" at Washington.

Second Sergeant; discharged by General Order June 8, 1865. (For several years engaged in the hotel business, and at present the popular proprietor of the Elwell House, Towanda, Pa.)

*McClen, James*, U. S. Infantry.

*Mansfield, Josiah.*

*Nichols, Kelsey*,—discharged on surgeon's certificate.

*Northrup, Orlando*, private, Co. I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted July 29, '61; transferred to Co. D., 83d P. V., June 10, 1864.

*Northrup, Nelson*, private Co. H., 57th P. V.; enlisted Feb. 16, 1864; transferred to P. R. C.; discharged July 21, '65.

*Northrup, Thomas*, private Co. I., 35th P. V., 6th Reserves; enlisted July 29, '61; transferred to Co. D., 83d P. V., June 10, '64.

*Northrup, Sevellon*,—89th N. Y. V.; wounded.

*Obern, Samuel, P.*, corporal Co. C., 107, P. V.; enlisted March 8, '62; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, '65; absent at muster out—veteran.

*Payne, J. Arthur*,

*Robinson, John*, private, Co. F., 34th P. V., 5th Reserves; enlisted June 21, '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate Aug. 27, '62.

*Reed, Daniel*,——— killed in the first battle, in which he participated, being literally riddled with balls. He proudly said "that he was going to give his life to his country," when he left his friends in Monroe.

*Santee, Mahlon*, Company B, 10th U. S. Regulars; died at Fort Hamilton, April. 25, 1864.

*Ridgeway, Henry*, not assigned.

*Secore Isaac*, —— 28th Mass.; wounded with loss of leg.

*Schutlz, Fred.*

*Tracy, Dr. George.*

*Vargason, George.*

*Wickham Bradley.*

*Wilcox, Frank*, 185th N. Y. V.

*Wilcox, Edward White, Emery.*

Soldiers who enlisted from other towns but now residents of Monroe:

*Bullock, Darius*, private Corporal, 141st P. V.; enlisted August 22, 1862; wounded through left lung at Mine Run, Va, November 27, 1863; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 20, 1864 (Towanda).

*Cox, William*, Co. B., private 207th P. V., (Hillsgrove, Sullivan County).

*Lantz, John J.*, Corporal Co. E., 52d P. V.; enlisted September 18, 1861; promoted to Corporal; discharged May, 1865. Veteran. (Franklin.)

*Lewis, James W.*, private Co. F., 34th P. V., 5th Reserves; enlisted June 21, 1861; mustered out with Company, June 11, 1864.

*Chester Peckham*, private Co. B. 179th N. Y. V. (See Albany.

*Daniel Peckham*, private 108th P. V., also C. 141st P. V.; wounded with loss of left thumb, at Johnson's farm, Va., October 3, 1864. (See Albany.)

*Rice, F. S.*, cannonier No. 4, Battery B., 3rd N. Y., Light Artillery; enlisted July 18, 1864; wounded at Savannah

Creek, Ga., August 18, 1864, through left knee and right thigh; discharged July 28, 1865; also member of Co. I., 47th P. V. M. (Franklin.)

*Young, Edward B.*, private Co. F., 12th Wis. V.; enlisted October 14, 1861; re-enlisted January 3, 1864; discharged by General Order July 16, 1865. Veteran.

## MONROETON

Is a flourishing village of about 550 persons, and is situated in a picturesque valley on the left bank of the Towanda creek, four miles from the county seat. The State Line & Sullivan Railroad effects its junction here with the Barclay road, making the place an important point in the shipment of lumber, and as a market for the Barclay coal. The village being a natural centre for a large scope of country, it has a thriving trade in general merchandise and farm produce. Prior to 1873, for a number of years Monroe, stood still, if, indeed was not going back. In that year there were but three stores doing business, while there had been as many as seven doing a good trade during the "Lumbering boom." Since the big fire (1873), the town has been growing apace with the most prosperous villages of the county.

The first impetus to Monroe's growth was the opening of the Turnpike in 1819, which brought the place a considerable traveling custom. In about 1820 mills began to multiply, and Monroe being the center, soon became a leading market for lumber and shingles. In 1835, fourteen mills were in operation in the township, besides a number in Albany and Franklin, the lumber from which were marketed here. Making pine shingles became an important industry, and the

settlers brought them in with their teams for miles around, and received goods in exchange. The banks of the creek at Monroeton became literally lined with lumber and shingles, and the town, indeed, at one time really enjoyed a more flattering trade than Towanda. Rafts and arks were made up at Monroeton and at the mouth of the creek, and floated down the Susquehanna in the spring.

The lumbering business was the means of establishing stores, which multiplied in rapid succession. In 1831, Fisher & Wilson began business, in 1832 Hanson & Warford, who were followed by the following prominent merchants: Newton & White, D. C. and O. N. Salisbury, A. L. Cranmer, W. H. H. Brown and J. L. Rockwell, G. B. Smith, S. S. Hinman, Smith & Lyon, H. S. & J. H. Phinney, Geo. and H. C. Tracy, J. B. M. Hinman, and Sylvester W. Alden. The greatest trade was in about 1844. The lumbering business began to wane in about 1855, and ceased to be the great industry after 1859. This took away the life of the town, and there being but little trade, a part of her merchants went out of business. Since the establishment of the toy factory, the tannery, and the improvement of the farming community, the town has overcome its set-back, and is now in a most encouraging condition.

In 1857 the Barclay railroad was put through the township, but the town received no particular benefits, until the opening of the State Line and Sullivan in 1871, as freightage was so high, that goods were brought in on wagons from Waverly and Towanda. Monroe was originally surveyed and plotted for a town in 1828 by G. F. Mason, and was

made a borough by May Sessions 1855. The borough comprises an area of about 250 acres, and was originally owned by Timothy Pickering, a member of Washington's Cabinet, and Quarter-master-general in the Revolutionary War. The first industry established at Monroeton was the foundry and machine shops by E. F. Young* in 1840. This institution was known as the "old foundry," and was swept away by the "great flood" of July 19, 1850, but rebuilt in the following year. In 1868, H. W. Rockwell, who had been an apprentice in the old foundry, bought out Mr. Young, and continued business until 1871, when M. A. Rockwell was taken into partnership, and the establishment joined with Means' foundry at Towanda, the new firm being styled Means, Rockwell & Co. In 1876, H. W. Rockwell again became the sole owner, and continued business alone until 1882, when M. A. Cranmer was taken into partnership, the firm having since been known as Rockwell & Cranmer. Since the co-partnership of Rockwell & Cranmer the facilities have been greatly enlarged, and new features added. Attention is given to the building of saw-mills, manufacturing plows, stoves, churn powers, etc, together with general repair work, and the manufacture of shingles, lumber dressing, etc. The institution gives employment to sixteen hands.

*Mr. Young had been connected with the foundry at Towanda before establishing himself at Monroeton. He was thoroughly acquainted with every department of his business, and soon built up a paying trade, but, as Mrs. Young expresses it, "in two hours' time his financial standing was changed from good circumstances to poverty." Not only were his foundry and machine shops swept away, but his pattern shop, house, barn, and even the land he occupied. When the flood came it tore out dam after dam, and as the waters gathered into one mighty wave it swept all before it and even cut a new channel for some distance at Monroeton.

*The Monroe Manufacturing Co.*, is a very creditable enterprise, which has been established since April last, (1885). The firm consists of O. M. Brock,* H. N. Mullen and E. F. Fowler. Attention is given to the manufacture of nail kegs, lumber dressing, shingle making, and the manufacture of lath, pickets, etc. The facilities are being increased, and it is believed that an extensive business will be developed. Employment is given to fifteen men.

MONROETON DIRECTORY—1885.

*Postmaster*—P. E. Alden.

*Burgess*—E. F. Fowler.

*Council*—J. H. Summers, Q. F. Mingos, Theodore Ackley, Zach. Northrup, Walter Bull, G. G. DePuy. D. E. Mingos, Secretary.

*Justices of the Peace*—N. S. Rhinevault, D. M. Hinman.

*School Directors*—H. W. Rockwell, John Dunfee, Charles Walker, B. A. Cranmer, J. M. Piatt, H. C. Tracy.

*Treasurer*—H. C. Tracy.

*Constable*—John Daugherty.

*High Constable*—Darius Bullock.

*Assessor*—P. E. Alden.

*Assistant Assessors*—J. H. Summers, H. C. Tracy.

*Auditors*—N. S. Rhinevault, C N. Walker, Robert Saterlee.

*Election Board*—U. L. McClure, Judge; Wm. K. Munn, O. G. Richart, Inspectors

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*Mr. Brock, the first member of the Company, is the designer of nearly all of the machinery employed in the establishment. Without any mechanical training, he has worked up to be one of the foremost of inventors, and during his twenty years with Hawes Bros., simplified and designed much of their machinery

*Station Agent, Etc.*—G. G. DePuy.
*Physicians*—O. H. Rockwell, W. C. Hull, C. F. Hopkins.

CHURCHES.

*Presbyterian*—P. S. Kohler, Pastor.
*Methodist Episcopal*—E. B. Gearhart, Pastor.

SOCIETIES.*

*Evergreen Lodge, No. 163* (Masonic);
*Monroeton Lodge, No. 137* (I. O. O. F.);
*Monroeton Lodge, No. 2083*, (K. OF H.).

ENTERTAINMENTS.

*Union Band*—Jas, Dunfee, leader.
*Lantz' Orchestra*—J. J. Lantz, Leader.

HOTELS.

*Hinman House*—G. L. Bull, Proprietor.
*Summers House*—Chas. G. Smith, Proprietor.

BUSINESS PLACES.

*Sweet & Co.*—General Merchants.
*Summers & Walker*—General Merchants.
*E. F. Fowler*—Hardware, etc.
*O. F. Mingos*—Groceries, Provisions, etc.
*D. M. Hinman*—Dry Goods and Millinery.
*Charles Tubach*—Furniture and Undertaking.
*F. F. Lomax*—Drugs and Notions.
*D. E. Mingos*—Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, etc.
*D. Bullock*—Confectionary, etc.
*Ingham & Mingos*—Meat Market, Canned Goods, etc.

*For the history of, see farther along.

*John Dunfee & O. F. Richart*—Blacksmithing, Wagon-making, etc.

*O. L. Dunfee*—Carriage-making and Blacksmithing.

*Fred S. Sweet*—Livery and Boarding Stables.

*B. A. Cranmer*—Dealer in Coal, Lime, etc.

*E. Roberts*—Merchant Tailor.

*Geo. Chubbuck, W. S. Hollon*—Boot and Shoe-making.

*A. D. VanGorder*—Boot and Shoe Repairing.

*Henry Walburn*—Blacksmithing.

*Mrs. Emma Mingos*—Millinery and Dress-making.

*Mrs. B. F. Wanck*—Dress-making.

*F. F. Lantz, Geo. Curry, G. W. Meeker*—Tonsorial Artists.

*G. W. Meeker*—Watch Repairing.

*F. Lloyd Rockwell*—Dealer in Flour, Feed, etc.

Monroeton also contains a Graded School, employing two teachers.

The first officers of Monroe borough were—*Burgess*, W. H. H. Brown; *Council*, H. S. Phinney, E. B. Coolbaugh, Anthony Mullen, D. L. Lyon, John Hanson, Abram Fox (Jabez Huntley is given in the election returns, instead of the last two names.) *Secretary*, L. L. Terwilliger; *Treasurer*, C. M. Knapp; *Street Commissioners*, A. L. Cranmer, S. S. Hinman; *School Directors*, A. Mullen, Wm. Douglass, J. L. Rockwell, Geo. Smith, O. P. Lyon, Isaac Maybee; *Constable*, Jas. McGill (minutes show P. Dunfee); *High Constable*, Wm. Neace; *Overseers of the Poor*, H. S. Phinney, John Hanson; *Justices of the Peace*, Jos. Homet, J. B. M. Hinman; *Assessor*, J. B. McGill; *Election Board*, C. M. Knapp, Judge; Levi A. Rice, Patrick Dunfee, Inspectors.

The first borough election was held by order of Court June 16, 1855.

*Evergreen Lodge, No. 163,* was organized through the influence of Eliphalet Mason. The charter was granted March 1, 1819, the officers therein named being Eliphalet Mason, Worshipful Master; Simon Kinney, Senior Warden; Russell Fowler, Junior Warden, "of a Lodge to be named Evergreen Lodge, No. 162, to be held in the town of Towanda, or within five miles of the same." The places of its gatherings varied from Myersburg to Monroe, to suit the convenience of its members. The charter was surrendered for a short time during the Morgan troubles, but restored again, since which the work has been regularly and duly performed.

*Monroeton Lodge No. 137,* was chartered Nov. 17, 1845, and instituted Feb. 12, 1846, by David Blair, D. D. G. M. of Lycoming county. The first officers were D. C. Salisbury, N. G.; E. W. Morgan, V. G.; G. F. Mason, Sec'y.; W. H. Strickland, Treas. At the first meeting the following were admitted to memberhip: Anthony Mullen, Henry S. Salisbury, Wm Gorsline, Jos. B. Smith, Robert Hunter, Eliphalet Mason, Dr. Samuel Huston, Ira H. Stevens, S. S. Hinman, Peter C. Ward, Elias Mathewson, O. D. Satterlee, O. O. Shipman, Benjamin Wilcox, George Tracy, Jas. H. Wells, Byron Kingsbury, and Wilson Rogers. Gordon F. Mason was admitted by card at the first meeting, and is supposed to have been the first member of the Order in the county. He was also the first D. D. G. M. The lodge was reinstated March 20, 1874, with the following officers: P. Dunfee, N. G.

M. M. Coolbaugh, V. G.; A. Mullen, Sec.; O. M. Brock, Asst. Sec.; J. M. Griggs, Treas. The Past Grands of this Lodge have been D. C. Salisbury Wm. H. Strickland, E. W. Morgan, G. F. Mason, Rogers Fowler, J. B. Smith, S. S. Hinman, J. B. Smith, A. L. Cranmer, E. B. Coolbaugh, D. N. Newton, J. V. Wilcox, A. Mullen, M. M. Coolbaugh, E. F. Young, J. M. Griggs, H. G. Fowler, S. W. Alden, O. P. Lyon, A. V. Trout, Russell Fowler, C. M. Knapp, Patrick Dunfee, R. H. Richards, R. R. Rockwell, Ezra Spalding, A. Sterigere, L. Blackman. This is the oldest lodge in the county, and ranks second to none of them. D. D. G. M. John Dunfee, who is gaining some considerable distinction in the order is a member of this lodge.

*Monroeton Lodge, No. 2083*, was chartered August 27, 1880. The original members were—E. F. Fowler, D. J. Sweet, J. H. Summers, C. N. Walker, L. L. Lyon, N. W. Ross, George Wanck, N. C. Gardner, Theodore Ackley, Vincent Marcy, A. E. Benjamin, W. S. Capach, E. R. Cox, James R. Devoe, W. J. Devoe, F. A. Eagleston, C. A. Fowler, John M. Harvey, John F. Jones, O. F. Mingos, G. W. Mingos, M. Minto, J. Minard, O. H. Rockwell, James Swartwood, H. P. Barnes, M. M. Coolbaugh, D. L. Huntley, D. Kellogg, Benjamin North, George A. Merithew and E. W. Neal.

**Masontown* is really a continuation of Monroeton and comprises a population of about 75 persons. Salisbury Mills are here located.

*Greenwood*, two miles from Monroeton on the Barclay rail-

*So named from the Masons, sketches of whom have been given.

road is pleasantly situated on a point between the Towanda Creek and the Schrader Branch. The village proper, including the tannery population, is about 400. The place contains three stores, besides the tanning Co's store, a hotel, public school, saw mill, blacksmith shop, etc. Greenwood has boomed the last year, no less than 21 houses having been erected.

Near Greenwood are situated on the Towanda creek, the two largest enterprises in the county—the life and hope of Greenwood and Monroeton.

*Hawes' Toy Factory*, the one giving employment to the greatest number of men and boys, was established in 1869 by G. B. and J. H. Hawes, of Newark, N. J. In that year they came in and purchased the old Ingham factory and converted it into an establishment for the prosecution of their business. In 1866 the factory was burned and rebuilt the same year with greatly increased facilities, which they have improved from time to time. Attention is given to the manufacture of toys of many designs, and a general wood-working business. In 1880, G. B. Hawes retired from the firm of Hawes Brothers, leaving J. H. Hawes the sole owner of the concern. The business gives employment to 100 men and boys, having more than quadrupled since the establishment of the factory.

*The Greenwood Tannery* employs from 60 to 75 men. This establishment was originally instituted as the Towanda Tanning Company, and was organized in 1867 with the following members: C. L. Ward, President, Jos. Powell, Treasurer and Secretary, J. F. Means, M. G. Mercur, Thos. E. Proctor, Jacob

Dewitt, Jas. B. Howe, Robert H. Sayre, C. S. Russell, John A. Codding, Chas. F. Welles. Operations were begun in the latter part of the same year, the establishment having a capacity of 25,000 hides per year. In 1881, Proctor & Hill became the owners of the business, and have since their purchase increased the facilities one-third. In 1883, and the present year great additions have been made to their establishment. The capacity of the tannery at the present time is two and one-half million pounds of manufactured leather per year, and a consumption of 8,000 tons of bark. They manufacture a goods known as the "Calcutta Buffalo." J. A. Devoe, the Superintendent of the establishment, has been connected with the business for thirteen years.

NOTES.

In 1884, the Weston Oil Co, was organized for the purpose of sinking a well at Weston, believing that that locality contained coal oil. The directors of the Company were F. F. Lyon, W. H. Dodge, Treas. and Sec'y, W. H. Miner, T. W. McKee, Wm. Snyder. The capital stock of the company was divided in 60 whole shares, and operations begun on the place of Nathan Northrup, Jr., June 2, 1884. The well was put down to the depth of 1805 feet, and oil discovered in Feb. 1885, but not in sufficient quantities to develop the enterprise. Accordingly the "hole" was plugged and the well abandoned April 1, 1885.

Many years ago, when R G. Mason, a lad of fifteen years, was hunting where the bark fields of J. S. Blackman now are, in stepping over a log he placed his foot upon a panther, which was quite as much surprised as he. Springing to his feet,

upsetting the young hunter, the animal gave one of his shrill screams, then bounded off in the wilds, not again to be seen. The animal was tracked, but not overtaken. This self-same young Nimrod once counted 17 deer in a single drove.

When Samuel Cranmer came in he brought apple seeds with him, which he had gathered at a cider-press, and planted them after locating in Monroe and thus grew perhaps, the first orchard in the township.

The grist mill at Masontown was begun in 1827, and finished in the fall of 1828. It was a copartnership arrangement, the members of the firm being Russell and Austin Fowler and Eliphalet Mason.

The grist mill at Monroeton was erected by Parks & Hinman in 1859-60.

ADDENDA.

The Irvines—John Irvine was of Scotch parentage, but was born in Ireland, whence he migrated to America. His wife, and not he died in "Cumberland Co." He died upon the homestead in Northumberland Co.

George Irvine Family—After "James Reed" was born—

*Mary*, Aug. 22, 1807, who first married Peter Arnout, (deceased) and subsequently Robert Bull, of Asylum, whose companionship she yet enjoys. Mrs. Bull is a most estimable lady, and is greatly beloved by old and young alike. Though nearly eighty years of age, she enjoys good health, and is blessed with an excellent memory. Many of the interesting and spicy things found in this volume are her pleasant recollections.

*Samuel*, January 18, 1810; married Margaret Irvine, of Warren Co., Pa., where he settled and still resides.

*William W.*, April 5, 1812; married Eliza Hollon; occupies a part of the homestead and is a hale old gentleman, greatly esteemed by his neighbors.

*Anna*, Feb. 23, 1814; married Jos. Bull and lived at Liberty Corners; died April 9, 1881.

*George*, Nov. 11, 1816; married first Jane Sweet, subsequently Eunice Heverly and occupies a part of the homestead.

*Rebecca J.*, June 28, 1819; never married, resides at Liberty Corners.

## ERRATA

Page 14, 24th line, "1858" should read 1838.
" 15, 8th " insert "or" before the word at.
" 15, 19th " "Kemt" should read Kent.
" 15, 27th " "Hadens" should read Havens.
" 49, 26th " "slowly" should read closely.
" 55, 5th " "brandy" should read board.
" 67, 4th " "Eldrad" should read Eldad.
" 74, 7th " "1834" should read Feb., 1836.
" 78, 9th " "Simon" should read Harry.
" 120, 3d " "continued" should read continue.
" 152, in chorus, "how" should read hody.
" 153, last stanza after the line ending in scamper, add

"His bosom burned, when there he learned
That he had caught a panther."

" "169" should be 165.
" 174, 22d line, "Cramner" should read Cranmer.
" 176, 9th " "Burman's" should read Bowman's.
" 180, 11th " Wm. T. Telford should read Wm. H. Telford.
" 186, 1st " "entered" should read enlisted.
" 186, 10th " "July 2" should read July 22.
" 197, 11th " "Corporal" should read Co. D.

*JUDGE OBADIAH GORE.*

# HISTORY

OF

# SHESHEQUIN.

## 1777---1902.

---

INCLUDING

HARTLEY'S AND SULLIVAN'S EXPEDITION, YANKEES AND PENNAMITES, SKETCHES OF ALL THE PIONEER FAMILIES, THRILLING INCIDENTS OF EARLY TIMES, HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE,

HER SOLDIERS,

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STATISTICS AND MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE TOWNSHIP.

---

BY

C. F. HEVERLY,

EDITOR OF THE BRADFORD STAR,

AUTHOR OF "OUR BOYS IN BLUE," "HISTORY OF THE TOWANDAS" AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL WORKS.

.....ILLUSTRATED.....

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TOWANDA, PA.:
THE BRADFORD STAR PRINT.
1902.

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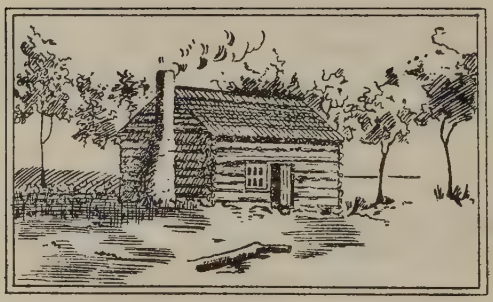

A Pioneer Home.

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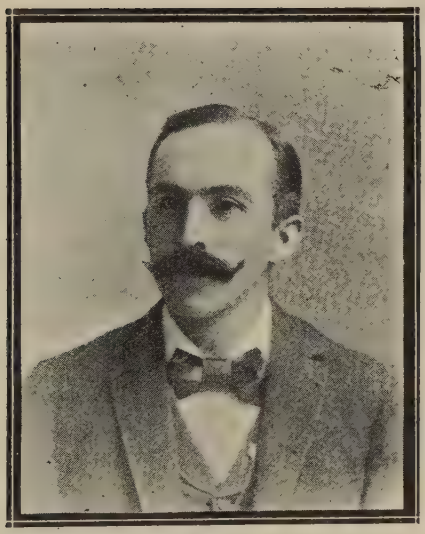
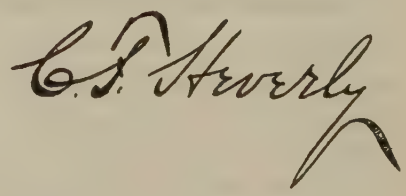
# PREFACE.



Sheshequin—what theme could be more fascinating? The allurements of this beautiful valley were first known to the Red Man. Here he dwelt in peace and at war for many generations, and the ashes of his people mingle with the soil along the banks of the Susquehanna. He was destined, and a cruel race was swept away in the march of a conquering army. The brave men who had accompanied Sullivan up the valley, pleased at the prospect, returned to establish peaceful homes and pave the way for civilization. They were a Liberty-loving people whose lives had been eventful in the trying and fearful experiences of Wyoming. What a thrilling chapter in American history, bloody and beautiful Wyoming furnishes us! Sheshequin is scarcely less captivating, for

her pioneers helped to make *that* history. But other stalwart sons of New England, who had fought for the freedom of their devoted land, soon found their way to the shores of the Susquehanna and joined their compatriots in Sheshequin, thus forming a settlement, distinctively, of Revolutionary soldiers. The battle with the wilderness was begun, and other dauntless spirits joined in the struggle, suffering the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Finally, a grand achievement crowned the efforts of these pioneers and their faithful companions. They were noble men and women. Their deeds and virtues should ever be kept bright; and we should all revere the memory of "the Fathers and Mothers" for the valuable lessons their lives have taught us, and for the hardships and privations they so nobly bore, that we might enjoy the fruits and blessings of their labors. Accordingly this volume is most affectionately dedicated to Sheshequin's heroic pioneers, the men and women who founded the settlements, made the country what it is, and her loyal sons who offered their lives to save our country from disunion.



*Towanda, Pa., July 21, 1902.*

# SHESHEQUIN.

## CHAPTER 1.

### DESCRIPTION.

SHESHEQUIN is an Indian term and is believed to be derived from *Tschetschequannink*, signifying "the place of a rattle."

Sheshequin is one of the central townships of the county, Athens and Litchfield forming its boundary on the north, Rome on the east, the Susquehanna and Wysox on the south, and the Susquehanna on the west. The general shape of the territory embraced in the township is rectangular with a triangular projection at the northwest and south. From north to south the township has an average length of seven miles, and from east to west an average width of five miles, comprising an area of 35 square miles.

Broad fertile flats extend along the river three-fourths the length of the township. Beyond these the face of the country rises into hill-lands which slope towards the south and west. The greatest altitude is in the northern part where the lands are the most hilly. The township is well watered by the Little Wysox, Deerlick, Hornbrook and Spalding creeks and numerous smaller streams.

Forests of huge pines and oak originally covered the township with a thrifty intermingling of hemlock, chest-

nut, beech, birch and maple, and gigantic buttonwoods along the river. But little timber is left, and large and fruitful farms succeed. The soil is highly productive, even to the summits of the hills. All the cereals are grown profitably. Fine crops of tobacco are produced on the flats and the culture of small fruits made a paying industry. There is but little waste land in the township, and nearly four-fifths of all are under a good state of cultivation. The Sheshequin and Hornbrook flats are noted as being among the richest in the Susquehanna valley. Agriculture is the sole business of the people. Dairying is an important factor, and stock-raising a matter of secondary consideration.

The people are largely scions of the hardy and intelligent pioneers, who settled the township, and are a hospitable, industrious, patriotic and progressive class of citizens. In writing of the early settlers of Sheshequin, Judge Bullock says: "There was one trait of the inhabitants worthy of remark and of imitation, which was their avoidance of lawsuits. In attendance at our courts for nearly half a century, I was seldom, if ever, present at a trial of a suit between parties from that locality. I attribute the circumstance very much to the general influence of some of the aged members of that community, and have also thought its happy effects could be seen in the continued prosperity of the inhabitants. Instead of wasting their time and means at court, and in supporting constables, lawyers, sheriffs and prothonotaries, their energies were devoted to improving their farms, and in

making themselves and their families comfortable at home, in which they were eminently successful." As law-abiding, intelligent citizens the people of Sheshequin have always been among the most noted, and an examination of the records will show that several decades had passed before one of their number was convicted of crime. The following is the population as determined by the different enumerations: 720 in 1830; 1010 in 1840; 1455 in 1850; 1599 in 1860; 1596 in 1870; 1460 in 1880; 1272 in 1890; 1154 in 1900.

## ORGANIZATION.

WHAT is now Sheshequin was originally parts of the Susquehanna company's townships of Ulster and Claverack, but being included in the purchase of 1768, its broad plains were eagerly appropriated by the friends of the Proprietaries. Accordingly there were grants made by the Penns, covering all the township lying on the river, thus bringing Sheshequin within the disputed territory of the rival claimants—the Susquehanna company and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. For many years Sheshequin was a name applied to the settlements on both sides of the river. Finally to distinguish the settlement on the west side of the river from that on the east side, the former was given the name of *Old* Sheshequin and the latter *New* Sheshequin. The names Ulster and Sheshequin came in with the division of Ulster township in 1820, as follows: At a court of quarter sessions of the peace, held at Meansville in and for the county of Bradford on Monday, the 6th day of December,

1819, before the said court was read the petition of George Kinney, Samuel Gore, Wm. Snyder, W. Brown and Jabez Fish, inhabitants of the township of Ulster, praying the court to appoint viewers to divide the said township, and that the Susquehanna river be the dividing line. Whereupon the court appointed John F. Satterlee, Stephen Hopkins and David Paine to view, etc. February sessions, 1820, the viewers report concerning said order as follows: "We, the undersigned commissioners named in the within rule of court, having met for the purposes therein mentioned and having examined into the premises, do report that although the territory within the bounds of Ulster as we now find it is not too large in our opinion for a township, yet in consequence of the township elections which happen to be in the spring of the year, often when the river is impassable, which renders it unsafe and hazardous in the crossing the same thereby depriving the people on one side of the river of the right of suffrage, therefore taking all things into consideration we believe the township ought to be divided and do accordingly divide the same, making the Susquehanna river the line between them, naming agreeable to the rule that part on the east side of the river *Sheshequin* and the part on the west side of the river *Ulster*, as witness our hands this 30th day of January, 1820. Stephen Hopkins, John F. Satterlee." Which at the same court was read and confirmed *ni si*. And now to wit, May sessions, 1820, was read a second time and finally confirmed and ordered to be entered of record. In 1822

a strip of land between one and two miles in width, lying between Sheshequin and Orwell, was taken from Wysox and added to Sheshequin on the east. In 1824, a narrow neck of land along "the narrows" was taken from Athens township and added to Sheshequin on the north. In 1831 a considerable area was taken from Wysox and added to Sheshequin on the south.

### ORIGINAL TERRITORY.

ULSTER, a little more than half of which was included in Sheshequin, was originally granted by a committee of the Susquehanna company to Asahel Buck and others in 1775; but no survey or allotment being made, it was superseded by another grant, made Sept. 12, 1785, which was itself superseded by a third grant, dated July 23, 1786, and surveyed and allotted in the fall of the same year, and described as follows: "Beginning on the west side of the Susquehanna river, opposite the head of an island, about three-fourths of a mile below the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna; thence west two miles to a corner; thence south five miles; thence east five miles; thence north five miles; thence west three miles to the place of beginning." The following depositions of Judge Gore and Elijah Buck, taken Sept. 2, 1802, will be found to contain more fully the history of this township:

"Before me, Thomas Cooper, Esq., one of the commissioners, under the Act passed April 4, 1799, entitled 'An Act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of lands within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county,' etc., personally appeared Obadiah

Gore, Esq., associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the said county, and Elijah Buck, Esq., of Tioga county, ofthe State of New York, who, upon their oaths do swear, depose and say that on the 28th of August, 1775, on the application of persons (proprietors in what was called the Susquehanna Company), whose names are mentioned in documents A and B, hereto annexed. a grant was regularly made, according to the rules and regulations of the Susquehanna Company, for a township containing twenty-five square miles, called Ulster, located on the west side of the northeast branch of the river Susquehanna. A true copy is hereto annexed, marked C.

"That the war breaking out soon after with the British and Indians, no effectual settlement was made in the said township under the said grant of 1775, the generality of the proprietors and settlers, claimants under the said grant of 1775, being called to the common defense of Wyoming and the neighborhood or having joined the army of the United States.

"That on the close of the war and during the fall of 1784 and the spring of 1785, these deponents, with upwards of thirty other persons, settled and resident within the township of Ulster, as located in the said grant of 1775, and being weary with the contest with Pennsylvania respecting the Susquehanna Company's claim, and desirous of living in peace and conformably with the laws of the State in which they were placed by the decision of Trenton. They, with the generality of the proprietors and settlers, were and have continued supporters of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

"That the sentiments of the undersigned deponents and other settlers in the old town of Ulster being commonly known, they were violently opposed on many occasions and their interests thwarted by many leading proprietors in the Susquehanna Company, then and now resident in Luzerne county, and who were and have continued universally hostile to the pretensions of Pennsylvania, in respect to the Susquehanna purchase, and opposers of any plan of compromise hitherto held out under the authority of the State.

"That being overpowered by the numbers of their opponents in the Susquehanna purchase, and unwilling to embark in any further contention and dispute, the undersigned, with other settlers of the old town of Ulster, acquiesced in the claims of an interfering township laid out by and under the patronage of their opponents, of the

description aforesaid, under the name of Athens, still existing and settled as a half share township and not recognized as one of the seventeen townships of the county of Luzerne, under the Act of April 4, 1799, and the supplements, in lieu of the old town of Ulster, which was entirely on the west side of the river, northeast branch of Susquehanna. These deponents and other claimants acquiesced in and accepted a new grant of the township of Ulster, the northern bound of which commenced at the south part of Tioga Point and extended on both sides the river Susquehanna. A copy of the second grant, as far as it remains perfect, is contained in document D. Document E is a list of the proprietors applying for the second grant, in conformity to the rules and regulations, of the Susquehanna Company. The boundaries of the town of Ulster, according to the location of the second grant, were not yet agreeable to the claimants and settlers of the town of Athens, who, having the guidance of the affairs of the Susquehanna Company entirely among themselves and their adherents, insisted that the town of Ulster should be placed lower down the river, and this was again consented to by the undersigned deponents and other settlers in Ulster, and a third grant was accepted in the year 1786, a copy whereof is contained in document F. Of the old town of Ulster, no regular survey was made, owing to circumstances of the war immediately succeeding the original grant, nor was a survey completed under the second location, as the third was granted about nine months only after the second. A copy of the survey under the three grants herewith presented being document G. If the old location of Ulster, under the grant of 1775, be established, it will include but few comparatively of the applicants under the law of April 4, 1799; the second will include all those who have applied under said law."

"DOCUMENT A.

List of the proprietors of the township of Ulster, Mr. Asahel Buck, agent, August 28, 1775:

Catherine Draper, one-half share, one right, certified by receipt.
Elijah Phelps, one-half share, two rights.
Jonathan Buck, one-half share, one right, certificate.
Lockwood Smith, one-half share, one right, certificate.
Thomas Millard, one-half share, one right, receipt.

Aholiab Buck, one-half share, one right, certificate.
Captain Joseph Eaton, one-half share, one right, certificate.
Elijah Buck, one-half share, one right, certificate.
Daniel Kellogg, one share, two rights, certificate.
Abraham Brockaw, one-half share, one right, receipt."

"DOCUMENT B.

N. B. On another list exhibited, these names appear to have been added:

Stephen Shepard, one-half share, one right.
Joseph Spalding, one-half share, one right.
William Buck, two and one-half shares, five rights.
Obadiah Gore, one-half share, one right.
M. Hollenback, one-half share, one right.
J. Jenkins requests the favor of being admitted.
Asahel Buck, one share, two rights.
Thomas McCluer, one share, two rights."

"DOCUMENT E.

(Documents C and D have not been discovered).

"List of proprietors for Ulster, July 21, 1783 (figures in parenthesis denote the number of rights belonging to the person whose name they follow): Captain Simon Spalding (4), Captain Thomas Baldwin (3), Obadiah Gore (2), William Buck (2), Elijah Buck (2), Henry Baldwin (1), Joseph Kinney (1), Joseph Kinney, Jr., (1), Captain Joseph Spalding (1), John Spalding (2), Reuben Fuller (1), Widow Hannah Gore (1), Samuel Gore (2), Abraham Brockaw (2), Avery Gore (1), Captain Joseph Eaton (2), Captain Joshua Dunlap (1), Lockwood Smith (1), heirs of Aholiab Buck (1), John Shepard (1), Stephen Shepard (1), Colonel Nathan Denison (1), Joshua Jewel (1), Hugh Forsman (1), Isaac Baldwin (1), Chester Bingham (1), Adriel Simons (1), Nehemiah Defries (1), Abner Kelly (1), Benjamin Clark (1), Major William Judd (1), Captain Timothy Hosmer (1), Silas Gore's heirs (1), Asa Gore's heirs (1), Zera Beach (1), Lebbeus Hammond (1), Benjamin Bailey (1), Laurence and Sarah Myers (1)."

"DOCUMENT F.

Pursuant to a vote of the Susquehanna Company, appointing a

committee to grant townships to such proprietors as appear authorized to take up the same, I have, with the leave and approbation of said committee, located and surveyed a town on the North Branch of the Susquehanna river, beginning etc., which survey is made at the request of Captain Simon Spalding, Lieutenant William Buck and others, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the committee aforesaid. (Signed) OBADIAH GORE, Agent."

"The above survey of a township called and known by the name of Ulster, is accepted and approved by us, the subscribers, to be and belong to the said Simon Spalding, etc., etc., and others, their associates, as part of their general rights in the Susquehanna Company's purchase, and the same is hereby granted and confirmed to them, their heirs, and assigns, agreeable to the votes of the Susquehanna company. In testimony whereof, we have signed these presents this 21st day of July, A. D., 1786.

(Signed) ZEBULON BUTLER,
JOHN FRANKLIN,
Committee."

CLAVERACK embraced half of Wysox and the Towandas, Lower Sheshequin and a section of Macedonia. Permission was given Jeremiah Hogaboom and Solomon Strong, June 20, 1774, by the Committee of the Susquehanna Company for laying out townships, to locate and survey a township five miles square. In his report, which was accepted June 4, 1778, Hogaboom says:

"Pursuant to the votes of the Susquehanna Company of proprietors to locate and lay out townships to a number of proprietors, applying to take up a township, as will appear by said vote, I have by the approbation of the Committee appointed to direct the laying out of townships, surveyed and laid out a township on the East Branch of the Susquehanna river in said purchase, beginning at a place called and known by the name of Wysocks Creek, about five hundred yards below where said creek flows into the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, at a white oak tree: thence south 59° west five

miles and sixty rods: thence north 31° west five miles: thence north 59° east five miles: thence south 30° east five miles to the first mentioned bound, containing twenty-five square miles, exclusive of the river, lying partly upon each side of the river, which I have surveyed at the request of Col. John H. Lydius, Capt. Abraham Lansing, Baltiaser Lydius, Peter Hogaboom and others, their associates, proprietors in said purchase, a list of whom is herewith delivered to the Committee aforesaid. JEREMIAH HOGABOOM,

Agent for said Proprietors."

"The above survey is approved, as witness our hands and seals.

ZEBULON BUTLER,

OBADIAH GORE,

Committee of the Susquehanna Co."

Under date of December 18, 1785, Zebulon Butler and Obadiah Gore of Wyoming, Committee for laying out townships, issued the following certificate: "This is to certify that Col. Jeremiah Hogaboom and Capt. Solomon Strong laid out and located a township on the Susquehanna river, in the Susquehanna purchase, agreeably to the rules and orders of the Susquehanna Company, and was granted to them by the Committee appointed for that purpose and are still entitled to it, provided they proceed to settle it by the first of May next."

According to the rules of the Susquehanna Company, Claverack was divided into fifty-three equal shares. It was called *Strong and Hogaboom's town*, they owning one-third of the whole number of rights in it. These two gentlemen were extensive land speculators, and, wishing to hold their claims, were active in securing settlers. In the autumn of 1800, Col. Benjamin Dorrance of Kingston and Col. John Franklin of Athens by the conveyance of former claimants, became the joint owners in Claverack of over twelve thousand acres of land, which they subsequently leased and sold to the settlers.

"In establishing his claim to lot No. 11 of Claverack, Abel Newell brought before the Commissioners, under the compensation law of 1799, John Strope, who testified that Capt. Solomon Strong told him William Webber was a settler under him, and that Webber came in the fall of 1786. It was shown that John Newell bought of Webber the year after (1787): that John was the father of Josiah and Abel. John, Josiah and Abel Newell are given in the Claverack list as set

tlers prior to 1786." Arnold Franklin was a settler in Claverack in 1784 and was proprietor of a half-right. Ichabod Blackman held one share. In 1802 the following were among the claimants: Abel Newell (ten lots), Richard Horton (11), Gilbert Horton, Elijah Horton and Josiah Tuttle.

## THE SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY.

Claverack was one of the "original seventeen townships" of the Susquehanna Company, which came into existence as follows: "Rumors of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Susquehanna Valley were in circulation. A few prominent men of Connecticut, wishing to know more of the country, sent a party to explore this region. They were charmed with Wyoming. Its broad plains, its rich soil and beautiful situation made it a paradise beside the sterile, rock-bound New England, and so favorable a report did they make that an association, styled the *Susquehanna Company*, was formed July 8, 1753, for the purpose of securing the purchase and effecting a settlement of the Susquehanna lands with the ultimate design of being erected into a separate colony by a royal charter."

At a meeting of the company at Albany on the 9th of January, 1754, Deacon Timothy Woodbridge was appointed to negotiate with the Six Nations for the purchase of the Susquehanna land. By the aid of Col. John H. Lydius of Albany, a deed was obtained from the Indians, for the company, of a large tract of land beginning ten miles east of the East Branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one and fortieth degree of north latitude, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the

said river to the end of the forty-second degree, and to extend westward throughout the whole breadth thereof, through two degrees of longitude, one hundred and twenty miles. This deed, which covered all of Bradford county except the northeastern corner, was properly executed and signed by seventeen sachems of the Six Nations, and bears date July 11, 1754.

The company began at once to take measures for occupying their lands, and in the fall of 1754 a considerable number came in for the purpose of selecting a favorable location for a settlement, but on account of the disturbed condition of affairs, growing out of the French war, the matter was held in abeyance for eight years. After peace had been declared, the company at once renewed its efforts to take possession of its domain. Preliminary arrangements having been made, in the month of May, 1763, about one hundred and fifty settlers came on, some of them bringing their families with them, and occupied and improved lands in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Plymouth and Hanover. This year "Pontiac's War" broke out, and bands of hostile Indians began to hover over the frontier settlements in Pennsylvania, watching for a favorable opportunity to avenge the wrongs inflicted upon them by the whites. About mid-day, October 15th, just as the "Connecticut pioneers" were returning from their fields, they were suddenly attacked by a band of hostile Indians, twenty of their number were killed, a few taken prisoners and the remainder fled, leaving everything behind them. By order of the crown, all further attempts

at making a settlement on the Susquehanna were suspended until the establishment of peace. This was finally secured at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, November 5th, 1768, at which time

THE PROPRIETARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

effected a purchase of a tract of land "beginning on the east side of the East Branch of the river Susquehanna, at a place called *Owegy* (Owego); thence down the said branch on the east side, to the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians *Awandac* (Towandee), and across the river and up the said creek on the south side, and along the north side of a range of hills, called "Burnett's Hills," to the head of Pine Creek, thence down that stream to the West Branch and across to the Ohio. This tract included a large part of Bradford county. The remaining part of the territory was not purchased until after the close of the Revolutionary war. The Pennsylvania government now holding a title for the coveted Wyoming, at once adopted rigorous measures to effect a settlement under the patronage of the proprietaries, for whom two large manors were surveyed, and lots of one hundred acres each were leased to Charles Stewart and Amos Ogden and others, friends to the proprietaries, at a nominal rental, on condition that they hold possession of the country. Within a short time warrants were issued and surveys were made of the most valuable lands in the purchase, which were assigned to the friends of the government to be held by themselves or leased to their faithful allies.

The Indians having become reconciled once more, the Connecticut people began to prepare for a second expedition to the Susquehanna country. Upon returning to their possessions in 1768–'69, they found them in the occupation of Stewart, Ogden, Jennings and others, who had reached the valley a few days in advance of them and had raised the flag of the Proprietary government. Here was a dilemma, what was to be done? There was but one alternative; either to retrace their steps to Connecticut, or stand their ground. They chose the latter. And here began that long and bitter conflict between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania men, known as

THE YANKEE AND PENNAMITE WAR,

which never became finally settled till the passage of the Compromise law of 1799, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Sometimes attended by bloodshed, sometimes reprisals only, but always a bitter and vindictive feud. The jails of the adjoining counties of Northampton and Northumberland were often filled with Wyoming prisoners, sent there by the authorities of Pennsylvania for trespassing on the disputed lands. And thus a series of murders, arsons, battles, sieges, arrests and angry personal disputes continued for more than a fourth of a century. These controversies related to two distinct questions—the right of *jurisdiction* and the right of *soil*. Both the charters of Pennsylvania and Connecticut, which were derived from the Crown of England, covered the territory in dispute, hence the result is obvious.

During the troubles incident to the "Yankee and Pen-

namite War," the Connecticut people were not daunted. The Susquehanna Company continued to grant new townships and settle them, occupying in all seventeen prior to 1782. Of these, four were in Bradford county, viz: "Springfield," "Standing Stone," "Claverack" and "Ulster." After fourteen years of bitter strife, Congress finally, at the instance of the State of Pennsylvania, with the concurrence of the State of Connecticut, intervened the federal authority to adjust the Susquehanna troubles. This body adopted a resolution, naming commissioners, who met at Trenton, N. J., in November, 1782. The commissioners, after a protracted session of forty-one days, during which the agents and attorneys on both sides discussed at length the subject of the troubles, decided, on the 30th of December, that the *State of Connecticut* had no right to the land in controversy, and that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all lands of right belonged to Pennsylvania. To this *decree*, as it has always been called, the two contending States, as well as the settlers, assented. It was now supposed upon all sides that the troubles had found a peaceful as well as final end. Unfortunately, such was not the case, and the confusion and strife became more bitter and disastrous than before.

Finally, in 1799, the whole question was arranged in the passage by the Legislature of the "Compromise Law." Under the terms of this enactment, commissioners were appointed to cause a survey to be made of all lands claimed by the Connecticut settlers within the "Seventeen Townships," previous to the decree of Tren-

ton, in which titles had been granted to them, according to the rules and regulations among them. They were to classify and value these lands and give certificates to the owners, upon the presentation of which, to the Secretary of the Land Office, on the payment of a small sum as purchase money, a patent was granted by the State. The purchase money to be paid was: For the first class, two dollars an acre; for the second, one dollar and twenty cents; for the third, fifty cents, and eight and one-fourth cents for the fourth class. The lands of the Pennsylvania claimants were also to be ascertained and valued, and when they came in conflict with the claims of the Connecticut men they were required to relinquish their title to the State and receive from the treasury, in full compensation for land of the first class, five dollars an acre; three dollars for the second, one dollar and fifty cents for the third, and twenty-five cents for the fourth. As soon as forty thousand acres should thus be released to the State by the Pennsylvania claimants, and the Connecticut claimants, who owned an equal quantity, should bind themselves to submit to law, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, then the Act was to take effect. This then provided for the settlers within the "Seventeen Townships."

But there was another class to whom no compromise was offered; these were the "Half Share men," or as they were sometimes called, the "Wild Yankees," who were induced to come upon the purchase in full faith in the validity of the Susquehanna Company's title, and for the

purpose of defending it from encroachment by the Pennsylvania landholders. For these, though they were for the most part industrious and honest men and would have made good citizens, the Commonwealth had a policy not of conciliation, but of extirpation, or in the language of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, "to cut them up by the roots." Toward these juries were allowed no discretion, and for them courts could show no mercy. To this policy, as may be supposed, these settlers did not readily accede, although many of the old settlers endeavored to persuade them to submit to the oppressive laws, which were attempted to be enforced against them, and trust to the generosity of the State to afford them relief. On the other hand, they were urged to maintain their claims at all hazards by such men as Col. John Franklin, the Satterlees, Colonel Kingsbury and the Spaldings of this county. In order more successfully to maintain their claim, they banded together under a league, each pledging to defend the other with money or force. As might be expected, acts of violence were committed and many things were done, which, in less exciting times would have been considered even by the proprietors as atrocious. Settlers under Pennsylvania title were driven off their lands, and surveyors who came to locate warrants were compelled to desist.

Col. Arthur Erwin of Easton, an extensive owner of lands in the northern part of the county, was shot dead while sitting in the door of the house of Mr. McDuffie of Athens; the Rev. Thomas Smiley, at that time living

eight or ten miles up the Towanda Creek, while acting as an assistant agent under the "Intrusion Law," was tarred and feathered. Col. Abraham Horn had been appointed by the Pennsylvania landholders to put the "Intrusion Law" in force, and at once entered upon his duties. In June, 1801, he came into Bradford county, but apprehending danger from the violent oppression of the people, he stopped at Asylum. Rev. Thomas Smiley had written to the agent that nearly all the forty settlers on Towanda Creek would renounce their Connecticut titles and purchase of the Pennsylvania claimants. A conference was held at Asylum. Mr. Smiley was commissioned a deputy agent and furnished with the necessary papers. July 7th he obtained the signatures of nearly forty to their relinquishments and submissions and started for Asylum. A meeting was held and the "Wild Yankees" determined that the business must be stopped. About twenty men from Sugar Creek, Ulster and Sheshequin, armed and disguised, started in pursuit. Mr. Smiley, hearing the arrangements of the conspirators, went down to Joshua Wythe's near Monroeton, where he remained until dark, and then stopped for the night at Jacob Granteer's, then living on the Towanda Creek above Mr. Hale's. The party, learning of his lodging place, followed him, broke into his room, compelled him to burn his papers, took him near the creek, poured a bottle of tar over his head and beard, then adding feathers, the leader after giving him a kick told him he might go, but must leave the country. John Murphy, David Campbell,

Jacob Irvine, Ebenezer Shaw, Stephen Ballard and Benamin Griffin were arrested for the assault, but the proof being insufficient the grand jury returned the bill *ignoramus*. It has been said that the man who carried the bottle of tar was on the grand jury, but as in this capacity he was supposed to take cognizance only of the facts proven, he was not expected to decide from his own personal knowledge, and therefore voted with the majority. Mr. Smiley removed to Lycoming county, where for twenty-five years he was pastor of the Baptist church in White Deer Valley.

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Sheshequin, as Pennsylvania territory, has been included in the following counties: Northampton, from 1752 to 1772; Northumberland, from 1772 to 1786; Luzerne, from 1786 to 1804; from 1804 to 1812 that section of Sheshequin, north of Warren Gillett's, was in Lycoming county, and the balance of her territory in Luzerne till 1812, when Bradford county was formed. Under township jurisdiction, Sheshequin has been a part of Tioga, Ulster and Wysox.

### THE RED MAN.

Sheshequin was originally the home of the Red Man. As known and called by him, it was *Tschetschequanmink*, which embraced the plains and Indian towns along the river in both of what is now Sheshequin and Ulster. When first known to white man there was an Indian village at Ulster, but none on the east side of the river. However, there were many evidences, proving conclu-

sively that the Sheshequin flats had been the site of an important Indian town and an ancient burying ground. The *great Indian war path* entered Sheshequin near Breakneck, thence followed the course of the river to opposite the Indian village on the Ulster side, where it crossed, then traversed the west bank of the river to Tioga Point. Over this path great Indian war parties moved to and fro in their own bloody struggles, continued for three-quarters of a century, in the Susquehanna valley. Later, captives taken at the frontier settlements were marched over this route to Tioga Point and Canada.

### DURING THE REVOLUTION.

**Colonel Dorrance's Expedition.**—Early in December, 1777, Col. Nathan Denison, commanding the Twenty-fourth regiment, Connecticut Militia, sent a detachment of eleven men under the command of Lieut. Asa Stevens, who came up as far as Meshoppen and took five suspected (Tories) prisoners, but deeming their force insufficient to advance further returned to Wyoming. On hearing their report, Colonel Denison, on the 20th of December, sent up a larger force consisting of one captain, five subalterns, seven sergeants, five corporals and ninety-three rank and file, in all one hundred and eleven men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Dorrance, who marched up the river as far as Sheshequin. A prominent Indian chief, whom the English called *Hopkins*, who had received from the British government a captain's commission, and was then residing on what is now the Culver farm, it was reported, was keeping several

prominent Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of these white people a party entered Hopkins' house, made him prisoner and commenced their search for the persons they were seeking. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. This was *the first blood shed* in this valley during the Revolutionary contest. Hopkins, however, recovered and was present at the battle of Wyoming.

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**Hartley's Expedition.**—In September, 1778, Colonel Thomas Hartley* planned an expedition to Tioga Point and the North Branch of the Susquehanna, to destroy some Indian towns and break up some of their principal places of rendezvous. Colonel Hartley, in his report, says: "Our rendezvous was For Muncy, on the West Branch, intending to penetrate by the Sheshecunnunk

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* Colonel Thomas Hartley, who conducted this notable expedition into Bradford county, was born in Berks county in 1748. After receiving the rudiments of a classical education at Reading, he went to York and took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in 1769. Young Hartley was early a distinguished and warm friend of his country, and signalized himself both in the cabinet and field. In 1774 he was elected by the citizens of York a member of the Provincial Meeting of Deputies, held at Philadelphia in July of the same year. The following year he became a member of the Provincial convention, held in the same city. The clangor of arms now began to resound in the East. Hartley espoused the cause of liberty and soon distinguished himself as a soldier. The Committee of Safety recommended a number of persons to Congress for field officers of the Sixth Bat-

path to Tioga, at the junction of the Cayuga, with the main Northeast Branch of the Susquehanna, from thence act as circumstances might require. The troops met at Muncy the 18th of September; when we came to count and array our force for the expedition, it amounted to only 200 rank and file. We thought the number small, but as we presumed the enemy had no notice of our designs, we hoped at least to make a good diversion if no more whilst the inhabitants were saving their grain on the frontier. We began our march on the morning of the 21st, at four o'clock. We carried two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days' provisions. In our route we met with great rains and prodigious swamps; mountains, defiles and rocks impeded our march. We had to open and clear the way as we passed. We waded or swam the river Lycoming upwards of twenty times. The difficulties in crossing the Alps or passing up the Kennebec could not have been greater than those our

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talion ordered to be raised. Congress on the 10th of January, 1776 elected William Irwin as colonel; Thomas Hartley, as lieutenant-colonel; and James Dunlap, as major. Hartley was soon afterwards promoted to the full degree of colonel. After three years' service he wrote to Congress, asking permission to resign his commission and his resignation was accepted. In 1778, he was elected a member of the Legislature from York county; in 1783, he was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, and in 1787 he was a member of the State Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States. He was elected to Congress in 1788 and was continued a member of that body for twelve years. In 1800, Governor McKean commissioned him a major-general of the Fifth Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. Soon after receiving this appointment, he died at York on the 21st of December, 1800, in his fifty-third year.

men experienced for the time, and which they surmounted with great resolution and fortitude. In lonely woods and groves we found the haunts and lurking places of the savage murderers who had desolated our frontier. We saw the huts where they had dried the scalps of the helpless women and children who had fallen in their hands. On the morning of the 26th our advance party of nineteen met with an equal number of Indians on the path (near what is now Canton village), approaching each other. Our people had the first fire; a very important Indian chief was killed and scalped; the rest fled. A few miles further (in the neighborhood of LeRoy), we discovered where upwards of seventy warriors had encamped the night before on their march toward our frontier. the panic communicated, they fled with their brethren. No time was lost; we advanced toward Sheshecunnk, in the neighborhood of which place (at or near what is now the village of Ulster) we took fifteen prisoners from them; we heard that a man had deserted from Captain Spalding's company at Wyoming, after the troops had marched from thence and had given the enemy notice of our intended expedition against them. We moved with the greatest dispatch towards Tioga, advancing our horse and some foot in front who did their duty very well. A number of the enemy fled before us with precipitation. It was very dark when we came to that town; our troops were much fatigued. It was impossible to proceed further that night. We took another prisoner. Upon the whole information we were clear the savages

had intelligence of some days; that the Indians had been towards the German flats, taken eight scalps and brought off seventy oxen intended for the garrison at Fort Stanwix; that on their return they were to have attacked Wyoming and the settlements on the West Branch again; that Colonel Morgan nor any other person had attempted to penetrate into the enemy's country, as we had been given to understand; and that the collected force at Chemung would be upwards of five hundred and that they were building a fort there. We were also told that young Butler had been at Tioga a few hours before we came; that he had three hundred men with him, the most of them Tories dressed in green; that they were returned towards Chemung, twelve miles off, and that they were determined to give battle in some of the defiles near it.

"It was soon resolved we should proceed no further, but if possible make our way good to Wyoming. We burned Tioga, Queen Esther's palace or town, and all the settlements on this side. Several canoes were taken and some plunder, part of which was destroyed. Mr. Carbery, with the horse only, was close on Butler, who was in possession of the town of Shawnee, three miles up the Cayuga Branch, but as we did not advance he returned. The consternation of the enemy was great. We pushed our good fortune as far as we dare, nay, it is probable the good countenance we put on saved us from destruction, as we were advanced so far into the enemy's country and no return but what we could make with the sword. We came to Sheshecununk (Ulster) that night.

Had we had five hundred regular troops and one hundred and fifty light troops with one or two pieces of artillery, we probably might have destroyed Chemung, which is now the receptacle of all villainous Indians and Tories from the different tribes and states. From this they make their excursions against the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, Jersey and Wyoming, and commit those horrid murders and devastations we have heard of. Niagara and Chemung are the asylums of those Tories who cannot get to New York. On the morning of the 28th we crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where we arrived that night at eleven o'clock; our men were much run down; our whisky and flour were gone. On the morning of the 29th we were obliged to stay till eleven o'clock to kill and cook beef. This necessary stop gave the enemy leisure to approach. (The march down the river through Sheshequin, Wysox and Standing Stone to Wyalusing, a distance of thirty miles, was made in a day.) Seventy of our men, from real or pretended lameness, went into the canoes, others rode on the empty pack horses, leaving not more than one hundred and twenty rank and file to fall in the line of march. Lieutenant Sweeney, a valuable officer, had the rear guard, consisting of thirty men, besides five active runners under Mr. Camplen. The advance guard was to consist of an officer and fifteen men. There were a few flankers, but from the difficulty of the ground and fatigue, they were seldom of use. The rest of our little army formed into three divisions; those of my regiment

composed the first, Captain Spalding's the second, and Captain Murrow's the third. The light horse was equally divided between front and rear. The pack horses and cattle we had collected were to follow the advance guard. In this order we moved from Wyalusing at twelve o'clock." When the expedition reached Indian Hill, just on the lower edge of the county, a heavy onset was made on the left flank and rear by a large body of the enemy. The rear guard gave way, and Captain Spalding was ordered to its support. While he engaged the enemy, the first and third divisions gained a knoll, which overlooked and flanked the enemy, a small party was sent to gain the rear, while those in the boats hearing the firing hastily landed and came from below. Thus from all sides an advance was made with great noise and shouting upon the savages, who, thinking they were about to be surrounded, fled in haste, leaving ten of their number dead on the ground. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. It will thus be seen that Colonel Hartley entered the county, completed his work and got out in four days, losing in that time only four men. He reached Wyoming on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of nearly three hundred miles in about two weeks, "bringing off," as he says, "nearly fifty head of cattle, twenty-eight canoes and many other articles."

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**Sullivan's Expedition.**—Immediately after Colonel Hartley's brilliant expliot into the Indian territory and "victory at Sheshequin and Tioga Point," General Wash-

ington favored the design of sending a powerful force into the heart of the Six Nations at once, to chastise them for their cruelty and by laying waste their settlements, to dislodge them from their position so dangerously near to the American frontier. It was resolved to carry the war into their own country, and if possible to force the savages back to Niagara. To send a force fully adequate for the object to be accomplished was obviously the only effective and consequently the most economical policy. During the spring and early part of the summer of 1779, vigorous preparations had been making for the contemplated invasion of the Indian country. The details of the expedition having been arranged, the chief command was given to Major-General John Sullivan* of New Hampshire, who was directed to report to Easton, where the main body of troops was ordered to be assembled. On the 18th of June the troops left Easton, arriving at Wyoming on the 23d. Here for nearly six weeks General Sullivan was busily engaged in collecting supplies, boats and pack horses, and in organizing and drilling his army. The boats, 214 in number, were loaded with provisions, the heavy artillery, consisting of two six-pounders, four three-pounders, two howitzers and other military stores, and the fleet placed in command of Colonel Proctor. The pack horses (about 1,200) carried the camp equipage and daily rations; and following with these were 800 beef cattle. On Saturday afternoon, July 31, the whole army was put in motion for its march to Tioga. The force,

* For sketch of General Sullivan see end of this chapter.

in addition to Colonel Proctor's artillery regiment, consisted of three brigades—about 3,500 men. The light troops, composed of Hubley's and the German regiments, with those commanded by Colonel William Butler and Colonel Hartley, and Schott's and Spalding's independent companies, and a company of volunteers from Wyoming commanded by Captain John Franklin, all under the command of Brigadier-General Edward Hand, formed the vanguard of the army and usually marched from a mile to a mile and a half in front of the main body. Brigadier-General William Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey brigade, composed of the First regiment under Colonel Ogden, the Second under Colonel Shreve and the Third under Colonel Dayton, with Colonel Spencer's regiment, formed the right division; the left, under command of Brigadier-General Poor, was composed of the regiments commanded by Colonels Cilley, Reid, Dearborn, Whiting and Van Cortlandt, New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops; as chief guide, General Sullivan reposed on the skill of Lieutenant John Jenkins. Sixty men under Captain Gifford of the Third New Jersey regiment, were directed to go up on the west side of the river to prevent any surprise or interruption from that quarter, and four light boats well manned were ordered to keep abreast of them and bring them over to the main body, in case of an attack by a superior force. The movement of the troops is thus described by Miner: "The army marched up on the east side, and extending more than a mile, now shut out by hill or wood and in full view, colors waved from

each squadron of the advancing fleet; colors floated on the breeze from every column of the army; the rolling drums, the ear-piercing fifes, bands of music on board and on shore pouring forth martial and patriotic airs, filled the valley with the concord of sweet and inspiring strains. Hill answered to hill, mountain echoed to mountain. Here was all the pomp, and pride and circumstance of glorious war. The scene presented was in the highest degree grand and sublime! But hark! How changed those notes! As the fleet approached Monocksay Island, a portion of the battle ground, the music struck a solemn dirge in honor of the patriotic dead. Then followed a moment of silence, when the whole proceeded in business order to the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition." On August 5th the army reached Wyalusing. The story of the movements of the army across the county and what transpired within its borders, we give from the journals of those who accompanied the expedition:

*Rev. William Rogers:* "Friday, August 6th—This day the army halted, a party of men from the light corps with a commissioned officer were sent out on a scout and returned without making any discoveries. Towards evening I rode to headquarters, where information had been received of four hundred and fifty British troops from Canada having joined the Indians, also a great body of savages from that quarter having been implored so to do by Colonel Brant, a devoted servant of the man who bears the title of the 'Defender of the Faith.' May the

Lord give him that faith which worketh by love. Visited Colonel Proctor on board the 'Adventure' and felt happy in finding all the fleet safely arrived and moored along the shores of Wyalusing plains. The evening rainy, which continued almost the whole night. Through the country the nights and mornings are generally foggy; when we were in Wyoming and since we left it, I scarcely remember seeing any clear sunshine until considerably late in the day. Saturday, August 7th—By reason of the rain, the army continued at Wyalusing. We hear that the Indians had been doing mischief on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, near Northumberland. Nothing new among us, except that one or two scouting parties were sent out without making any discoveries. Sunday, August 8th—The light troops marched at five o'clock in the morning and the main body at six. We crossed Wyalusing creek, a fine stream, where it is eighty feet wide, in a batteaux. Having soon afterwards ascended a long and high mountain, which consisted a good deal of miserable but some rich land, we found our march tolerably agreeable as the woods were not as thick as common. The descent of the mountain was very rough and steep. We then passed along a short defile, leaving which our course was for a considerable distance along the banks of the river through a gloomy thicket. Having waded through the creek and descended another steep place, we entered upon another defile rather longer and more tedious than the former one. After this we soon arrived at Standing Stone flats,

distance from Wyalusing ten miles. Here is plenty of good land, fit for meadow and for raising wheat and other grain. It was formerly settled by a few families, some of whom have since been so villainous as to join the savages. Just upon entering these flats, I saw the stone from which they take their name. It is upon the opposite shore on the cap of the water with which it is usually surrounded. Its height is twenty feet. Its breadth fourteen feet. Its thickness two and a half feet. At the back of it is a large rock forming more than a semi-circle on which it is supposed a considerable tenement might be erected. Passing then through another thicket, we came to a third defile, the most narrow passage on account of stone and roughness, which we have met with since we left Wyoming. Surmounting this difficulty and passing over a tract of exceedingly fine bottom, we arrived at Wesauking, or Rush Meadow Creek, a stream both narrow and shallow. Not far from this, on the banks of the Susquehanna, we encamped for the night. The ground was level and very good, but we could find no spring water. Captain Bush having gathered a few wild gooseberries, gave me one to taste; they are exactly similar to the tame kind. I plucked some wild pinks and saw a wild tulip, and also plenty of crabapples. Across the river and upon an island, we had the pleasure of viewing a large flock of wild ducks; contrary to orders to fire, or we might have had an excellent supper. This country abounds also in turkeys, which, in their flight near us, make us often wish for a repeal of the gen-

eral orders. General Sullivan being ill, took passage on board the fleet, which arrived at Standing Stone flats where the main body of the army tarried during the night. On this day's march we saw one or two places where the savages had lately encamped, also an Indian paddle floating down the river and a canoe lying on the beach. A scouting party which had gone forward many miles, returning informed us that they had seen three tracks of Indians and a spot where they had lately set down. They were undoubtedly spying our progress, though as yet we have met with no impediment from them."

*Colonel Adam Hubley:* "Sunday, August 8th—The army moved this morning at five o'clock, crossed Wyalusing creek and ascended an extensive mountain, the top remarkably level; land poor and timber small. Arrived about ten o'clock, a. m., at the north end and descended the same close on the river side and continued along the beach for some distance, after which we entered an extensive valley or plain, known by the name of Standing Stone; made a halt there for about half an hour for refreshments. This valley abounds in grass, the land exceedingly fine and produces chiefly white oak, black walnut and pine timber. After refreshments continued our march along the same valley; land not quite so fine. Arrived about three o'clock, p. m., at a small creek called Wescuking; crossed the same and encamped about one mile beyond it, immediately on the river. Four o'clock, p. m.—Since our arrival at this place some of my officers

discovered a small Indian encampment seemingly occupied but a few days since; found near the same a neat canoe which they brought off. This morning the scout (of three men) sent up to Sheshequin, some days since, returned without making any discoveries. General Sullivan, on account of his indisposition, came on in the boat. Monday, August 9.—The boats not being able to reach Wescuking, the ground on which the light corps encamped preceding evening, the main body in consequence thereof took post and encamped at Standing Stone, about three miles below light corps encampment for protection of the boats. The light corps, on account of their detached situation from main body the preceding evening and apprehending danger, being considerably advanced in the enemy's country, for their greater secuity, stood under arms from three o'clock a. m., until daylight, when they were dismissed with orders to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning. Previous to their dismissal my light infantry was sent out to reconnoitre the vicinity of encampment; returned about seven o'clock a. m.—made no discovery. This morning, nine o'clock, boats hove in sight, in consequence thereof received orders to strike tents and be in readiness for a march; main army in the meantime arrived about ten o'clock; the whole was in motion, marched through a difficult swamp; at north of same crossed a small stream and ascended a hill; lands poor and wood but indifferent. About twelve o'clock descended the same and entered a small valley; continued about half a mile, when

we ascended a very remarkable high mountain, generally known by the name of Break Neck Hill. The mountain derives its name from the great height, of the difficult and narrow passage, not more than one foot wide and remarkably precipice which is immediately perpendicular and not less than 180 feet deep One misstep must inevitably carry you from the top to bottom without the least hope or chance of recovery. At north end of same entered a mountainous and beautiful valley called *Sheshecunnunk*. General Sullivan with a number of officers made a halt here at a most beautiful run of water, (at the Towner place) took a bite of dinner and proceeded on along the valley, which very particularly struck my attention. Any quantity of meadow may be made here; abounds with all kinds of wood, particularly white oak, hickory and black walnut; the ground covered with grass and pea vines; the soil in general is very rich. About four o'clock p. m., arrived on the bank of the river; the whole encamped in a line on a most beautiful plain; consists chiefly in meadows, the grass remarkably thick and high. (This encampment was on what is now the Culver farm.) On our arrival here made discoveries of some new Indian tracks, places on which fire had just been and fresh boughs cut and appeared as if the place had just been occupied a few hours before our arrival. Distance of march this day nine and a half miles."

*Dr. Jabez Campfield:* "Early in the morning of the 9th (August), the army marched by a narrow pass along

the river. Sometimes by the water-side, having a high mountain on the right, afterwards, through an exceedingly fine tract of land of considerable length, in which we passed Weesaucking Creek, falling into the Susquehanna from the northeast. After the army passed on the declivity of a high mountain, overlooking the river by a narrow footpath, dangerous to be passed by a single person, here several of our cattle and pack horses fell and were killed. About sunset we entered on a fine bottom and continued our march to Sheshequannunk, six miles from the mountain, a beautiful plain covered with grass, very necessary for our hungry horses and cattle. In this day's march Colonel Proctor landed on the other side of the river and burned an Indian town, which was built last spring, but now abandoned, consisting of twenty-eight log houses covered and six not finished, called Newtychaning*—here we made a night march of six miles through thick woods with 900 cattle in our front, our regiment being the rear guard this day. We have here continually rains or fogs in the night and very hot in the day and cold nights."

*Captain Daniel Livermore:* "Monday, August 9th—This morning the troops proceed on the march and make a short halt at four miles. Here is a considerable body of intervale, the finest I ever saw; the wild grass and

* *Newtychanning* was located on the north side of Sugar Creek near the site of *Oscalui*, of a previous date, and the same site called *Ogehage*, on Captain Hendrikson's map of 1616, and was then one of the towns of the Carantouannais, an Iroquois tribe, destroyed or driven out by the Five Nations previous to 1650.

wild beans higher than a man's head. Here are the finest buttonwood trees growing as tall and straight as any pine trees that I ever saw and equally as large. We now proceed on the march, leaving the river and taking the upland and travel through a very indifferent country. At six o'clock arrive at Sullivan's Farms, formerly Shegekanunk flats."

*Rev. William Rogers:* "Tuesday, August 10th—Captain Gifford, who commanded the detachment of the army on the west side of the river, gave us a little history of his march and observations, differing not much from that of the army on the east side. The fleet arrived between eight and nine o'clock this morning after a tedious passage from Wesauking. Yesterday about four o'clock p. m., they burned an Indian town on the west bank of the river and containing about twenty-eight wigwams. One of the boats was sunk on the passage. But a party being sent down for the purpose, saved all the flour but two barrels. By this day's general orders the quantum of rations was diminished; several reasons made manifest the propriety of this measure. General Sullivan, with the brigadiers and a regiment from each brigade who went out to reconnoitre, returned without making discovery of any savages."

*Colonel Hubley:* "Tuesday, August 10th—Set in with rain, and boats not reaching this place before nine o'clock this morning, army received orders to continue on the ground until further orders. Men drew and cooked two days' provisions. One regiment from each of the

brigades attended General Sullivan. The general and field officers of the army, whilst they were reconnoitering the river and ground near Tioga Branch about three miles above this place, returned without any discoveries worthy of remark about four o'clock p. m. Wednesday, August 11th—Agreeable to orders, the army moved this morning at eight o'clock in the usual order. Light corps moved half an hour before the main army and took post on the banks of the river near the fording place. On the arrival of the main army and boats, Colonel Forest drew up his boat at the fording place, and fixed several six-pounders on the opposite shore in order to scour the woods and thickets and prevent any ambuscade taking place. In the meantime, the light corps marched by platoons, linked together, on account of the rapidity of the water, and forded the same (opposite the present village of Milan) and effected a landing about nine o'clock; they immediately advanced about 100 yards from the river, and formed in line of battle in order to cover the landing of the main army, which was safely effected about ten o'clock a. m., after which came our pack horses, cattle, etc., covered by a regiment which composed the rear guard. Previous to our arrival on the flats we had to pass about one and a half miles through a dark, difficult swamp, which was covered with weeds and considerable underwood, interspersed with large timber, chiefly buttonwood. We then entered the flats near the place on which Queen Esther's palace stood and was destroyed by Colonel Hartley's detachment last fall. The grass is re-

markably thick and high. We continued along the same for about one mile and arrived at the entrance of Tioga Branch into Susquehanna about one o'clock; we crossed the same and landed on a peninsula of land (where the town of Athens now is), which extends towards Chemung and is bounded on the east by Susquehanna and on the west by Tioga Branch, and continued up the same for about two miles and a half and encamped. This peninsula is composed of excellent meadow and upland; grass is plenty, and timber of all kinds and soil in general good; distance of march this day three miles. Tioga plain—this being a plain calculated to cover the western army during the expedition to the northern part of it, a garrison for that purpose is to remain until our return. Sundry works for the security of the same are now erecting about two and one-half miles distance from where Tioga Branch empties into the Susquehanna, and where the rivers are about 190 yards distance from each other; these works to extend from river to river."

*Rev. William Rogers:* "Wednesday, August 11th—The light troops marched from Upper Sheshecunnunk at half past seven, the main body at eight o'clock a. m. Proceeding about one mile and a half, we arrived at a fording place on the Susquehanna, unknown to any of our guides, but found out on the preceding day by the general officers. The troops, pursuant to orders, taking off their overalls and tying them about their necks, crossed in platoons under cover of the fleet, each soldier grasping the hand of his comrade next to him for support. The

current being strong and the water for a considerable distance coming up to the middle of the men, some considerable difficulties were encountered, but notwithstanding every impediment the whole body got over without suffering any particular disadvantage. General Hand, in order to animate his brigade, dismounted and marched through on foot at the head of his soldiers. Such an army crossing a river with so much regularity at a place so rapid and in width 330 yards, afford the spectator a pleasing sight and must have struck our enemies with awe. I must doubt whether the army of Alexander the Great encountered as many difficulties with as much good humor as ours has evinced. The river being forded, we entered upon what is properly called the Indian country, or that part of the wilderness claimed by the Six Nations; the boundary on the west side is the Tawandee creek, emptying in the Susquehanna about three miles above Wesauking. The army being formed as usual, we proceeded sometimes in single files, and then double, through a thicket till we entered those beautiful plains where the Tioga Branch unites itself with the main river. On this level spot stood Queen Esther's palace, burned by Colonel Hartley last fall. Over those plains the army marched towards the mouth of the Tioga, in order of battle, the light troops being joined by two three-pounders from the regiment of artillery. The view of this was grand beyond description, as the ground for a great circuit was level and the grass high and green. Drums were beating, fifes playing, colors flying. Getting to the

mouth of the Tioga, we found it in width 141 yards and the water much deeper than had been imagined. Verdant plains in our rear, the flowing Susquehanna on our right. Ourselves in the Tioga or Cayuga stream, with a fine neck of land in our front and mountains surrounding the whole, afforded pleasant reflections though separated from friends and in an enemy's country. Surely, a soil like this is worth contending for. Possessing ourselves of the north side of the Tioga, and passing through a swampy piece of ground we entered upon other plains pleasing to the eye, though not so grand as those on the south. Here the main body encamped; the light troops proceeded farther on, one column on the main banks of the Susquehanna, and another on those of the Tioga banks. The land in general very fine. Having advanced a mile and better, our tents were pitched from river to river, judged to be 200 yards. Just below our encampment we took a view of the Indians' carrying place, thirteen yards across, so called from their carrying or dragging their canoes from river to river to save themselves the trouble of paddling around the neck. On the west side of the Tioga is a most beautiful tract of level and fine country, terminated by a mountain. On this tract an Indian town formerly stood; it was destroyed by themselves. This day we marched five miles, course due north. Saw Captain Jehoiakim, who with four men had come thus far forward the day before. He picked up one or two horses that had been left behind by the savages.

Captain Jehoiakim's three Stockbridge Indians left us at Wyoming."

*Ensign Daniel Goodkin :* "August 11—To Tioga four miles ; waded across the river up to our arm middles, current running strong. Colonel Barber came very near drowning crossing the river. The number of horses that came from Wyoming was General Poor's brigade 300, General Maxwell's 300, General Hand's 200, Colonel Proctor's 100, the horses from the public stores 300, besides the riding horses of the officers, 120 boats, 800 head of cattle, etc. To see with what patience the soldiers endured the fatigues of the march, wading rivers, climbing mountains and a number of other things too tedious to mention, offer a pleasing prospect that we shall have soldiers equal to any in the world."

In further describing the works which were called "Fort Sullivan," Dr. Campfield says : "During the stay of the army at Tioga four blockhouses were built for the defense of the boats and garrisoned by invalids, under command of Colonel Shrieve and the boat men. Here we left all unnecessary baggage and all the women and children. The general left here two six-pounders."

At his own request, General Hand was permitted to pursue the retreating enemy, with Hubley's regiment and the Wyoming troops, the latter a little in front. On August 13th he had advanced about a mile, when, as the company of Captain Bush, which was the right of the regiment and the Wyoming companies pressing on rapidly and possibly with too little caution, had just reached

the broken ground about a mile above Chemung, known as the "Hog Backs," they were fired upon by the Indians in ambush, killing six men, viz: One sergeant, one drummer and four privates, all of the Eleventh Pennsylvania; wounding Captain Franklin, Captain Carbery, Adjutant Huston and six rank and file. Our men returned the fire, pushed up the hill on a run and the enemy beat a hasty retreat. It was afterwards known that the Indians had at least three killed and a number wounded. General Hand was recalled by orders from General Sullivan. Nearly 100 acres of excellent corn, just in the milk, were near this town, the greater part of which General Poor was ordered to destroy. A party of the enemy on the other side of the river fired upon the troops just as they were entering the field, killing one and wounding five. About forty acres of corn were left for the future use of the army, the rest destroyed, the town burned; the troops returned to their encampment, reaching Tioga near evening greatly wearied with the fatigue of the journey and the extreme heat of the weather. The casualties were seven killed and fourteen wounded. All were brought to Tioga, where the slain were buried with military honors in one grave, Chaplain Rogers officiating at the religious services.

In the meanwhile, General Sullivan was busily engaged in forwarding the preparations for his advance. On both sides the river were meadows covered with luxuriant grass, which afforded excellent pasturage for the horses and cattle, but those appointed to watch them

were continually annoyed by small bands of Indians lurking about the camp, who would spring out of their hiding place, fire upon their intended victims, but before pursuit could be made would be beyond reach. A corporal and four men were guarding some horses and cattle on Queen Esther's flats, when about four o'clock in the afternoon on August 15th they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy who killed and scalped one, Jabez Elliott, wounded another, run off four or five horses and killed one bullock. Detachments were at once sent after them, but they made good their escape. Two days later six of the German regiment obtained permission to go beyond the lines in search of some missing horses; when not more than forty or fifty rods beyond the picket line, they were fired upon by a dozen savages who were lying nearby in ambush; four got safely back within the lines,a party sent by Colonel Hubley in pursuit, met one returning with his arm shattered and found the other, Philip Helter, killed.

General James Clinton's division, consisting of four regiments under command of Colonels Gansevort, Dubois, Alden and Weizenfels, numbering about 1,500 men, came from the Mohawk by way of Otsego Lake and arrived at noon on August 22d at Tioga, where they were welcomed with salvos of artillery and escorted into camp by Proctor's military band. The whole army now numbered about 5,000 men. It was the largest and the most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford county, as the expedition was the most remark-

able undertaking during the Revolutionary war. Colonel Hubley, under date of Sunday, August 22, says: "This day at ten o'clock a. m., Generals Clinton and Poor's detachments with about 220 boats, passed light corps' encampment for the main army about one and a half miles in their rear. On their passage they were saluted with thirteen rounds from the park; the light corps being likewise drawn up, and received them in proper form with Colonel Proctor's music and drums and fifes beating and playing." On August 23, Ensign Goodkin says: "A very melancholy accident happened in camp—Samuel Gordon, a soldier in Captain Duston's company, taking a gun in his hands and snapped it (not knowing it was loaded), when the gun went off and killed Captain Kimball of Colonel Cilley's regiment, as he was sitting in a tent and wounded one more. Captain Kimball was buried with the honors of war.

Four days after the arrival of Clinton, preparations having been completed, the order was given to advance, and at eleven o'clock, August 26, both armies were in motion for the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition. The battle of Newtown followed on Sunday, August 29, in which the Indians, British and Tories were severely punished and scattered in all directions. The country between the Upper Susquehanna and the Genesee was then laid waste by the patriots, who destroyed forty Indian towns and villages before the campaign was ended. The mission having been accomplished with only a loss of forty men, the army returned to Tioga

Point, which is chronicled by Colonel Hubley as follows: "Thursday, September 30th.—This morning about eight o'clock, the army moved. About two o'clock they arrived at Tioga plains, near Fort Sullivan, where the whole formed in regular line of march and moved into the garrison in the greatest order, where we were received with military honors, the garrison turning out with presented arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from their artillery, which compliment was returned them from the park of artillery with the army. Colonel Shrieve, governor of the garrison, had an elegant dinner provided for the general and field officers of the army. We regaled ourselves, and great joy and good humor was visible in every countenance. Colonel Proctor's band and drums and fifes played in concert the whole time. Friday, October 1—This morning the horses belonging to the officers of the brigade were forwarded to Wyoming. We also sent our cow which we had along with us the whole expedition, and to which we are under infinite obligations for the great quantity of milk she afforded us, which rendered our situation very comfortable and was no small addition to our half allowance. This afternoon Colonel Brewer, General Sullivan's secretary, set off to Congress with the dispatches which contained a relation of the great success of the expedition. Saturday, October 2—This day the commander-in-chief made an elegant entertainment and invited all the general and field officers of the army to dine with him. In the evening, to conclude the mirth of the day, we had an

Indian dance. The officers who joined in it putting on vizors (alias Monetas). The dance was conducted and led off by a young sachem of the Oneida tribe, who was next followed by several other Indians, then the whole led off, and after the Indian custom danced to the music, which was a rattle, a knife and a pipe, which the sachem continued clashing together and singing Indian the whole time. At the end of each the Indian war whoop was set up by the whole. Saturday, October 3—Agreeable to orders of yesterday, the garrison of Fort Sullivan this day joined their respective commands and the fort was demolished. The stores and other baggage with the park of artillery were put on board the boats, and every other matter put in perfect readiness to move with the army on their route to Wyoming to-morrow morning at six o'clock. The young sachem with several Oneida Indians, relatives and friends of the unfortunate Indian Hanjost, who bravely fell with the party under command of the much lamented Lieutenant Boyd on the 13th ult., who faithfully acted as guide to the army, left us this day well pleased (after bestowing some presents on them) for their native place, the Oneida country. The German regiment, which composed a part of the flanking divisions of the army, was this day ordered to join and do duty with the Third Pennsylvania brigade, commanded by General Hand. Monday, October 4—This day about eight o'clock the army took up their line of march. We arrived at Wessaukin about six o'clock in the evening after completing a march of fifteen miles. On account of

the rain, marching was rather disagreeable this day. On my arrival at this place I received a letter with some newspapers, etc., from his excellency, President Read, which contained agreeable news." October 4, Lieutenant William Barton says: "On the arrival of the army it clears away a little when the General orders us to march as far as Wesaugking and there to encamp himself; going in a boat we arrived at five o'clock p. m. The whole of the army did not arrive until after dark." Under same date, Lieutenant William McKendry notes: "This morning the army marched and left the ground at nine o'clock for Wyoming—came over shrub land this day—passed a defile on the brink of the river, where there was a narrow path on the steep side of a large mountain 200 feet perpendicular, which made it very dangerous to pass; and was a solid rock, three horses with their loads fell off and dashed to pieces in the river; proceeded on and encamped on the point of the river; part of the troops came in the boats; some rain this day and very hard this night. October 5—This morning at eleven o'clock the troops all embarked on board the boats, excepting a number to drive the cattle and take down the pack horses." Colonel Hubley concludes thus: "Wednesday, October 6—About six o'clock this morning the whole embarked again and moved, paying no attention to order down the river. Thursday, October 7—Embarked about six o'clock and kept on steadily until we arrived at Wyoming. About three o'clock p. m., the whole army landed and encamped on the same ground,and

in the same order as on the 30th of July. Thus by the perseverance, good conduct and determined resolution of our commander-in-chief, with the assistance of his council and the full determination of his troops to execute, have we fully accomplished the great end and intentions of this important expedition; and I flatter myself we fully surpassed the most sanguine expectations of those whose eyes were more immediately looking to us for success."

The reader will ask what connection has Sullivan's expedition with the history of Sheshequin? First, as already stated, this most important military force ever assembled in Bradford county, passed through Sheshequin on its mission and return therefrom. Second, Captain Spalding and others were so greatly pleased with the Sheshequin valley that they decided to remove thereto. Thus it may be said the settlement of Sheshequin resulted largely from Sullivan's expedition.

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* Major General John Sullivan was born of Irish parentage at Somersworth, New Hampshire, February 17, 1740. His youth and early life were occupied in labor on a farm, but in the intervals of work he acquired, under his father's instruction, a competent education. He subsequently chose the profession of the law, and after the requisite preparatory studies was admitted to practice and established himself in Durham, New Hampshire, where, except when absent on official duty, he continued to reside until his death. He was an early and prominent advocate of the right of the colonies against the Mother Country, and was selected as one of two delegates to represent the province of New Hampshire in the first Continental Congress, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 5th of September, 1774. Associated with him in that memorable body, amongst others were Washington, Jay, Adams, Patrick Henry, Rut-

ledge and Lee. In December of the same year, and four months before the first blood was shed at Lexington, with John Langdon he led a party to New Castle, near Portsmouth, took possession of the fort, imprisoned the garrison, seized and carried away a hundred barrels of powder, some of which was afterwards so effectively used at Bunker Hill, fifteen cannon, a quantity of small arms and stores, and thus committed the first open act of hostility by a military force against the royal authority. In January, 1775, a few weeks after this event, he and his associate Langdon were elected Representatives to the Second Continental Congress, and on the 22d of June hostilities having begun he was chosen one of eight brigadier-generals for the Colonial Army. Accepting the appointment, he resigned his seat in Congress, proceeded to camp at Cambridge and was assigned to the command of one of the brigades composing the left wing of the army. He participated with Montgomery, Thomas and Arnold in the expedition to Canada, and after its failure safely withdrew the troops and stores, without loss, to Crown Point, whence he rejoined the army under Washington. Then followed his promotion to the rank of major-general, the battle of Long Island and his capture along with Lord Sterling whilst fighting bravely, but from no misconduct on his part and his subsequent exchange. He next appears leading one of two columns, acting in the immediate presence of Washington at the battle of Trenton, General Green leading the other. In this battle the enemy sustained a loss of about thirty killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, whilst the American loss was only four men, two in action and two from the severity of the cold. And better than all, the drooping hopes of the country were revived and a new impulse given to prolong the struggle. General Sullivan commanded the right wing at the battle of Brandywine. He led a column consisting of his own and Wayne's divisions at the battle of Germantown, where acting again under the immediate eye of Washington he was specially commended in the official reports of the action. After sharing in the privations at Valley Forge, he was assigned in the spring of 1778 by the orders of Washington, to take command of the American forces in Rhode Island. These were organized in two divisions under Lafayette and Greene, and a plan was formed for a joint attack by General Sullivan's army and the French fleet and troops under Count D'Estaing upon the

British forces at Newport. After all arrangements for the campaign, and joint movement had been skillfully made, and everything promised success, the project was defeated and the safety of the American force imperiled by the failure of the Count to co-operate, and his withdrawal on the appearance of the British fleet to Boston harbor. After repulsing a spirited attack by the enemy, General Sullivan finding the reduction of the place impracticable without the aid of the French fleet, withdrew his troops with such skill and success, as induced from Congress on the 17th of September following, a vote of thanks, and from the Legislature of his own State a like compliment. He remained in command in Rhode Island until the spring of 1779, although the interval was marked by no military movements of importance.

Such, briefly, had been the services rendered, such the commands borne, and character established by General Sullivan, prior to his selection to lead the expedition against the Six Nations. He had filled responsible civil positions, been intrusted with important military commands, been promoted for gallantry, made the subject of special commendatory reports by the commander-in-chief and received the thanks of Congress and of his own State. Congress and the country having become aroused by the news of the massacre in Wyoming and Cherry Valley, to the necessity of vigorous repressive action, early in the year 1779, Washington was directed to take the most effectual measures to protect the Northwestern frontier, and to chastise the Indians for their repeated atrocities. He determined to effect these objects by sending a strong force, under a skillful and vigilant leader into the country of the Six Nations, disperse any organized force, lay waste their settlements and by depriving them of sustenance and shelter, compel them to seek a remoter refuge in British territory. Washington, in anticipation of these orders, had already collected information as to the most eligible route for the expedition, and the means and strength necessary to secure its success. The plan he finally adopted was to assemble the main force at Wilkes-Barre, thence to move up the river to its confluence with the Chemung, and there await the arrival of a column moving west, by way of Otsego Lake and the headwaters of the Susquehanna. The details were arranged, supplies, with boats and horses, for their transportation were ordered, and it only remained to select a leader.

For reasons satisfactory to the judicious Washington, the command was first tendered to General Gates, with the generous design, perhaps, of reinstating that officer in the public confidence, and with the purpose, if refused, to give the command to General Sullivan. General Gates did refuse, and General Sullivan promptly accepted. The orders of General Washington, issued May 31, directed the total devastation and destruction of the settlements of the Six Nations, and of their adherents and allies, with the capture of as many prisoners as possible; that refusing all proposals of peace, parties should be detached to lay waste all the settlements around, in a manner so effectual that the country might not be merely overrun, but destroyed. These severe instructions were based on the conviction that treaties were profitless, and that he was dealing with a foe whom fear and the want of means alone could restrain. The way having been opened, the instructions of Washington were carried out to the letter, and the atrocities at Wyoming avenged. Washington expressed his warm approval of the manner of conducting the expedition, and of its result. Congress passed a vote of thanks and designated a day for general thanksgiving, and the county rejoiced in the sense of relief and security the event inspired. Such was the contemporaneous estimate of General Sullivan's character and worth, that when ill health brought on by nearly five years of arduous service and the exposures of the last campaign, compelled his retirement from the army in November, 1779, Congress expressed its regret at the loss of so gallant a soldier. His subsequent life was largely spent in connection with public affairs. In 1780 and '81 he was elected a delegate to Congress. In 1782 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Hampshire, and re-appointed on the adoption of the New Constitution in 1784. In 1786 and 1787 he was President or Chief Magistrate of the State of New Hampshire. In 1788 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives of New Hampshire, and president of the convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1789 he was a Presidential elector and voted for General Washington for President of the United States, and in March of the same year he was president of the Senate for the third time. In 1789 he was appointed by President Washington, Judge of the United States District Court of New Hampshire, which office he held until his death, January 23, 1795, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE PIONEERS.

OWING to the hostility of the Indians, no attempt to form a settlement was made by either the Susquehanna Company or the Proprietaries until after the Revolutionary war. The first settlement in Sheshequin dates from May 30, 1783, when General Simon Spalding and his little band arrived from Wyoming. The party consisted of General Spalding, his wife, two sons and five daughters, Joseph Kinney, Benjamin Cole, Hugh Forseman, ("Fordsman"), Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, Captain Stephen Fuller and his sons, John and Reuben. It will be remembered that General (then Captain) Spalding was with General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians, and was so favorably impressed with Sheshequin that he resolved to make it his future place of abode. He first purchased of the Susquehanna Company the Connecticut title, and farms were allotted to himself, his sons, son-in-law, (Joseph Kinney) in the upper part of the valley, extending from the river back to the mountain. The place settled by General Spalding is now owned by Hon O. D. Kinney and occupied by Mrs.

L. S. Kingsbury. When the settlers came, as General Spalding himself said, "the Indian grass upon the flats was as high as his head as he sat on his horse." "They set fire to the grass, when a conflagration, such as no one present had ever seen, transpired; it ran from one extreme of the intervale to the other, a distance of almost four miles, and was, no doubt, very destructive to the animals which made their homes in its dense covers." When the settlers took possession of Sheshequin, there were a few Indian families resident upon Queen Esther's flats, and one family on the same side of the river, but none of any note among them. They proved friendly, and the next year mostly moved off to the West.

**General Simon Spalding** was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Spalding, the first of the family to come to America. He was a son of Simon and Anne (Billings) Spalding, and was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, January 16, 1742. In 1761 he was married to Ruth Shepard, and a few years thereafter removed to the Wyoming Valley. He took up Connecticut lands in Standing Stone in 1775, remained there a year, then returned to Wyoming. On the 26th of August, 1776, he was commissioned second lieutenant in Captain Samuel Ransom's company; promoted and commissioned first lieutenant, January 1, 1777; promoted to captain, June 24, 1778, and given command of the two independent companies of Wyoming (united in one) and accompanied Sullivan on his expedition against the Indians. He was at Valley Forge with his company, participated in

the battles of Germantown and Brandywine, and also had a command in "Mud Fort" on the Delaware river, during the long continued and severe cannonading of that point by the British in October, 1777. In speaking of this siege, Mr. Miner says: "Almost every shot from the British tore through the fort, and the men fell on every side. A soldier in Spalding's company threw himself on the ground. 'Nobody,' he said, 'can stand this.' 'Get up, my good fellow,' said Spalding coolly; 'I should hate to have to run you through; you can stand it if I can,' and the man returned cheerfully to his duty." Captain Spalding was transferred to the First Regiment, Connecticut line, and continued in the service till January 1, 1783. He was a brave and faithful officer, and distinguished himself in various engagements, one of which was Bound Brook, where he captured several prisoners and recovered a quantity of forage gathered by the British. After the war he was made a general of militia.

General Spalding is described as "a large man of imposing and pleasing appearance." Colonel Joseph Kingsbury says of him: "General Spalding was a man calculated to gain the love and esteem even of a savage. A better hearted man I never was acquainted with. He had a peculiar tact in pleasing the redskins, and usually, when passing through the place, on treaty business to Philadelphia, he would set some sport on foot. I remember of hearing it told of a feat performed by a couple of these redskins at a time when a large company of In-

dians were on their return from the City of Brotherly Love. They always made it a point to stop at night with their old friend, who never failed in providing them something to eat. At this time he selected out two long-legged hogs from a company of half a score or more. He informed the chiefs that these two hogs were a present to them for supper and breakfast on the following conditions, to wit: The chiefs were to select from their company two young Indians, who were to catch the hogs at fair running and then they were theirs. The young racers were selected, stripped bare to Indian leggings and breech-clouts, armed each with a scalping knife. The hogs were turned loose upon the flats and the sport began. Such ecstasy as the Indians were in, as well as the palefaces present, I expect from the account, does not often happen to any people. The hogs at first were too swift on foot for the two-legged swine in pursuit. Once in awhile the redskins would catch the hogs by the tail, but in attempting to stop them they were generally thrown down, sometimes tumbling heel over head, and sometimes dragged for several rods till they could hold no longer; giving loose they were up and at it again. This sport lasted for three-quarters of an hour, when the fiercer brutes finally conquered. A fire was built, the hogs laid on without any dressing, roasted, and eaten with much satisfaction." General Spalding was a member of the Connecticut Society of the Cincinnati, and prominent in Wyoming affairs before his removal to Shesheguin. In 1791 and '92 he represented Luzerne county

in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and took an active interest in all popular movements that tended to good government. In the old Sheshequin cemetery on an unpretentious headstone, is found this inscription :

GEN. S. SPALDING,
DIED JANUARY 24, 1814,
AGED 72 YEARS AND 8 DAYS.

*He was a Revolutionary soldier,*
*brave and a friend to all*
*mankind.*

Ruth, wife of General Spalding, died October 1, 1806, in her sixty-fifth year. The children of Simon and Ruth Spalding were: Sarah, John, Rebecca, Mary, Anna, George and Chester Pierce.

*SARAH*, born January 31, 1763, married Joseph Kinney, died June 9, 1840.

*JOHN*, born November 14, 1765, was a fifer in his father's company and accompanied him on the Sullivan expedition. He took an active part in military affairs and was commissioned colonel of State Militia. He married Wealthy Ann, (the first bride in the Sheshequin settlement), daughter of Judge Gore ; died February 9, 1828. The children of John and Wealthy Spalding were: *Harry*, born September 30, 1784, married Lemira Satterlee, died May 23, 1821 ; *William Bela*, born August 24, 1786, married Delight Spalding, died in Texas, September, 10, 1848 ; *Noah*, born June 28, 1788, married Huldah Kellogg, died February 5, 1835 ; *Obadiah Gore*, born August 11, 1790, married Clotilda Hoyt,

*Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. John Spalding.*

died in Michigan, December, 1847; *Simon*, born June 5, 1792, died May 15, 1814; *Sarah*, born August 26, 1794, married General Henry Welles, died December 29, 1877; *Ulysses*, born July 3, 1796, married Jane A. Smith, died in Peru, Illinois; *Wealthy Ann*, born July 14, 1798, married Luther Carner, died April 8, 1833; *George W.*, born August 18, 1800, married Prudence Brown, died in Illinois, August 24, 1840; *John Avery*, born August 14, 1802, married Amanda Tracy, died August 7, 1842; *Charles M.*, born December 20, 1804, married Jane Crawford, died in Texas, January 20, 1858; *Zebulon Butler*, born December 20, 1807, married Keziah B. Ovenshire, died November 19, 1870; *Avery Gore*, born March 28, 1810, died September 19, 1835; *Mary Ann*, born April 30, 1812, died October 26, 1831.

*REBECCA*, born December 16, 1773, married William Witter Spalding, died April 21, 1813.

*MARY*, born July 20, 1776, married Moses Park, died May 2, 1842.

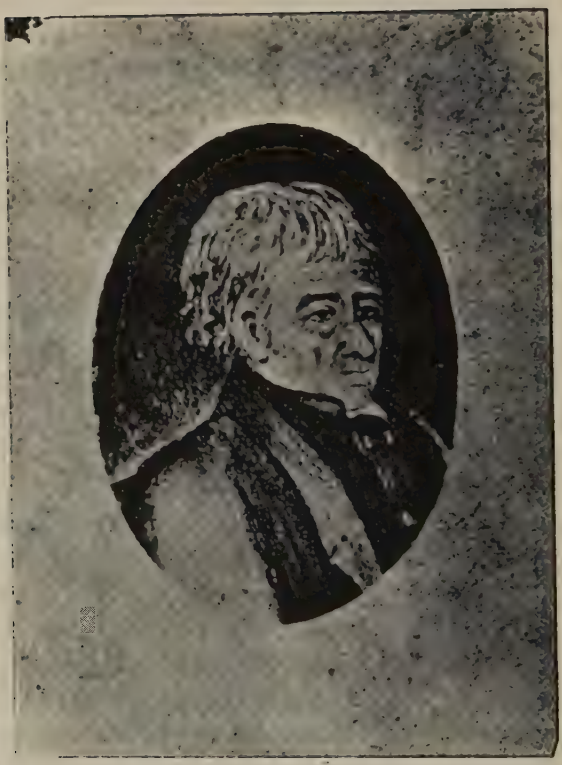
*ANNA*, born April 21, 1779, married Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, died September 18, 1864.

*GEORGE*, born September 5, 1782, died May 26, 1800, unmarried.

*CHESTER PIERCE*, born June 18, 1784, married Sarah Tyler, died at Palmyra, N. Y., in 1811.

**Joseph Kinney** was born of Scotch-Irish parentage at Plainfield, Conn., in 1755. At the age of twenty-one he joined the American army and saw his first service at Dorchester Heights in March, 1776. He was wounded

in the leg and captured at the battle of Long Island. For three months he suffered the horrors of confinement in the old Jersey prison ship. After being released, and still much crippled from his wounds, he made his way home on foot. He again joined the army and was at the battle of Saratoga, resulting in the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777. He then returned to Plainfield, where he remained until 1778 when he emigrated to Wyoming. Here, on the 18th of June, 1781, he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Captain Simon Spalding, and with his father-in-law and others removed to Sheshequin in 1783. He settled on the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Hon. O. D. Kinney. In Wyoming he had been a school teacher, but changed his occupation to that of a farmer in his new home, a calling in which he prided himself. He built and occupied the second framed house in the Valley. His biographer says: "Mr. Kinney was not only a great reader, but was also a close and logical reasoner and analyzed thoroughly everything offered before he stored it away in his memory as knowledge. He was particularly apt in theological themes, and had many a gusty bout with the preachers of the day. However, he and Moses Park, when sent to oppose and confound Mr. Murray in his first seed-sowing of the doctrines of universal salvation at Athens, 'went wool-gathering and came home shorn,' after a three days' protracted effort. Mr. Kinney's house was the home of all the itinerants of the gospel in his day. Being of a scrofulous diathesis, he was no doubt more or less irritable. But his wife, Sarah,



*JOSEPH KINNEY*

always mild and forbearing, always generous and conciliatory, never was swerved from the unerring law of kindness, which seldom fails to soothe the morbid passions of humanity. Upon the whole, with the limited education attainable in his day, except by the wealthy few, he would be called a man of decided brain power, strong in the convictions of right and duty, a close reasoner, irreproachable in his integrity and highly respected by the large circle of his acquaintances. He was emphatically domestic in his tastes and hence disliked and refused political positions generally." However, in 1791 he accepted the appointment of justice of the peace for the "Tioga district," and served as one of the first county commissioners, being elected on the Federal ticket in 1812. Mr. Kinney died June 3, 1841, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He is buried in the old Sheshequin cemetery and his headstone bears the inscription—"A Soldier of the Revolution." His wife died June 9, 1840, aged nearly seventy-seven years. The children of Joseph and Sarah Kinney were: Ruth (drowned in childhood), Simon, Ruth, George, Charles, Sarah, Lucy, Guy, Wealthy, Mina and Phebe M.

*SIMON*, born August 26, 1784, was one of the first two children born in Sheshequin. His early life was spent in assisting in clearing up a heavily timbered farm, receiving in the meantime a careful, moral and intellectual training. At his majority he married Phœbe Cash and took up the study of the law. In January, 1814, he was admitted to practice in the several courts of Brad-

ford county and located in Towanda. He was a man of unquestioned legal ability and soon became one of the foremost lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania. He was elected to the State legislature from the Bradford–Tioga district in 1820 and re-elected in 1821. He was also county treasurer in 1816–'17. He was a man of strong mind, and his service is favorably remembered by active participators in the political affairs of the time. The great David Wilmot completed his law studies in the office of Mr. Kinney, who was his first associate after entering the profession. Mr. Kinney's wife died May 31, 1835, aged fifty years, and in 1836 he removed to Illinois with the rest of his family. He identified himself with the interests of the "Prairie State," and was one of the founders of her State government. He died at Indiantown, Bureau county, September 11, 1859. The children of Simon and Phœbe Kinney were: Harriet (Mrs. Charles Whitehead), Henry Lawrence, Joseph Warren, Emily, Sarah and Anna. The two sons have an interesting and romantic history connected with their lives. *Henry Lawrence* achieved an enviable celebrity by his dash, courage and enterprise, which made him at one time quite the lion of the country. He was the founder of Corpus Christi, Texas, and peopled the town by a denomination of his own settlers. After the Texan war he was captured in Mexico, and for a long time confined in the prison of Preote; served in the Mexican war in General Taylor's army; supplied the commissariat with stores from the resources of the country, and was

deemed a millionaire at the end of the war. He spent much of his fortune afterwards in Central American expeditions. During the rebellion he served in Mexico as colonel of her army, and fought against the French and Maximilian and was killed at Monterey in 1862, while leading a small troop in ferreting out guerrillas in the city. He became one of the finest horsemen of Texas, taking lessons of the Comanches, and so far surpassing them that they were to his mastery but initiates. He won many victories over them in some of their sharpest fights. It will not be amiss to state that he married a daughter of General Lamar, of the "Lone Star" fame. He was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. *Joseph Warren* followed the fortunes of his brother in Texas, and acquired considerable landed property. He was accidentally shot by the explosion of his pistol in mounting his horse and died from the wound soon after.

*RUTH* married Warren Brown, a merchant of Towanda, who was commissioners' clerk from 1826 to '30. They removed to Illinois in the '30's.

*GEORGE*, born May 13, 1788, spent his life in Sheshequin. He possessed a native strength and clearness of mind, which made him prominent in his day; and with the aid of a borrowed book or two and the faint glimmer of a fire light, he acquired the rudiments of education, a few fundamental truths and principles, which were his beacon lights in after life. He contributed largely to his county papers, mostly political, but occasionally a miscellaneous gem of prose or poetry, of which

the more pretending might well be proud. He was a justice of the peace for many years, a portion of the time by appointment under Governor Wolf and for ten years by election of the people. He was a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the State militia. In 1837 he was elected representative of the county. In the legislature he maintained a prominent position and wielded an influence over its deliberations. Mr. Kinney possessed a legal and philosophical mind, and his counsels in matters of law were much sought after. He had an instinctive hatred of slavery and every species of oppression. He was among the first of the old Whig party to openly sustain Mr. Wilmot in his proviso of freedom. He married Mary Carner. Mr. Kinney died April 29, 1862; his wife, born March 16, 1787, died December 30, 1863. The children of George and Mary Kinney were: Julia Hutchinson, George Wayne, Horace, Newcomb, W. Wallace, O. H. Perry, Mary and Somers. *Julia* married Dr. David L. Scott of Towanda. She was a lady of rare intelligence and poetic genius. She was a poetical contributor of merit to the periodicals of her time. Her poems have been collected and two editions published. They rank with those that have been produced by the more eminent authors. Mrs. Scott died of consumption in 1842, in her thirty-third year. *George Wayne* learned the printing art and spent some years on the local papers. Later he was deputy prothonotary, and elected representative in 1865 and re-elected in 1866. He died in Sheshequin, May 8, 1880, aged sixty-nine years. His only

son, Newcomb, was killed while serving his country in the war of the rebellion. *Horace* engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died suddenly July 4, 1867, in his fifty-fifth year. He was the father of Orrin D., an ex-member of the Minnesota legislature, who has made a fortune in the West. *Newcomb* went to Illinois, where he died quite early in life. *W. Wallace* studied medicine; married Elizabeth Chaffee of Sheshequin and practiced at Rome. He was the father of Winfield S. Kinney, an ex-member of the State legislature. *O. H. Perry* read law and practiced at Towanda for a time. He was elected to the State legislature in 1858 and 1859. Subsequently, he purchased an interest in the Waverly *Advocate*, where his former record found him out and he was sent to represent his district in New York, in the legislature of the State for two successive terms, and was also a member of the last Constitutional convention of the State. He was postmaster of Waverly at the time of his death, in September, 1883. *Mary* married D. S. Bull and removed to Iowa. *Somers* went to Texas and engaged in public enterprises. He was a member of the Texas legislature in 1857, and later engaged in journalism.

*CHARLES* followed farming in Sheshequin. He married Amanda Carrier, who bore him three sons: *Joseph*, who became a Universalist minister and died in the West; *Hanford*, who died from army exposure, and *Amzi*, who occupied the homestead.

*SARAH* married Lockwood Smith of Ulster, who was somewhat prominent in politics, having been sheriff of

the county and a member of the State legislature. She died in Sheshequin, March 14, 1856, aged sixty-four years, without issue.

*LUCY* married Thomas Marshall of Sheshequin and died in 1868, aged seventy-two years, without issue.

*GUY* married Matilda, daughter of Avery Gore, and lived in Sheshequin. He died October 25, 1872, in his seventy-fourth year. His children were: Ellen, Newton, Roxana, Ada, Avery, Simon, H. Clay and Ida. *Newton* gained a considerable celebrity as a lecturer on phrenology and Spiritualism.

*WEALTHY* married Guy Tozer of Athens, who was sheriff of the county from 1837 to '40. Their children were: Helen, Ralph, Lucy, Guy M., George, Frank and Charles. Mrs. Tozer died August 18, 1868, in her sixty-eighth year.

*PERLEY* occupied the homestead until the time of his death, September 4, 1845, being accidentally killed in a threshing machine. He married Sarah Hutchins and they had three children, Perley H., Miles F. and Ruth. *Miles* read law and was a successful practitioner of the Bradford county bar. He died in January, 1862, aged thirty-two years. *Ruth* married G. W. Fish. *Perley* occupied the homestead.

*MINA* married Stephen Smith and removed to Illinois, where her husband served as sheriff of Bureau county.

*PHEBE M.* never married and died at the old home, November 17, 1867, aged sixty years.

**Sergeant Thomas Baldwin,** one of the patriots accompanying General Spalding into Sheshequin, was a native of Norwich, Conn. He early removed with his father's family to the Wyoming Valley, and was in the battle of Wyoming, where a brother and sister were captured and taken to Tonawanda Creek, near Niagara. Thomas served with Colonel Franklin and hunted Indians and Tories along the Susquehanna. During the captivity of his brother and sister he scouted the Susquehanna and Chemung valleys, hoping to meet and release them. The following is recounted: "He heard the report of a gun one day, and soon saw a white man running and an Indian after him. He fired and wounded the Indian, who turned about and ran off. The white man had been scalped, shot and stabbed seven times. Baldwin followed the Indian and found him sitting in the grass with his rifle across his lap. He advanced with his rifle at his shoulder and finger on the trigger ready to fire if the savage stirred. The Indian sat still, and striking his gun out of his reach, Baldwin said to him, 'I will pay you for scalping a white man alive,' and commenced hacking at his head with his tomahawk. The Indian scratched his head and grunted, whereupon the heart of the avenger failed him in his cruelty and he sunk his hatchet into the brain of his helpless victim and left him. He took the white man along with him to the settlement, where he recovered from his wounds and ever after made an annual pilgrimage to his preserver's house while he lived." Baldwin also commanded one of the companies of volun-

teers sent in pursuit of Roswell Franklin's family, and persisted in the pursuit when the other companies turned back, and rescued the children, though Mrs. Franklin was shot. Seven of the company were left on Frenchtown Mountain to watch the Indians, while the eighth man went out to kill game, supplies having been exhausted. The hunting party was under strict orders to return at nine o'clock a. m., but did not get in at the time appointed, and shortly after the Indians were seen coming along the trail. The seven men on guard formed a semicircle, and as the Indians came within range opened fire on them, expecting the return of their comrade every moment. Baldwin showed his hat on his ramrod and drew the fire of the Indians, and as they looked out from their coverts behind the trees, gave them the contents of his rifle. One of the redskins getting into close quarters, Baldwin held his hat up and received a bullet through his hand. The Indian rushed forward with his tomahawk, when Baldwin fired into his face, having only powder in his gun, and burned the Indian horribly. About this time the Indians ran, and as they left, Mrs. Franklin looked above the log behind which she was lying, and was shot and killed by the Indians. The children were taken back to their friends. When the treaty was made at Newtown, Baldwin saw the Indian whose face he had burned, and upon inquiry the Indian corroborated the fact, saying, "Yankee fired big gun in my face." Baldwin was with Sullivan at the battle of Baldwin's Creek, where the Indians and British fought to-

gether behind breastworks. He got in the rear and was having a busy session by himself, firing into the enemy's back. When the Indians ran, one of them jumped over the log, behind which Baldwin lay, and, seeing him, gave him the contents of his gun in his knee, the ball passing on and lodging in his thigh. He rode to Tioga Point on horseback, had his wound dressed and retired with the army to Wyoming. Mr. Baldwin remained in Sheshequin only temporarily. While residing here, in the summer of 1783 his son, *Vine*, was born—said to be the first white child born in the Sheshequin Valley after the Revolution. He settled on the battle ground where he was wounded, now the town of Ashland, Chemung county, N. Y. Here he spent the remainder of his days and is buried. The son, Vine Baldwin, was a man of great enterprise, and for many years was a resident of Ridgebury and Troy.

**Captain Stephen Fuller** removed from Hampton, Windham county, Conn., to Wyoming in 1769. He took an active interest in the affairs of the Susquehanna Company and held various positions in the organization of the new colony. In 1773, he, Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Seth Marvin were given the privilege of erecting a saw mill on Mill Creek. The mill was completed the same year, and was the first saw mill erected on the upper waters of the Susquehanna. In October, 1775, he was commissioned captain of the First company of the Connecticut militia and took part in the battle of Wyoming. In 1783, he and his sons, *John* and *Reuben*, joined Gen-

eral Spalding's party and came to Upper Sheshequin, where they occupied Connecticut lands. John had been a member of Captain John Franklin's company. The Susquehanna Company's township of Fullersville (now Franklin) in 1795 was granted to Captain Fuller on account of "his former expenses, services and loss in supporting and defending the interests of the company." Captain Fuller had married Mary Abbott of Connecticut. Their daughter, *Abigail*, married first Captain James Bidlack, second Colonel John Franklin. The sons, *John* and *Reuben*, after residing in Sheshequin a score of years, removed to other parts. Captain Fuller died May 21, 1813, aged 82 years. His wife, Mary, lies beside him in the Sheshequin cemetery, and the headstone over her grave contains the solitary inscription—"M. F."

**Hugh Forseman,** ("Fordsman") who came with General Spalding's pioneers, was a native of Ireland. He married Judith Slocum, sister of "the lost" Frances. He served as justice of the peace, and as one of the Justices of Quorum in the county court of Westmoreland. Mr. Miner says: "Being a man of business and probity, few shared more highly the general confidence. As clerk of the town, his writing is singularly neat and accurate. To his care we are indebted that the old Westmoreland records were preserved." Mr. Forseman was a resident of Sheshequin as late as 1804. He probably returned to Wyoming.

**Benjamin Cole,** who came to Sheshequin with General Spalding, remained about twenty years, then removed to

other parts.

**Arnold Franklin** was the first settler in Lower Sheshequin. He came from Wyoming in 1784 and occupied the place now owned by Joseph Towner. He was proprietor of a half-right in Claverack, which embraced the island opposite his farm. The island contained about sixty acres and was very productive. It had been cleared by the Indians and used by them for their corn patches. In about 1805 Mr. Franklin sold his property to Richard Horton and removed to Palmyra. Here his wife (Abigail Foster) died. He married again and subsequently came to Smithfield, where he lived with his son, *Rev. William Franklin*, a Presbyterian preacher. He died at the latter place, February 20, 1839, at the age of 74 years. Of the Wyoming Franklins, there were seven brothers, all of whom had large families. Seven of the Franklins were killed at the Wyoming slaughter. Jonathan, one of the brothers, who was the father of Arnold, was killed in the battle. Arnold was also in the battle, but escaped. Later he was captured, but after three months' captivity escaped from the Indians on the Genesee and made his way back to his uncle's, Roswell Franklin, living at Kingston, who adopted him into his family. A cousin, Roswell Franklin, Jr., was about Arnold's age. While the two boys were at work in the field, they were made prisoners by the Indians and taken to Canada, where they remained three years, when they were released or escaped. With great difficulty, they made their way home, to the joy and surprise of their friends who had

supposed them dead, not having heard anything respecting them since they went to the field to work three years before.

**John Newell** and sons, Josiah, Abel and John, came from the East, probably Connecticut, to Lower Sheshequin about 1784. Mr. Newell purchased lot No. 11 in Claverack, a part of which he sold to Joseph Salisbury, the balance being held by his son, Abel. In 1799 Mr. Newell and his sons, Josiah and John, removed to the headwaters of Towanda Creek.

*ABEL* remained upon his claim in Claverack. His possessions embraced the farms now owned by Ellsworth Gooding and W. D. Fox. He lived on the Gooding place, his house standing about ten rods from the river on the "lower road." Mr. Newell married Sally Wilcox, one of whose brothers was slain at the battle of Wyoming. He died April 9, 1837, aged 78 years; his wife died April 6, 1831, aged 74 years. The children of Abel and Sally Newell were: Stephen, Hezekiah, Hannah, Elisha, Samuel, Roba, Lucy and Benjamin. *Stephen* married Catherine Cole of Kingston, N. Y. He inherited the homestead and occupied it until the time of his death in 1885. The children of Stephen and Catherine Newell were: David, residing in Sheshequin; John; Sally (Mrs. William Skinner of Minnesota); Catherine (Mrs. Joseph Keegan); William died at the age of 17; Sylvia (Mrs. George Frink, dead); George died at the age of 17; Mary (Mrs. Ransom Horton); Elisha J., who occupied the homestead until the time of

his death in February, 1897. *Hezekiah* married a Miss Tuttle of Wysox, finally moved to the headwaters of Towanda Creek, where he died. *Elisha* married Anna, daughter of John Post, removed West with his family and died at Hale, Iowa. *Samuel* married in Potter county, Pa., finally removed there and died. *Hannah* married David Horton, reared a large family and died at Hornbrook. *Roba* married Peter Barnard, lived and died in Sheshequin. *Lucy* married Elisha Forbes, died in Sheshequin. *Benjamin* lived on the Horace Johnson place for a number of years, where he kept a still. He died in Sheshequin.

**The Gore Family.**—The Gores are of English origin. John Gore and his wife, Rhoda, came from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. Samuel Gore, a grandson of John Gore, was a resident of Norwich, Conn., in 1714. Obadiah Gore, son of Samuel and Hannah Gore, was born July 26, 1714. He married Hannah Parks and died in 1779. Hannah was a sister of Captain Thomas Parks, the first settler of Litchfield, Bradford county. Obadiah Gore moved from near Boston to Norwich, Conn., thence to Wyoming in 1770. Of his advent in the new colony, Mr. Miner says: "Among the new body of emigrants, were two of the Gore family from Norwich, Obadiah Gore, the father, and Daniel Gore, his son, blacksmiths by trade, full of ardour and replete with Yankee ingenuity. They conceived the design of adding to the ordnance a new cannon. A large pepperage log was fashioned, bored and then hooped

from breach to muzzle with stout bands of iron. Painted black, with a red mouth and mounted on a wagon, its appearance at least was sufficiently formidable. The first discharge excited at once admiration and hope among its friends. Re-loaded a heavier discharge, was driven home that a corresponding execution might be produced, the cannon split, and so terrible was the explosion that one of the iron bands, thrown a thousand feet across the Susquehanna, was afterwards found in the willows on the river shore." Obadiah Gore was a magistrate under the laws of Connecticut. His commission, signed in April, 1778, bears the name of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut. He was an aged man at the time of the massacre, and was left in Forty Fort while the army went out to meet the enemy. "In the little band that marched forth on that memorable 3d of July, 1778, were his sons, Samuel, Daniel, Silas, George and Asa, and his sons-in-law, John Murfee and Timothy Pearce. Thus there were seven in the battle, while an eighth (Obadiah Gore, Jr.) was in service with the regular army; and it proved a most bloody and disastrous day to the family. At sunset five of the seven were on the field mangled corpses. Asa and Silas were ensigns, and were slain; George and Murfee were slain. Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in. He, also, was killed. Lieutenant Daniel Gore was near the right wing, and stood a few rods below Wintermoot's fort, close up to the old road that led up through the valley. Stepping into the road,

a ball struck him in the arm ; he applied a hasty bandage, tearing it from his shirt. Just at that moment Captain Durkee stepped into the road at the same place. 'Look out!' said Mr. Gore, 'there are some savages concealed under yonder heap of logs.' At that instant a bullet struck Captain Durkee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable, Mr. Gore endeavored to assist Captain Durkee from the field, but found it impossible, and Durkee said, 'Save yourself, Mr. Gore, my fate is sealed.' Lieutenant Gore then escaped down the road, and leaping the fence about a mile below, lay concealed close under a bunch of bushes. While there an Indian got over the fence and stood near him. Mr. Gore said he could see the white of his eye and was almost sure he was discovered. A moment after a yell was raised on the flats below. The Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieutenant Gore remained under cover until dusk. After dark he found his way to the fort and met his brother, Samuel, the only other survivor of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great. She feared her husband had been tortured. When she learned he fell on the field she was less distressed, and begging her way with the rest of the fugitives, traversed the wilderness and sought a home in the State from which she had emigrated, having an infant born, a few days after her arrival among her former friends. No tongue can tell, no pencil can paint the sorrows and sufferings of poor Wyoming ; and

all, undoubtedly, occasioned by drawing away the men raised here for its special defense."

**Obadiah Gore,** the eldest son of Obadiah and Hannah Gore, born at Norwich, Conn., was one of the most prominent men of his day in Wyoming. In 1776 he entered the Continental army in a regiment commanded by Colonel Isaac Nichols, and served six years; was commissioned first lieutenant by John Hancock, October 11, 1776, and by John Jay, March 16, 1779. At the organization of Luzerne county he was commissioned one of the judges. He and his father were blacksmiths, and were the first persons to use anthracite coal in Luzerne county, and began to use it in their forges about 1772. In the few blacksmith shops in Wyoming and West Branch settlements, coal was gradually introduced after its manipulation by the Gores. They were among the prisoners taken by the Pennamites in 1768, and were also in the terrible troubles of Wyoming, known as the first and second Pennamite wars. Judge Gore removed with his family to Queen Esther's flats in 1784, and the following year came to the east side of the river and settled permanently on the farm now occupied by Hon. L. J. Culver. He was a man of great enterprise. Soon after settling in Sheshequin, about 1787, he built the first framed house and opened the first store in the township. He also built the first grist-mill (1807) and the first distillery in the town. Judge Gore performed many important public duties. In 1781 and '82 he was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly. He

was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1788, 1789 and 1790. He was commissioned for Kingston in 1782, and in 1787, with Nathan Kingsley, was appointed a justice of the peace for the third district of Luzerne county. The first marriage entry on his docket is April 20, 1788, and is that of Mathias Hollenback and Miss Sarah Hibbard. Mr. Gore was commissioned one of the judges for Luzerne county in 1787 and served as such till 1791. The late Judge Bullock says: "Judge Gore was a man of superior mind, and benevolent in the fullest sense of the term. His name was a household word among the settlers in the back woods for a long time, and they ever found in him a friend who would assist them from his ample stores as their necessities required. His memory is yet highly respected by the few who survive, and who had participated in and were recipients of his favors." Judge Gore married, 1764, Anna Avery. Their children were: Avery, Wealthy Ann, Hannah, Anna and Sally. He died March 22, 1821, and his wife, born December 18, 1744, died April 24, 1829. Both are buried in the Gore cemetery on the farm settled by Judge Gore The mother of Judge Gore, who spent her last years with him, lies in the same cemetery. She died in 1804, aged 83 years.

*AVERY*, born January 10, 1765, married Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore. He succeeded to the homestead, and was for some time associated with his father, Judge Hollenback, and William Buck in heavy land speculations. He took an active interest in the old State militia, and

was commissioned, successively, ensign, second lieutenant, lieutenant and captain. The first house of public entertainment in Sheshequin was opened by his father and him as early as 1789. A portion of the building in which they furnished comfort for the weary 111 years ago, is still standing and forms a part of the Culver residence. Avery Gore was the first postmaster for Sheshequin, being appointed in 1804 and served for a number of years. He died July 30, 1847. His wife, a kindly and most remarkable lady, survived him many years. At her death, one who had known her long and intimately, wrote: "Mrs. Lucy Gore died in Sheshequin, Friday, March 23, 1866, in the 93d year of her age. The faithful journalist has frequently announced the death of the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, and as often has the announcement been contradicted. We supposed we were recording above the decease of the last person connected with that terrible event in our early history, but careful inquiry discloses the fact that two are still remaining among us—Mrs. Satterlee of Smithfield, Bradford county, Pa., and Mrs. Deborah Sutton, residing near Scranton, Pa. The latter was old enough to recollect that she and her parents were taken prisoners and that some of the family were killed before her eyes. Mrs. Gore was nearly five years old on that ever memorable 3d of July, 1778. She with two sisters (one older and one younger) and her mother, was in Forty Fort during the battle, and up to the time of her death she had quite distinct recollections of many of the events of the day. After the pa-

*Lucy, wife of Avery Gore.*

triot force had been routed, and a small number of them had succeeded in reaching the fort, they were surrounded and compelled to capitulate. Many of the outrages committed during this brief period, Mrs Gore distinctly remembered. Her mother, a bold, resolute woman, seeing the danger and insult to which they were exposed, took her three children, the youngest in her arms, Lucy by the hand, the oldest clinging to her skirts, broke through the guard stationed about the fort and hastened to the river where she found a boat waiting, in which she and others safely reached Sunbury. This escape was fortunate, in view of the scenes of horror and outrages which followed. Silas Gore, Lucy's father, and two of his brothers, Asa and George, were slain in the battle, and their names are inscribed on the "Battle Monument," which stands upon the scene of the conflict. After General Sullivan passed through the country and dispersed the Indians and Tories, the family moved up the river to the valley of Sheshequin,—a miniature edition of the valley of Wyoming—where the subject of this notice lived for more than four score years. She died in the house in which she was married and ever after lived, and over which she presided so many years, and with such a generous hospitality that her name became a household word in all the land around. She reared to manhood and womanhood a family of ten children (five of whom she survived) and reared them so well that to the last hour of her life she was proud to own them as hers. Mrs. Gore made no boast or show of religious pro-

fession, but she lived the highest order of religion, constantly, distinctly, practically, yet meekly, unostentatiously. She lived and died firmly believing and ardently hoping that God in His own good time and through the agencies and instrumentalities He has chosen, will save His people from their sins by turning every one away from His iniquities, and eventually bring in the last wandering prodigal to the fold of universal holiness and happiness." The children of Avery and Lucy Gore were: *Calista*, born November 30, 1794, married Samuel Kennedy Gore, died January 6, 1849; *Matilda*, born November 6, 1800, married Guy Kinney, died February 20, 1861; *Wealthy Ann*, born March 6, 1803, married Byron Kingsbury, died April 19, 1884; *Harry*, born March 20, 1805, married Elizabeth R. Ellis, died September 9, 1855; *Edwin*, born September, 1807, died November 24, 1890; *Obadiah*, born October 8, 1809, married Matilda Shaw, died October 10, 1893, was the father of Major W. H. H. Gore of Athens; *Ralph*, born September 21, 1811, married Jane Eggett, died March 20, 1889; *Silas P.*, born December 12, 1814, married Rebecca Spalding, died December 19, 1857; *Charles*, born October 25, 1816, married Ann Eliza Ballenger, died in Illinois, February 15, 1865; *George*, born September 7, 1820, died September 27, 1869; *Alfred* died in childhood.

*WEALTHY ANN*, born August 10, 1767, married Colonel John Spalding, died January 2, 1854.

*HANNAH*, born September 18, 1769, married Elisha Durkee. Her interesting recollections will be found at

the close of the sketch of the Gores.

*ANNA*, born February 8, 1772, married John Shepard of Athens, died September, 1805.

*SALLY*, born September 22, 1774, married Isaac Cash of Ulster, died March 23, 1813.

**Samuel Gore,** brother of Judge Obadiah Gore, was born May 24, 1761, and removed from Connecticut with his father and brothers to Wyoming. He took an active part in the struggle for Independence, and his services may be best appreciated and understood as expressed in his own language. In January, 1832, he penned a petition to Congress, asking for a pension, in which, after a respectful address, he says:

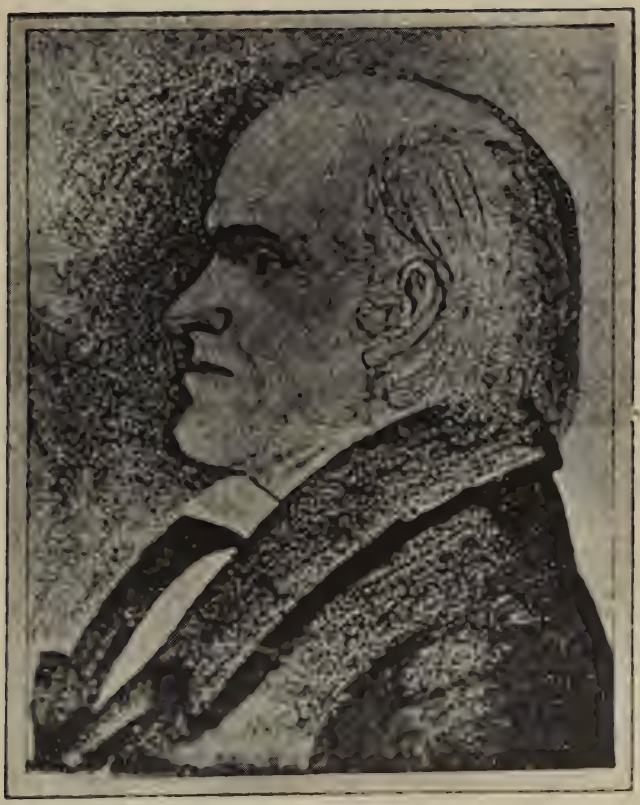
"Your petitioner's request is of a singular nature, differing from the common case of those who served in the war of the Revolution; he was not engaged for any limited time; that he resided at Wyoming settlement at the commencement of the late Revolutionary war; that in the year 1777, in the month of May, he was enrolled in the militia of Captain Aholiab Buck's company, and took the oath of allegiance to be true and faithful to the cause then at issue; that in December, the same year, he was drafted on a tour of duty up the river as far as Wysox and Towanda; the command he was attached to took 28 prisoners, men that had served under General Burgoyne the preceding campaign; that in the year 1778 the settlement was in almost continual alarm the forepart of the season, and what added mostly to their fears was that three companies of soldiers had been enlisted in the settlement and had joined the main army of Washington. The militia that was left was on duty the principal part of the time in fortifying, scouting and learning the military discipline, till the month of July, when the settlement was invaded by the British and Indians, under the command of Colonel John Butler and Brant, the Indian chief. Your petitioner was in the memorable battle and massacre of Wyoming, and narrowly escaped the fate of five brothers and officers, and the principal part of the company to which he be-

longed. In addition to his misfortune, in running across a bay or morass, the Indians in close pursuit, every step over knee deep in mud and mire, by over exertion, caused a breach in his body which has been a painful and troublesome disorder ever since. It is unnecessary to describe the entire destruction of the settlement by the enemy, dispersion and hardships of the fugitives, old men. women and children fleeing through the wilderness, carrying with them scarcely enough to support nature by the way. The place was retaken in August or September following by Colonel Zebulon Butler and Captain Simon Spalding and a garrison replaced there. Your petitioner returned soon after and served as a volunteer during the years 1779, 1780 and 1781, and was subject to be called on in every case of emergency. The expedition of General Sullivan to the Genesee country did not prevent wholly the depredations of the enemy, being frequently harassed by small parties. In the year 1782 Captain Spalding's company was called to join the main army at headquarters and a company of invalids was stationed at the post, commanded by Captain Mitchell, soldiers that were not calculated for the woods, scoutings, etc.; Colonel Dennison gave orders to have the militia organized and classed, which took place."

Afterward, April 3, 1832, Sergeant Gore wrote a private letter to Philander Stephens, member of Congress, and from which is taken the following extracts: "I would take it as a favor if you would inform me what is the prospect of a bill for the general compensation of old soldiers and volunteers of the Revolution. * * * Some cheering information on this subject would revive my spirits, which have been almost exhausted during the severity of the past winter. * * * On reflecting back to these trying times, I would state some particulars respecting our family at the commencement of the Revolution. My father had seven sons, all zealously engaged in the cause of liberty. Himself an acting magistrate and a committee of safety watching the disaffected and encouraging the loyal part of the community. * * * Three of his sons and two sons-in-law fell in the Wyoming massacre. Himself died the winter following. One son served during the war, the others served in the continental army for shorter periods." Then he draws a picture of some of the things he saw in that war, and says: "Let any person at this time of general prosperity of our country, reflect back on the troubles, trials and

suffering of a conquered country by a savage enemy. Men scalped and mangled in the most savage manner. Some dead bodies floating down the river in sight of the garrison. Women collecting together in groups, screaming and wringing their hands in the greatest agony; some swooning and deprived of their senses. Property of every description plundered and destroyed, buildings burned, the surviving inhabitants dispersed and driven through the wilderness to seek subsistence wherever they could find it. This," he says, and its truth is on its face, "is but a faint description of the beautiful valley of 1778, and it should be remembered the savages continued their depredations until 1782. John Franklin was chosen captain. Your petitioner was appointed to sergeant and had the command of a class which was ordered to be ready at the shortest notice, to scout the woods and to follow any part of the enemy that should be sent on their murderous excursions; that he performed four tours of scouting that season of about eight days each. Your petitioner never drew any pay, clothing or rations during the contest for Independence, but ammunition he was supplied with from the continental store. He had the charge of a family at the time (his father being dead); had to support himself as well as he could by laboring between spells and frequently plowing with his musket slung at his back." He concludes with this pathetic sentence, after stating that he had been informed by the newspapers of the great spirit of liberality manifested by Congress toward old soldiers: "I take the liberty to request of your honorable body to take my case into consideration, and, if you, in your wisdom and justice should think that your petitioner is entitled to any remuneration, to do what you may think right and just; and your petitioner will ever pray."

Mr. Gore was also a participant in the Yankee and Pennamite troubles. When his brother removed to Sheshequin he accompanied him. In 1785 he married Sarah Brokaw, but did not bring his family to the new settlement until a couple of years later. The first winter after he settled in Sheshequin he was compelled to go via Wyoming to the Delaware river to winter his oxen, no means of doing so being nearer. His money to carry him a jour-



*SAMUEL GORE.*

ney of 150 miles was an English crown. The paths were impassable, nearly, but on the fourth day he arrived at Wyoming, where he rested and prepared feed for his cattle for the balance of the journey by twisting hay into large ropes and fastening them around their bodies and necks. He packed his wallet with Indian johnny-cake and slung it upon his arm, and entered the great "dismal swamp." The snow was two feet deep and the weather severe. On the second day he had a creek to cross, so deep that footmen could not pass without wading. Mounting one of his oxen, he attempted to ride across, but the anchor-ice hit his legs, his steed played him false and left his rider to make his way out as best he could. He was now four miles from any house, his clothes were frozen and he alone in the depths of the forests and night approaching. He used to say he considered his chances for life more hopeless and desperate than when pursued by the yelling savages at Wyoming. Mr. Gore settled on the farm of now D. W. Chaffee. He built a log house near the bank of the river and afterwards a large house on the main road near the present Chaffee residence. At this time there was no mill nearer than Wilkes Barre. His family were nearly out of provisions. He must supply their wants and was required to make the trip, nearly 100 miles, by canoe or dug-out. High water delayed him and the journey would occupy seven days, two down and five back. He bade his family good-bye, and with a God-speed from his wife, with the assurance that He would be merciful, he started on his tedious journey. The

mother and children standing on the river bank, watched the canoe until it became a mere speck in the distance, then with heavy hearts returned to the cabin to begin the long and anxious vigil. During the journey down the river he encountered a terrific shower or cloud-burst. Seeing the storm approaching, he ran his canoe ashore, took out his grist and placed it on the bank. He then pulled the canoe up, turned it over the grist and himself crawling under, kept the grain dry and probably saved himself from drowning. Without further delay, he reached Wilkes-Barre, and in due time he had his grist ground by the slow and tedious process of those days. This accomplished he started back on his laborious journey, poling the canoe against the strong current and heavy rifts, anxious as to the fate of his wife and little ones. After seven days alone in the wilderness with her little flock, surrounded by wolves and other wild beasts, the feelings of the mother upon seeing the approach of her husband can be better imagined than described. In her "Early Times," Mrs. Perkins relates: "About 1790, Mr. Gore was once coming home from Owego, where he had been to make some purchases, with his knapsack upon his back. He found the Indians quite numerous and hostile at Tioga Point, the river very high and could not cross it that night. For safety, he climbed a tree opposite the island and secured himself by a strap, where he stayed through the night. Early the next morning he went to the ferry with all possible stillness, where the ferryman took him across the river and he went on his way in

safety." Mr. Gore was for many years a justice of the peace, and is said to have been one of the best magistrates in the county. He always decided a case on its merits, regardless of quibble or nice legal technicalities. He was very regular also in his domestic habits, retiring early and rising the same. A story is told of him, which illustrates both of these traits of character. A trial had come before him in which the examination had continued until the usual bed-time of the 'Squire. After the testimony closed, the lawyer entered into a long argument of the case, as was his custom, and the court, as was *its* custom at that time of evening, went to sleep. Towards the conclusion of the argument, the attorney discovered the somnolence of the court, and with some abruptness aroused him, intimating rather sharply, he wished the court would keep awake long enough to enter judgment. "I entered that before you began your plea," quietly yawned the court, pointing to the docket at the same time. The attorney subsided, while a hearty laugh went around the room at his expense. Mr. Gore was an extensive land owner, having about 400 acres along the river and as much more on the hill. He died May 2, 1834. After his death his widow received a pension. She expected a small amount only, and was very much surprised when $600 were counted down to her. With a sorrowful countenance and desponding tone, she said, "I don't know what I shall do with all this money. I don't want it." Mrs. Gore, who was born April 10, 1764, died November 17, 1845. The children of Samuel and Sarah Gore were :

Samuel Kennedy, Silas, Sally M., Abraham B., Judith H. and Nellie V.

*SAMUEL K.*, born December 4, 1786, married Calista, daughter of Avery Gore, died July 9, 1840. They had a large family of children, the only survivor of whom is Daniel Gore, born in 1821, and a resident of the town.

*SILAS*, born September 21, 1788, married Catherine Elliott, died April 29, 1856. They also had a large family of children. Four of their sons, Samuel, John, Silas and Hollis, served in the Civil war. *Samuel* was killed at Fredericksburg; *John* died on the march, and *Silas* lost his life at Gettysburg. Mr. Gore lived at North Rome, where he died.

*SALLY M.*, born July 26, 1791, married Elijah Townsend of Rome, had a large family; is buried at Bumpville.

*ABRAHAM BROKAW*, born August 6, 1794; married Sally (born May 18, 1794, died December 15, 1875), daughter of Alexander Kennedy, died autumn, 1840. Their children were: *Harriet N.*, (born November 27, 1818, married William J. Lent, died August 28, 1868); *Fannie W.*, (born April 9, 1819, married William E. Bull, died February 11, 1895); *Abraham* (born July 31, 1822) occupies a portion of the original Gore farm; *Comfort C.* (born July 20, 1825); *Polly* (born June 7, 1830, married Horace B. Chaffee); *Lucy Ann* (born August 8, 1832, married Bowen Chaffee).

*JUDITH H.*, born June 17, 1796, married Elias Minier and occupied a portion of the homestead; died Septem-

ber 20, 1863.

*NELLIE V.*, born April 19, 1799, married Hiram Merrill of Litchfield, died August 24, 1857.

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**Thrilling Incidents**—As recounted by Hannah Durkee, daughter of Judge Gore, and written down from her lips by her daughter, Amanda Allen: "I was born in Norwich, New London county, Conn., September 8, 1769. When I was eleven months old my parents moved to Wilkes-Barre, on land granted by the king to the Connecticut colonies. They settled on the east side of the Susquehanna river, near Jacob's Plains. We were driven off in six weeks by the Pennamites. My father was taken prisoner, and while crossing the river he said something displeasing to them, when one of them struck him with his oar across the forehead, which marked him for life. How he got away I know not, but he went with his family to New Jersey, where he lived about two years and then returned again to Wilkes-Barre. Father built a saw-mill soon after his return, and while he was building it my mother sent my brother, Avery, across the race to get some hewings to burn. When he was out of her sight he coaxed me to go with him. We crossed close by the mill. While we were crossing, he said: 'Now, Hannah, hold on tight and don't fall into the water.' The caution gave me such a fright that I immediately fell in, and he said I was sinking for the third time when he caught me by the hair and raised me out of the water, and fortunately laid my face down and wrung the water out of my clothes as well as he could, and when my reason returned, for fear of censure, he cautioned me to keep still until they were dry. We lived there about two years, in which time father built a large two-story house, when we were again beset by the ravages of war. Here my mother gave birth to twin daughters; one of them did not survive long and the other was very weakly and had to be kept in a dark room. We learned the Pennamites had raised an army and were coming to plunder everything from the settlers and burn their houses. Father was stoning a well he had just dug. He got out, shouldered his gun, and every man who was able to bear arms went to meet them. They lay in ambush two miles below Shawneytown, attacked them and defeated them, and we were left

undisturbed for a while. The Pennamites at that time were commanded by Colonel Plunket.

"Soon after father enlisted in the American army under a commission. He came home sometimes for recruits and stayd two or three weeks at a time. I saw him enlist a good many men. He was a lieutenant in the Connecticut line, and was absent at the battle of Wyoming. Many of our neighbors were home on parole and were killed in the battle. My father lived on the east side of the river, and my grandfather Gore on the west side. My mother's parents lived with her at that time; their names were Avery. The day after the battle, July 4, 1778, a party of Tories came to the opposite side of the river and concealed, all but one, who called, 'Over, over.' Grandfather Avery, thinking him to be a neighbor, went after him with a canoe, when they rushed into the canoe and compelled him to row them over. They went to the house and told mother to carry out such things as she wished to save, as they were going to burn it. She commenced to carry out the best of the goods, and as fast as she carried them out they took them down to the river where the rest of the party had arrived to carry off the plunder with the canoes. After collecting such things as they wished to take away, they set fire to the house and left. Mother brought water and extinguished the flames. Soon after another party came and fired it, and told her if she put it out her life would be a forfeit. My parents saw it burn. They started for New Jersey on foot, carrying such things as they could—provisions and clothing. Mother had my youngest sister to carry in her arms; she was then three years old. They had to pass through thirty miles of woods and encamped on the ground in the open air. Grandfather and Grandmother Avery continued their journey through to Connecticut, with several others, and performed the whole journey on foot and subsisted upon the charity of the people. At this time I was living with Grandfather Gore, near Forty Fort, and went to the post with them, July 2. When the alarm came my uncle Asa Gore's wife was in travail. She gave birth to a son and then was carried immediately to the fort. The next day, Friday, July 3, 1778, our men, under Colonel Zebulon Butler, paraded all who were able to bear arms and marched out to meet the enemy. I had seven uncles in the battle, and out of these five were killed and one wounded. Silas, Asa and George Gore were killed, as were Tim-

othy Pierce and John Murphy, who married my uncles' sisters. Daniel Gore was wounded in the left arm. In the evening as we sat outside of the fort, we heard the voice of a man upon the opposite side of the river. They called to know who he was and he replied, 'Daniel Gore.' Grandmother said, 'Have I one son living!' with such expressive voice that it still sounds in my ears. My head at this time was lying in her lap and we were all absorbed in grief. They brought him over, dressed his wounds and he left again under cover night, as did all the rest who remained alive.

"The next day the fort surrendered, and the Indians began plundering. They made the women give up their beads and other ornaments. My aunt, Sally Gore, had a chest of clothing that was very nice and she sat upon it. A young Indian told her to get up. She said she would not. He went out and an older one came in with a tomahawk and she resisted his command. The entreaties of her friends made her leave it to their inspection. They distributed her clothing among the squaws, one putting her white satin bonnet on hind side before and wearing it off. After securing such things as their fancy led them to carry away, they began their work of destruction by cutting open beds and strewing feathers and straw. They emptied meal, flour and all kinds of provisions, and strewed them to the wind in a common mass. I was broken out with measles at the time and they put me in a bed with my sick aunt to keep them from disturbing her. It had the desired effect and few ventured into the room. One Indian came in with her husband's vest on and wore it away, and by that she knew her husband was killed. She gave her son his father's name, Asa Gore. I can never forget the heartrending sighs and sobs at the sound of the guns that were completing the work of death. We remained there a few days until aunt could be moved.

"Word came there was a nation of Indians coming that could not speak a word of English and every one would be killed who was found there. We then put up such things as we could carry in packs and handkerchiefs and started for New Jersey. We travelled two days, passing a great many who had given out by the way, some sick, others weary. We passed a great many infants who drew their first breath by the roadside, among them two pairs of twins. Their mothers' beds were hemlock boughs and their covering was poles and

bushes with sometimes an article of clothing or blankets added. They remained in this condition until our army was apprised of it and they sent pack-horses with provisions to help them through the woods. They carried those unable to walk until they got to inhabitants in the eastern part of Pennsylvania, where Grandfather Gore stopped. He got the use of a small house of a man by the name of Stroud, (Stroudsburg), about fifty miles from Wyoming. The rest disbanded and went to different parts of the country, many going through to Connecticut. We remained here a few days without knowing whether the rest of our friends were living or not. One day grandmother called me in from play and I came running in. My father sat there; we were neither of us able to speak for some time. Then he took me on his lap and asked me if I wanted to see my mother. I told him yes. He said she was at Mr. Bucoy's in New Jersey with the rest of the children. They were all alive, but they supposed all on the west side of the river were killed. Father got a passage for Mrs. Satterlee, her four children and myself in a baggage wagon to go within a few miles of where mother was. Mrs. Satterlee's husband was killed in the battle and she was returning to her friends in Connecticut. Two of my aunts had gone there before. Mrs. Satterlee begged food by the way. Sometimes we fared well, at other times we considered ourselves among Tories. After we separated a kind man took me on a horse and carried me to where mother was.

"After our people took possession of Wyoming again and established guards there, father went with my Uncle Asa's widow to Connecticut, where she became an inmate of Deacon Avery's family with her son. She lived there about seven years and then married a man by the name of Murphy. Mr. and Mrs. Avery had no children and they adopted her son and made him heir to a handsome property. The old people lived and died with him. Father returned, and after burying their dead they erected barracks and small houses and many lived in or near the fort. The men tried to secure their crops. The Indians were frequent visitors and often killed them while at work in the fields. Four men and a boy crossed the river to work; the Indians crept under the brush that grew along the fence until they got near them and then rushed out and killed and scalped the men and stabbed the boy nine times and took off his

scalp. The cannon was fired from the fort which frightened them away, and as soon as was deemed prudent they crossed with canoes and carried them over. The boy was alive and recovered: the men's faces were all cut in gashes. Mr. Ganley and another man were out hunting, and were taken prisoners and carried to Meshoppen. There they killed the Indians and returned. A party of Indians lay in ambush several days watching for Captain Franklin, and not being able to get him they went to his house, Sunday, April 7, 1782, took his wife and four children prisoners and carried them to Meshoppen, that being their place of resort. Our men went in pursuit and found them. They had placed them under guard and commanded them to lay flat upon the ground to keep them from being discovered. Mrs. Franklin raised her head to look about. An Indian told her if she did it again he would kill her. This did not keep her quiet. She raised her head a second time and he shot her. She died on the spot; (Mr. Miner says: 'In the midst of the firing the two little girls and the boy sprang from their captors and found refuge with their friends. Instantly the savages shot Mrs. Franklin and retreated; the chief raised the babe on his shoulder and thus bearing her aloft, fled"); then they took the babes and dashed their brains out against a tree. Our men put them to flight, carried back the children and left the dead, not thinking it prudent to remain and bury them. They afterwards went after them. Mrs. Franklin's clothes were on the ground as she lay in them; her body was gone and never found. Her two oldest sons were prisoners at Niagara at the time.

"The Indians came into the house of Mr. Lester, killed and scalped him, and took his wife and four children prisoners. The two oldest were daughters. The boys died. Mrs. Lester and daughters remained in captivity until the close of the war, when Mrs. Lester and one of them were released. In a few months Mrs. Lester and Captain Franklin were married and then went in pursuit of the other daughter. According to the treaty, the prisoners were to be sent to Niagara. They went there. The girl had not been sent in, and after much inquiry they learned that she was on the Grand river in Michigan. An Indian was sent to pilot Franklin to the tribe she was with. They found her, and as soon as they made their business known the squaws began making great lamentations, tore their hair and she ut-

terly refused to leave the Indians. When they compelled her to come, the squaws tore her clothing all off and left her naked. Franklin wrapped his horse blanket around her, and then mounted his horse and an Indian handed her up to him and he carried her off by force. They joined her mother at Niagara, then returned home. They stopped at father's for dinner, and we tried every way we could to familiarize her with the ways of the white people. She was then fourteen years old, and a squaw in every respect except color. She talked with me afterward and said she was always mortified in company, and yet was unable to overcome the Indian traits and carried them with her through life. She married Mr. Cole, who was one of the first settlers of Scipio.

"July 4, 1778, the next day after the battle, when they came into the fort, Queen Esther (a half breed squaw) said she was 'never so tired in her life as she was yesterday killing so many darned Yankees.' She killed fourteen. One of my uncles was one of the number. One man escaped to tell the fate of the others. After this the Indians continued their depredations upon the inhabitants. Some days had elapsed since any Indians had been seen about there, and Uncle Daniel Gore and Mr. Abbott went out to look at their farms, a little more than a mile off. They were discovered by a party of Indians that gave chase. Mr. Abbott being in the rear, was shot and the Indians stopped to scalp him. This gave my uncle a chance to escape. A young man came to the fort famished, weary, ragged and dirty. Said his name was Mayers and that he was taken near Sunbury. The Indians had been so troublesome that a party had turned out to hunt them down. They found no signs of them, and had sat down to eat their lunch and some of them had begun to play cards. The Indians had come upon them unexpectedly and killed all but him and another one. He was with the Indians two days, when he managed to get hold of one of their knives and cut the cords he was bound with, and crept softly away until he was out of sight and hearing. He had been gone sixteen days and lived on bark and roots. The life of the other man he doubted not had paid the forfeit of his escape. He was treated harshly by the Indians. Mother washed and mended his clothing and he started for home.

"Before the battle we lived near Jonathan Slocum. They had a daughter about my age: her name was Frances. We went to school

together. Mr. Slocum, his son William and Chester Kingsley went out some distance from the fort to grind some knives (Mr. Miner's account differs somewhat—"On the 2d of November, 1778, while the two Kingsley boys were engaged in grinding a knife, Nathan, aged fifteen, was shot and scalped by an Indian. Frances Slocum, aged five, the younger Kingsley boy, and a black girl were seized and carried away into captivity. On the 16th of December following, while Mr. Slocum, his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, and William Slocum were foddering cattle, they were fired upon by a party of Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead, Mr. Tripp wounded and tomahawked, but William escaped"): Frances was with them. The Indians killed Mr. Slocum, wounded William and took Chester and Frances prisoners. Every means was taken to find them but to no purpose. When Mrs. Slocum saw me it brought to mind her lost Frances, and many has been the time I have witnessed her tears in speaking of Frances. After Frances became old she was found among the Miamis in Indiana, surrounded by an Indian family of her own. Chester was never heard from to my knowledge. Mr. Slocum's house was not destroyed and the family remained there unmolested until our people took the fort.

"The Indians had been so troublesome that it was thought best to send the army to destroy their crops and habitations. They went to Tioga Point and then to Catharinetown, and down the west side of Seneca lake to Geneva, cutting their road as they went. They camped with the main army at Tioga, then sent out parties to destroy their crops and wigwams. When the crops were near enough to Genesee river they were thrown in, and at other times burned. The Indian families had all left and kept before the army. Their warriors were on the lurk to kill our men when they could. By one of their parties Boyd was tortured because he would not tell them the situation of our army. He made signs of being a Free Mason. The chief, understanding him, gave orders not to kill him but to provide for him, as he was going away to be gone some days. After the chief had gone they questioned Boyd again. He would tell them nothing. The Indians took out one end of his intestines and fastened it to a tree, and drove him around it until they were all wound on the tree. They scalped and left him. He was found next day. John Spalding assisted in carrying him into camp. After sur-

veying the country around Genesee, Moscow and Allon's Hill, they returned to Seneca lake and divided; some going between the lakes, others went around the outlet of the Cayuga to the east side. There they found a large hewed log house, called a castle, built for a place of worship. It had a large brass lock on the door. Father took it off, carried it home, put it on his own door and it still remains there. They burned the castle. I think it stood near where Savonia now stands. The two armies met at Ithaca again. They cut down a large orchard near Geneva. At Chemung river they had a warm skirmish with the Indians. They were in a gulf between the hills. When the inhabitants were returning to Wyoming after the massacre, the smallpox broke out in the army.

"Grandfather and grandmother returned two weeks before we did and moved into the house father had built, and while father was after us grandfather and grandmother were both taken very sick. When we got into the neighborhood we were halted, vaccinated and staid there some days. Grandfather wished to see us very much; we were not permitted to go there until he died, when mother and I were permitted to look through the window and view the cold remains of one who had been dear to me. I felt his loss very much. Grandmother recovered. The house was cleaned and we moved there. Father had hired a woman to pick up feathers from the corners of the fences and other lodging places. She had enough for two beds, and we made ticks from old tent cloth. We lived there on small means, witnessing scenes of cruelty every few days. A man and a boy were boiling sap in their cabin. The Indians tomahawked and poured boiling sap down the man's throat, scalped him and took the boy prisoner. Men crossed over Kingston flats to work. The Indians secreted among the bushes and killed a number of our men and they killed an Indian noted for his bravery. He was called Anthony Turkey. The rest disappeared. Our men brought over their dead and also Anthony Turkey, laid him on the green before the fort and all went to view him, The next day they fitted up an old canoe and placed him in a sitting position, fastened a rooster between his legs with a peck of corn before him, wrote a pass and fastened it to his hand, stating where he started from and shoved him in the current of the river. Shortly the Indians came near the fort in the night and said, 'They have killed Anthony Turkey,' (his name

was Anthony Knoebuckle) and they defied those in the garrison to come out and kill them, thinking that they would get them out that way. We were often alarmed in the night and ran to the fort. Much of the time we slept with our clothes on. A party went out to see what they could discover, and they found a mulatto with a very nice spyglass. They could not get him to speak a word. They marshalled him, sentenced him to have his fingers pinched with bullet molders and put to torture in other ways, yet could not get a word from him. They sent him to headquarters as a spy, and as father was officer of the day he gave the spyglass to him.

"Forty Fort is on the west side of the river (Susquehanna) opposite Kingston flats. It was called Forty Fort, because forty men were there from Connecticut to help build it. I think grandfather was one of the forty men. There were three or four springs coming out of the bank directly in front of the fort, and there the river is so wide that small arms on the opposite side can do no damage. The guard house was a small distance from it, and a part of the time was occupied for a school-room. One day we heard the report of a gun directly in front of the door and windows soon after school had opened in the afternoon, and a scene of confusion instantly commenced. Teachers and scholars sprang for the door and windows, getting out as best they could, and ran for the fort. Soon after we learned an Indian had been concealed in the bushes watching the movements at the fort, and that there were 100 more further back. They expected to come at night and take the fort by surprise. The Indian said he could have hit a number of us with his gun while we were at play at noon. Our seats ran from the door directly back and were filled with scholars. He pointed to see how many he could hit with one shot, and in putting his gun down he accidentally hit it against a bush and it went off, and put all on their guard. They left for that time. When General Sullivan was marching his army into Wilkes-Barre to drive back the Indians, father watched until he saw them come over the mountain, then he called us all to him and let us look through the spyglass to see them, and told us we might go to bed and sleep that night. Our joy was beyond description.

"These scenes finally closed and we were settled quite securely, when on March 24, 1784, we were visited by an ice flood in the night which did great damage. We were awakened by one of our neigh-

bors after the water had surrounded our house. We all got away and went to high land, where we were joined by many others. They built a large fire in the fields and we remained there until daylight, when they discovered a family by the name of Pierce in a black walnut tree which stood in front of their door. Mr. Pierce had drawn his canoe up near his house and lashed it to a tree to feed his cattle in: he awoke in the night and found his bed in the water. They went into the chamber and knocked a hole through the roof and sat on the peak of the house. A son four years old was left in the house until near day, when a cake of ice came against the house and knocked the chimney down. He called out, 'What is that?' They asked to know where he was, and he said 'Here on a board.' They drew him up with the rest of the family, and finally they succeeded in getting in their canoe, and from there to the tree where they remained until near noon before they could be got off.

"The settlement was mostly overflowed and nearly all the cattle, sheep and hogs were drowned or carried away in the night. In the morning we saw a hencoop floating down with a rooster on the top crowing. Such a flood had not been known before, and I have not heard of any since that compared with it. Father and others went about ten miles to a place that had been vacated in the time of the war and cut grass to winter the cattle. My brother Avery and another man went there to take care of the stock. They carried their provisions, built a cabin and cooked for themselves. The winter was very severe, the snow very deep, so there was no passage to and fro until the middle of March, when three men fixed snow shovels and went to see what had been their fate. They found them well and remained a few days. After they had eaten what provisions they had carried with them they killed a heifer and lived on beef. Then they took the fences from the stacks, and all started for home and reached there a few days before the flood. By this means our cattle were saved, but the hogs were drowned. The darkness of the night was doubtless a great saving of human life: as the people could see nothing all escaped as fast as they could to high ground. Only one man was drowned near here. Mr. Asa Jackson and Uncle Daniel Gore were together. Uncle Daniel got into his skiff and rode safely across the flats. The other man got on his horse and rode part way, when a block of ice came against him and both he and his

horse were drowned. As soon as the water had settled we returned to our house. My brother was the first to enter. He stepped upon a loose board and went under water into the cellar. A chest we had our best clothes in had a pound of copperas in also, and everything was nicely colored and all things about the house compared with that.

"All went to work again to prepare for another year's crops, when on May 1 we received orders from the Pennamites to leave the place. They had a treaty with the Indians, and had hired them to come and plunder and drive off the settlers. Many of the settlers not wishing to engage in any more warfare, prepared to move, some going to Connecticut, others went up the river about thirty miles to a place called Bowman's Creek. We started the 18th for that place. The first day we went ten miles. There were sixty or seventy in the company, and each one that was able carried a pack or bundle. The heavy articles were carried in canoes. At night they would unload and camp until daylight. The second morning we saw a boat returning, and mother got a passage for my youngest sister, Sally, in a canoe, and left Anna and myself to make our way the best we could with the others. We kept in their company until we came to Uncle Daniel Gore's on Bowman's flats. We had driven down some stakes and peeled bark, and wove in and made a small room. Mother returned in a few days. At that time father was at the assembly in New Jersey and did not return until June. After making their families as comfortable as they could, the men went back to defend their rights. They had a battle and a number were killed on both sides. They proposed coming together the next day. All laid down arms, and as soon as the attention of our men was drawn towards the speaker their commander gave 'Order Arms,' and they secured the guns of our men and took most of them prisoners. My brother was one of them, and was kept in jail until there was a settlement with the colonies. Colonel Swift tried to fire the fort in their possession one dark night. He was discovered and was wounded by a shot from the fort. His men carried him away and concealed him until he could be carried farther. They brought him to our house, where he remained three weeks. He left as soon as he was able, for the enemy were on the lookout for him. He started in the morning for Owego. That night there came a company and surrounded our house; two or

three came in so still that none awoke until they lit a candle, when the light awoke father. They asked for Swift. Father told them he left here in the morning, and he thought him out of their reach for that time. They searched until they were satisfied, then lay down upon our floor ( which was composed of solid earth ) until morning Our house was in part, the one I spoke of, my uncle's building of stakes and barks. After father returned, he added another room of bushes and there we lived until November. Then father and mother went down the river to get the rest of their goods, and left my three sisters and myself alone. The second day we saw a boat coming up the river ; we heard their voices, we watched it and it did not pass, nor could we see anyone. Being accustomed to the fear of men, we put out the light, covered the fire and sat out doors most of the night. We were not disturbed, and we learned afterwards that they had been stealing plums, as there was a large plum orchard near.

"In November, father, with two other families, moved about forty miles up the river. The season had been very dry and warm and the river low. Our goods were carried in canoes with hands to row them. The rest travelled on foot along the bank of the river. The boats often got stuck, and we had ropes fastened to them to pull them along. All took hold to help, and some of them were in the water most of the time while assisting in towing the boats. My uncle had the fever and ague and every other day he rode on horseback. His fits came on in the afternoon, and Wealthy and myself took turns going ahead to wait on him while his fits were on. We would go as far as we thought the company would go that day, then make what preparations we could for their coming. One night the boats did not come. The boys got there with the cows. I carried a drinking cup and we all had our supper and breakfast from the cup. I had the saddle for a pillow and the boys found their beds as best they could. The rest of the company came up about ten o'clock They had had more than usual trouble with the boats. After taking a rest we all moved on.

"We settled near the mouth of the Chemung river, on Queen Esther's flats : remained there one year, then moved ten miles down the river upon the opposite side in the town of Sheshequin. There my parents spent the remainder of their days, and there Grandmother

Gore died in 1804, aged 83 years. At the age of 19, October 19, 1788, I was married to Elisha Durkee and moved to Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, in company with William Patrick and family. One company had gone before us. They followed the old Sullivan road to the head of Seneca lake. There they fixed up some boats left by the army and went down the lake, and from Seneca river up the outlet of Cayuga lake. Our boat was leaky and we had to unload and caulk it often and dry our clothes. We had but little, and it took but little time to unload. We would go ashore and camp at night. When we arrived at our destined place, Mr. Durkee drove down two stakes in front of a large log, put up some poles, covered the top with bark and set up branches at the end. There we spent the summer of 1789. In the fall we built a log house on the east shore of Cayuga lake, about half way between Aurora and where Savannah now stands. All the boards used were split and hewed In December I gave birth to a daughter (Betsy Durkee Sweetland). She was the first white child born in the town of Scipio. We lived there two years, during which time it had become settled all along the shore for miles. Captain Franklin, who married Mrs. Lester, moved here and settled on a farm where Aurora now stands, with money to pay for it when it came for sale: but not being able to see his neighbors starve around him, he had lent his money to buy provisions with, so he could not pay for the whole. He agreed with a man to deed the whole and lease him half. The man had a friend who was willing to join him in robbing Franklin of it all. That was too much for him: he became deranged and shot himself. It was a heavy blow to the whole settlement, for he had been a father to all. We lived on the Indian reserve and got a title of them in 1791. Governor Clinton sent orders to drive off the inhabitants and burn their buildings and fences, and we were again compelled to be homeless. Our house was burned as well as those of all others. I had two children at that time. I remained there and cooked by the fire of our house one week, then started on horseback with my children for Sheshequin. Mr. Durkee built a rail pen, chinked it with buckwheat straw, and remained there throughout the winter to care for his cattle. In the spring he moved on the old Watkins farm at Scipioville and lived there one year. Then he bought a farm of 200 acres of Gilberry

Tracy at $1.25 per acre, one mile west and one mile south of what is called Scipio Center.

"Elisha Durkee's mother's maiden name was Molly Benjamin. Her father was sent to England as a representative of the Connecticut colonies, was taken sick and died there. His grandmother's maiden name was Molton. She was a Scotch woman and a noted doctress."

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**Joseph Spalding,** one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna Company's township of Ulster, came to Sheshequin in 1784 or '85. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from Edward Spalding and distant relative of General Simon and William Witter Spalding. He was born at Plainfield, Conn., June 7, 1745. In 1791 he removed to Athens and settled on the west side of the Chemung river, where he died Aug. 31, 1832. He married first, Eunice Shepard, who died in Sheshequin Dec. 6, 1790, aged 37 years and 2 months; and second, Mrs. Anna Margaret Snell. His children were: *Welthy* (Mrs. Benedict Satterlee), *John*, *Howard*, *Jared*, *Rachel* (Mrs. Daniel Snell), *Sarah* (Mrs. Amasa Hamblin), *Simon* and *Celestia* (Mrs. Isaac Morley). The eldest son, John, occupied the homestead and after holding many local positions in 1815 was elected the second sheriff of Bradford County. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Amos Prentice. Their children were: George, Owen, Amos P., William, Julia Ann (wife of Rev. Curtis Thurston), Joseph, John, Edward, Harriet (wife of Rev. Alpha Warren) and Jesse. John Spalding died Aug. 11, 1852, aged nearly 79 years.

**The Murphy Family.**—Five sons of Obadiah Gore and two sons-in-law, John Murphy and Timothy Pearce, sealed with their lives at the battle of Wyoming their attachment to freedom. On the day of the massacre Mrs. Murphy, who witnessed the terrible scene, with others broke through the guard stationed around Forty Fort, escaped to the river and in a boat floated down to Sunbury; thence traveled across the wilderness to the Delaware river near Stroudsburg. Here on the 30th of September in Esquire Depew's barn was born to Mrs. Murphy a son, whom she named George—famous 100 years later as "the centenarian." After the war Mrs. Murphy returned with her children to Wyoming, which became her permanent abode.

**George Murphy,** son of John and Sally (Gore) Murphy, at the age of seven years, came to Sheshequin to live with his uncle, Judge Gore. Upon the establishment of a mail route through the wilderness from the Wyoming valley to the lake country (Canandaigua) he had the honor of being the first post-boy on the route, and made the trips on horseback once a week. In 1803 he married Lydia Wallace and took up a farm in the wilderness on what is now Towner Hill. Here he struggled with the wild woods and suffered many privations. Such supplies as could be had he carried in on his back from Sheshequin. The Red Man was gone, but ferocious wild beasts lurked on every side. Being a good huntsman from the abundance of game, however, he kept a well supplied larder. He cleared up a considerable part

of his 100-acre farm, which he sold in 1845 and removed to the place now occupied by his son, Ira, where he continued to reside, till the time of his death in his 101st year. In his long life he never called a doctor and retained his mental faculties to a remarkable degree till the very last He kept up his active habits and labored in the fields and garden until he was very aged. On the 30th of September, 1878, he celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birth, several hundred people gathering to do him honor. On the occasion, Hon. O. H. P. Kinney delivered an address, who, in part, said :

"George Murphy was born 100 years ago to-day, and his neighbors are here to do reverence to the centenarian and express their gratitude for what he and his compeers of the past century have done for them. Here he has lived and labored 93 years a longer period, perhaps, than any other man in this country ever resided in one immediate vicinity. It may properly be said that he lived that very long period of time in one town : for, although a portion of the time was spent in the township of Rome, that part of Rome in which he resided was taken from Sheshequin to create the new town. Remarkable events have occurred in the lifetime of Mr. Murphy. When he first saw the light, the country was in the midst of that great Revolutionary struggle, which will pass down the annals of time as a memorable epoch in the history of the world. When he came to Sheshequin the war had just closed, and he was old enough to remember, more or less distinctly, the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and its ratification by the thirteen colonies which constituted us a nation in the great families of nations. He saw his country pass through and come victoriously out of the War of 1812 a war which settled forever some of the most important international questions ever submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. He dwelt among these hills during the war with Mexico, and saw almost an empire added to our domain as the result of that conflict. He took much interest in the great Civil war, which shook to its very foundation

the government he saw established in his infancy: and he was spared to see it come out thence stronger by the four years' conflict, and so purified and so free that none but freemen now tread American soil. He now finds, as his century of life is completed, a nation of 3,000,000 people grown to one of 45,000,000, and spread over a territory larger than any empire of the earth. No nation in the history of the world has ever made such gigantic strides in its increase of population and territory in a single century. These are briefly a few of the great national events and achievements wrought out in a single lifetime. And they are of small moment compared with the growth of the country in the more important elements of human advancement and civilization. One hundred years ago this whole region of country, embracing an area of what is now several counties, was an almost unbroken wilderness, occupied in the most superficial way by tribes of roving Indians. From Wyoming on the south to the lakes on the north, the sound of the woodman's axe had scarcely yet awakened the echoes of these hills: and it was not till General Sullivan with a large army passed up these valleys to the Genesee country, completely destroying the power of the Six Nations, and scattered them to the Canadas, that this beautiful country was opened to a higher order of civilization. We all realize, in some faint degree, the toils and hardships incident to commencing life in the wilderness. For long years our fathers struggled with rugged nature among these hills, securing by the most arduous and persistent toil but a scanty subsistence. The valley of Sheshequin was most favored of all this section of the country. The lands being prairie in their natures, rich of soil but sparsely wooded, with frequent wide openings where the Indians had cultivated corn in their crude way, they soon became productive, and afforded a surplus to their fortunate owners. They became the Egypt of this country, whence the suffering pioneers of other and less favored localities drew their rations of corn, generally without money and without price. As the settlements extended east and west, the settlers made pilgrimages every spring to the valley of Sheshequin for provisions, and they were never sent empty away. There are some here to-day -- myself among them -who remember people coming from remote portions of

the country with their crude carts on begging errands for the poor of their localities. I have always felt proud of the kindness and generosity, which in those early days characterized my native town of Sheshequin. Her humanity became proverbial all the country through. Our venerable and aged friend was among the toilers who helped to feed the hungry and clothe the naked of those struggling times. He did his share in converting the stubborn wilderness into what we see about us to-day. We cannot be too grateful to those pioneers for the wonders wrought by their brave hearts and strong arms, and for the rich inheritance received at their hands. Ninety-three years ago he saw the farmers going to Wilkes-Barre in canoes to get their grain ground, the trip requiring from ten days to two weeks. A horse mail passed through the valley once a week on its way to the lake countries of New York, and he had the honor of being the first post-boy on that route. A daily newspaper was unknown, and a weekly from Philadelphia reached the valley in about ten days after it was printed, containing latest news from England forty days old. To-day a railroad threads the valley, dropping daily papers from New York and Philadelphia within ten hours after they leave the press. Passengers take a sleeping coach at evening and awaken at early morning, in either of these cities, refreshed and ready for a day of business. But George Murphy has lived to see the time of communication between London and New York reduced from thirty days to less than thirty seconds. One hundred years ago newspapers were printed on the old Ramage press, and a good pressman could turn out complete about 100 newspapers an hour Now, the Bullock or Hoe press can run off, perfectly printed on both sides and counted and folded ready for the mails, about 30,000 an hour : and all without the aid of human hands after the machinery is started. More mail matter is carried to-day on the Lehigh Valley railroad than was then carried throughout the length and breadth of our land. In agriculture the improvements have not been less marked or important. Mr. Murphy, in common with others of that day, used the wooden plow and the wooden-tooth harrow, and he reaped his grain with the primitive sickle. Now the polished steel plow, the improved drags, cultivators, seed drills, etc., reduce the la-

bor of tilling the soil fully one-half; while the mower, reaper, horse-rake and horse-fork have almost annihilated the dreaded three months of haying and harvesting; and with it has disappeared the inevitable pail of milk punch, with which the close of that heated term of toil was celebrated. The 'death maul,' which resounded among these hills through the long dreary months of winter, has given place to the threshing machine, whose marvels are hardly second to the mower and reaper."

The father of George Murphy was a native of Ireland, and his mother of sturdy New England stock. His long life came to a close, January 27, 1879. His wife, born February 2, 1784, died December 6, 1852. Their remains repose in a private burial ground on the farm where they spent their closing years. The children of George and Lydia Murphy were: *Selim W.*, born November 12, 1805, married Hannah Townsend and lived on Towner Hill; *Lucy Ann*, born August 10, 1812, married John Munn of Geneseo, N. Y.; *John* and *Chester* both died on the homestead; *Percilla* married Harry Lawless of Rome; *Polly* married Samuel Bailey of Sheshequin; *Ira*, born August 20, 1826, married Amanda Shores and occupies the homestead. He was a soldier in the Civil war.

**Captain Jeremiah Shaw,** a native of Bristol county, Rhode Island, born February 2, 1730, came to Sheshequin with his family in 1786. He married Abigail Campbell, and in 1772 removed to the State of New York, where he remained till 1786. In the meantime, he had served his country in the struggle for Independence. Again seeking better opportunities, he went to

Wilkes-Barre with his family, where he remained only a few weeks. While here he met General Spalding, who told him of the beautiful Sheshequin flats and urged him to move his family thither. He, accordingly, secured a boat, took his family on board with such effects as he had and came up the river, requiring a journey of several days. He reached the new settlement on the 21st of April, and took up his abode with General Spalding until he could erect a log house for himself. He settled on the farm now owned by Asa Kinner, near the Sheshequin church, and lived there until the time of his death, May 29, 1815. His wife died March 19, 1811, aged 64 years. The children of Jeremiah and Abigail Shaw were: Esther, Jedediah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lorin, Abigail, Phoebe and Deborah.

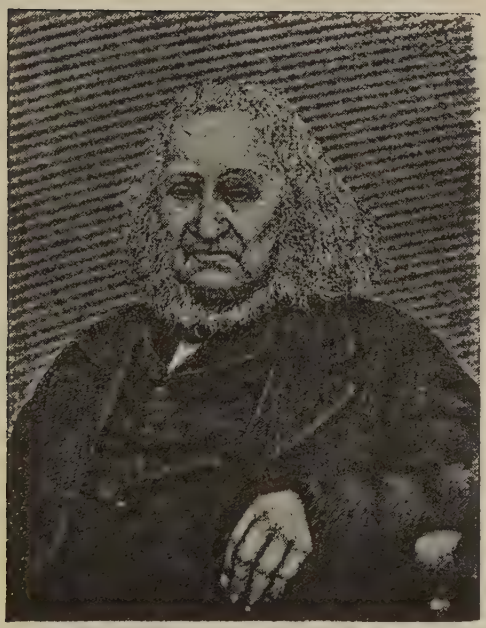
*ESTHER* married Charles Manchester of Rhode Island; died at Tarrytown, N. Y.

*JEDEDIAH* married Martha, daughter of Silas Gore, who was slain at the battle of Wyoming; died in Sheshequin, May 15, 1800, aged 37 years.

*HANNAH*, born in 1766, married Hezekiah Townsend. She died at the home of her son, Manchester Townsend, in Torry, Yates county, N. Y., March 19, 1866, aged 100 years, 1 month and 26 days. Her biographer says: "Mrs. Townsend came with her husband to this country in 1788, and settled near Milo Center, where she had lived most of the time since. She was married in Pennsylvania, and her eldest was born in the year of their emigration. Some time after this, she took this boy be-

hind her on horseback and went to visit her parents in Pennsylvania. She swam the Susquehanna river with her horse, and when she returned she brought a bag of flour before her, and again swam her horse across the same river. Her husband opened the first tavern ever kept in Western New York, and lived there in the days of Jemima Wilkinson's glory. She was ever respected and beloved by her neighbors and associates. Her descendants are quite numerous and respectable. She was generally a vigorous, healthy woman and never allowed herself to flinch from any duty, and never knew how to say 'can't.' She died from sheer old age, having her senses to the last, complained of no pain, but gradually sunk, and finally went out like a taper burnt to its socket. Her like will never be seen again among the females of this land. May her virtues be remembered and her memory long cherished."

*EBENEZER*, "the centenarian," soon after attaining his majority purchased the northern half of his father's farm and subsequently the balance, thus becoming the sole proprietor. For many years he was constable for Ulster, and while acting in that capacity was required to go to Wilkes-Barre and Williamsport to make his returns to court. In 1801 he married Cynthia, daughter of Eli Holcomb, one of the Ulster pioneers. On the 5th of September, 1871, he celebrated his 100th birthday anniversary, five generations being present to do him honor. It was his pride and boast that he voted for General Washington at his second election in 1792, and at every presi-



*EBENEZER SHAW, CENTENARIAN.*

dential election up to the date of his death. In 1801 he joined Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, F. & A. M., at Athens, and at the time of his death, December 17, 1871, was the oldest Free Mason in the State. Mrs. Shaw died April 10, 1868, aged 85 years. The children of Ebenezer and Cynthia Shaw were: *Laura* (Mrs. Sidney S. Bailey), *Harry*, *Uriah*, *Norman*, *Hiram*, *Matilda* (Mrs. Obadiah Gore), *Eliasaph* (Mrs. Samuel Thompson) and *Ebenezer P.*

*JEREMIAH* removed to near Canandaigua, N. Y., where he married and reared a family.

*BENJAMIN* married Margaret, daughter of Stephen Powell of Ulster, and removed to Penn Yan, N. Y.

*LORIN* married Electa, daughter of Daniel Kellogg of Towanda, lived at Milltown for some years then removed to Towanda, where he died April 26, 1857, aged 68 years, 9 months and 5 days. Mrs. Shaw died June 13, 1844, aged 52 years, 6 months and 19 days. Both are buried in Riverside cemetery. Their children were: *Philander*, *Celemana* (Mrs. William Elwell), *Cynthia* (Mrs. Everett Elwell), *Lawrence*, *Celestia* (Mrs. William A. Chamberlain), *William B.* ("nestor of the press" in Washington, D. C.,) *Maryetta* (Mrs. James Lamon) and *Frances* (died at about 12 years).

*ABIGAIL* married William Ball; lived near Geneva, N. Y., where she reared a family and died.

*PHOEBE* married Samuel Bartlett of Sheshequin; removed to Michigan with her husband.

*DEBORAH* married David Eddy of Penn Yan, where she lived, reared a family and died. Some of her descendants

have become distinguished as ministers of the Gospel and in the medical profession.

**Moses Park,** a native of Preston, Conn., born August 1, 1766, came to Sheshequin soon after 1785. His father was a sea captain and was lost at sea when the son was of tender years. After coming to Sheshequin, Moses taught a school, probably the first in the town, and also began preaching as a Baptist there and at Tioga Point. In 1792 he married Mary, daughter of General Simon Spalding. A year later he commenced to preach Universalism, and in 1797 removed to the State of Ohio. Here he was commissioned a justice of the peace by Governor St. Clair. In 1801 he returned to Bradford county and purchased a farm in Athens township, east of the Susquehanna, where he continued to reside till the time of his death, May 30, 1817. He continued preaching at Sheshequin and Athens till the close of his life. The children of Moses and Mary Park were: *Cynthia*, born December 25, 1792, married Constant Mathewson of Athens; *Clarissa*, born April 29, 1795, married Nathaniel Flower of Athens; *Harriet* died young; *Amanda*, born November 24, 1799, married Jabez Fish of Sheshequin, died July 7, 1891; *Rev. Chester*, born January 20, 1802, married Lemira Fish, died in 1881; *Moses* died young; *George*, born July 25, 1806, married a Miss Hutchins, died in Athens where he kept a public house; *Silas Warren*, born March 18, 1809; *Simon* died young; *Mary*, born November 28, 1813, married Rev. G. S. Ames; *Consider Sterry*, born October 31, 1816.

**Peter Snyder,** who was of German descent, came from Lafayette, Sussex county, N. J., to Sheshequin in 1789. He purchased several hundred acres of land, settling the farm in the upper part of the valley, now occupied by Elisha Forbes. Here in conjunction with farming, he opened a tanyard, made saddles and harnesses and operated a shoeshop and still at the same time. He accumulated a considerable fortune. Mr. Snyder married first a Miss Larrison, by whom he had three children—Jacob, Mary and Maria. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Mary Young, who had two children by her former marriage—Thomas and Mary. The children of Peter and Mary Snyder were: William, Peter, Elizabeth, Katherine, Nancy, John and Benjamin Pitney. Mr. Snyder died January 14, 1822, aged nearly 78 years. His wife, Mary, died June 7, 1847, aged almost 94 years.

*JACOB* removed to Wayne county, N. Y., where he died unmarried.

*MARY* married and removed West, where she died.

*WILLIAM* learned his father's trade and subsequently bought out his business. This, after a few years, he moved to the farm now owned by his son, William. He also opened a hotel, and "Snyder's" became a place of note, a considerable village springing up around him. He married Hannah, daughter of John Parks, an early settler of Rome. Their children were: *Polly* (Mrs. Harry Shaw), *Sally* (Mrs. Nathaniel Moody), *Julia* (Mrs. Charles Forbes), *Wright*, who married Delila Catlin, *Mianda* (Mrs. George Northrup), *Emeline* (Mrs. Loren D. Tyrrell), *Eliza* (Mrs. Frank Van Norstran), *William*,

who was born November 24, 1826, married Laura M. Elsbree, and *John P.*, who married Sarah Prentiss, was killed at Morris Farm, Va., November 27, 1863. Mr. Snyder died October 12, 1860, in his 78th year, and his wife, Hannah, June 19, 1881, aged nearly 90 years.

*ELIZABETH* married a Mr. Wheeler, removed to Wayne county, N. Y., reared a large family and died there.

*KATHERINE* married first Abraham Wandall, second John Chandler of Sheshequin.

*NANCY* never married; she died in Sheshequin in 1868, aged 76 years.

*JOHN* married Eve ———; for many years occupied the old homestead; died in Litchfield. His son, *Orrin D.*, was killed at the battle of Chancellorsville.

*BENJAMIN PITNEY* married for his first wife Polly M. Harris. He died in Athens township, where he was an extensive farmer.

*MARIA* and *PETER* died young.

**William Witter Spalding,** a few years after General Spalding, a distant relative, had settled in Sheshequin, came from New England and joined his settlement. He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Edward Spalding, and a son of Oliver and Mary (Witter) Spalding, being born at Plainfield, Conn., November 18, 1767. His father was a soldier in the "Old French War," and also the war of the Revolution. In 1789, Mr. Spalding married Rebecca, daughter of General Spalding. He settled near his father-in-law, and took an active part in the affairs incident to the new settlement. In 1792, he was

appointed the first constable for Sheshequin, an office he held, at different times, for several years. He was the crowning athlete of the neighborhood, as the following will illustrate: "In 1790, the Six Nations went on a treaty mission to Philadelphia. On their return they stopped at General Spalding's and challenged the whites for a foot race. The challenge was accepted, and William Witter Spalding selected as the champion of the settlers and won the race. This gave umbrage to the Indians, and then Spalding challenged them to run a mile, but it was refused, and peace was maintained with much difficulty, the Indians drawing their knives for fighting." Mr. Spalding removed to Genesee, N. Y., where he resided a short time. Here his wife died in April, 1813, when he returned to Sheshequin with his family. He spent his last days with his son, Colonel Robert Spalding in Wysox, where he died October 16, 1845. He is buried in Sheshequin. The children of William Witter and Rebecca Spalding were: Robert, Morris, Anna, Maria, John Adams, Erastus, Harriet B., Ruth Ann, Alexander Hamilton and Jane Rebecca.

*COLONEL ROBERT*, born July 1, 1790, married Aurelia, daughter of Elisha and Cynthia (Stevens) Satterlee of Athens. He engaged in farming, east of the river, in Athens township till 1840, when he sold his farm and removed to Wysox, where he had purchased the Seth T. Barstow place. Here he engaged extensively in farming and lumbering and also for a time kept a general store. He became widely known as one of the most prominent business men of the county. He was a colonel in the

State militia, active in religious work and a philanthropist. He died in Wysox, October 6, 1853. His wife, born August 9, 1793, died September 17, 1869. Their children were: *Cynthia S.*, wife of Francis A. Tyler of Athens; *Alexander Hanson*, a prominent citizen and the seventeenth sheriff of the county, died in 1882; *Chester Pierce*, who died in Towanda in 1896; *Rebecca*, who married Silas P. Gore of Sheshequin; *Lemira K.*, who married Morris J. Coolbaugh of Wysox and removed to Kansas; *Major Israel P.*, who died from the effects of wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg; *Aurelia*, wife of Jerre M. Collins of Towanda, died in 1892; *Mary P.*, wife of Hon. C. S. Russell of Towanda; *Helen M.*, wife of William Elwell, Jr., removed to Wisconsin where she died in 1887.

*MORRIS*, born March 24, 1792, married Carassa Cash, was county commissioner from 1834 to 1836, removed West and died at Tiskilwa, Ill., May 5, 1865.

*ANNA*, born June 3, 1794, married Henry Smith of Avoca, N. Y.

*MARIA*, born October 4, 1796, married William Briggs of Athens.

*JOHN ADAMS*, born September 7, 1799, died in Maryland, April 7, 1847.

*ERASTUS*, born October 17, 1802, removed to Tiskilwa, Ill.

*HARRIET B.*, born May 20, 1804, married Cyrus M. Johnson and lived in Chicago, Ill.

*RUTH ANN*, born May 8, 1806, married Henry Marcy.

*ALEXANDER H.*, born December 5, 1809, married Jane Gardner, died at Athens in 1839.

*JANE REBECCA* was born March 3, 1813.

**The Hortons.**—The most numerous family settling in Sheshequin, whose prolific family record has been kept good down to the present time, is that of Horton. The Hortons are of English origin, their ancestry dating back to Robert *de* Horton in the thirteenth century. Barnabas Horton, the first of the family to come to America, landed in Massachusetts about 1633. He removed to New Haven, Conn., and afterwards formed one of the company that crossed to the eastern end of Long Island and settled the town of Southhold, being one of the patentees of that place. Joseph, son of Barnabas Horton, removed to Rye, Westchester county, N. Y. From him descended in successive generations, David, John and Richard. The last named was the father of Elijah, the Sheshequin pioneer.

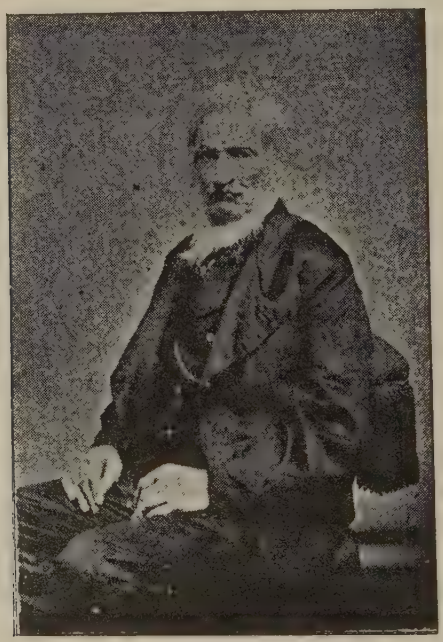
**Elijah Horton,** son of Richard and Jemima (Wright) Horton, was born in Peekskill, N. Y., August 7, 1739. About 1762 he married Jemima Currie. Being desirous of giving his aid in the struggle for Independence, on the 22d of February, 1778, he enlisted as a private in Captain Fox's company of Henley's regiment, Continental Troops, for a term of three years. He served until November 24, 1779, when he was "invalided." About 1780 he removed from Peekskill to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa., where he purchased a farm. Owing to the depreciation of Continental money (of which he

had enough to pay for his land) he was compelled to give up his farm and removed to Middle Smithfield, Pa., where he lived for a time. From the latter place, about the year 1790, he came to Sheshequin and settled near the river on lands now owned by Frank Brigham. Here he continued to reside till the close of his life. In 1816, when he was 77 years of age, the following notice appeared in the *Bradford Gazette*: "There is now living in the township of Ulster (which then embraced Sheshequin), this county, Mr. Elijah Horton and Jemima, his wife, who have now living 12 children, 74 grandchildren and 23 great-grandchildren, amounting in all to 109. Mr. Horton and his wife are in good health. He takes care of his stock of horses, cattle, etc., breaks his own colts and cuts his wood. His wife performs the household business without necessity of assistance from younger persons; they, therefore, have no person in their family but themselves. The eldest of their children has living nine children and twelve grandchildren; the other eleven of their children have all been married and had children." Mr. and Mrs. Horton were both faithful members of the Baptist church. He died August 14, 1821, aged nearly 82 years. His wife, Jemima, (born July 6, 1744), died March 11, 1825, aged nearly 81 years. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Unto Elijah and Jemima Horton were born seven sons and five daughters: Elizabeth, Richard, Elijah M., Jemima, Fanny, Isaac, Joshua, Esther, Phoebe, Gilbert, Stephen and William.

*ELIZABETH*, born at Peekskill, N. Y., July 29, 1764, married Benjamin Brink, a soldier of the Revolu-

tionary war; came to Sheshequin with her husband and died there, January 31, 1830.

*RICHARD*, born at Peekskill in 1776, married Tabitha, daughter of Isaac and Anna (Lattemore) Jayne. After his marriage he settled at Middle Smithfield, Pa.,



*DAVID HORTON.*

where he remained till 1792 when he removed to Sheshequin, settling on what is now the Towner place, which he purchased of Arnold Franklin. Here, as early as 1808, he opened a house of public entertainment, the first in

Lower Sheshequin and continued as an innkeeper for a number of years. In his old age he lived with his son, David, where he died about 1834. Both he and his wife are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. The children of

*HANNAH, WIFE OF DAVID HORTON.*

Richard and Tabitha Horton were: David, Isaac J., Anna, Tabitha 1st, Jemima, Tabitha 2d, Betsey, Diana, Richard, Josephine, Jane and Lorinda. *David*, born Oc-

tober 22, 1788, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Hannah Newell (born in Sheshequin, February 5, 1794). He was a man of much enterprise. In 1812 he settled on the George L. Horton place, where he died June 22, 1875. His wife died January 28, 1875. The children of David and Hannah Horton, all of whom were born in Sheshequin, were: Richard N., Nancy S. (Mrs. James DeMoney), Rhoda B. (Mrs. Richard T. Horton), Daniel J., Tabitha (Mrs. Moses Canfield), Eliza A., (died at 16), Adaline, (Mrs. Charles Chaffee), David, Benjamin, William P., Hannah (Mrs. C. D. H. Cole), Joseph E. and George L. *Isaac Jayne* married Ruth N. Ferguson, removed to Coles county, Ill. *Anna* married Caleb Shores of Wysox and reared a large family. *Tabitha (1st)* died young. *Jemima* married John Lyons. *Tabitha (2d)* married Nathaniel Shores. *Betsey* married George Vibbert. *Diana* married Stephen Shores. *Richard* married Eliza, daughter of James Shores of Sheshequin. Their children were: James, Elizabeth (Mrs. Abel Barner) and Tabitha A. (Mrs. Philip Seebich). *Josephine* married Daniel Culver of Sheshequin. *Jane* married Aaron Shores and moved West. *Lorinda* married Orrin Smith.

*ELIJAH M.*, born in Peekskill, N. Y., June 9, 1768, married Pamela Ogden in 1791, and the following year came to Sheshequin. He settled on the farm now owned by E. H. Brigham, where he died August 9, 1835. The children of Elijah M. and Pamela Horton were: Isaac S., Charles, John, Lydia, Mary, Betsy, Elijah and Jane.

Mrs. Horton died February 11, 1804, aged 40 years. Mr. Horton subsequently married Abigail Bullard, who bore him William B. and Lucinda. She died March 3, 1845, aged 65 years. All are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Of the children: *Isaac Snyder* married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Snyder) Elliott of Sheshequin. He took up land in a dense wilderness, several miles from any inhabitant, cleared it up and then bought several other farms and assisted in clearing those. He was not only a farmer, but occasionally a hunter as well, "frequently taking his rifle," as he says, and going into the woods not far from his house he would knock down a deer or two and return home by breakfast time. One morning in June some seventy years ago he took his gun and went out into the woods about half a mile from his home, when a fine buck appeared before him and down he went. While reloading his gun he heard a wolf howl, and going a little further he brought him down also. On returning to the place where he shot the deer, behold a huge panther had taken possession of the buck and was regaling himself by licking up the blood and preparing to feast upon the carcass. He stood still for some minutes, thinking it rather cruel to kill him before he had a chance to take his fill of his much coveted food. But, at length, the panther saw him and showed signs of fight, and he then put a ball through his brains. On going home for his team, he found he had been absent only a little over an hour. Mr. Horton was a man of strong constitution and lived to a good old

age, dying at the homestead about two miles from Ghent. The children of Isaac and Hannah Horton were: Sylvester, Emily (Mrs. Reuben Young), John E., Joseph, Lydia (Mrs. Edward Vought), Elijah, George, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. C. Ransom), James, Snyder, Hannah (Mrs. B. H. White) and Isaac R. *Charles* married Sally Brink of Sheshequin. Their children were Perley, Myron, Orrin, Jefferson, Burton, Benjamin and Charles. *John* married Margaret Rote and removed West. *Lydia* married Rev. David Blackman. *Mary* married first Smith Horton, second Rufus Cooley. *Betsy* married King Shores. *Elijah* married Elizabeth Ferguson. Their children were Rockwell, Stephen, Ogden, Curtis and Jemima. *Jane Jemima* married Joseph Elliott. *William Bullard* married first Melinda, daughter of Col. Franklin Blackman of Sheshequin. Their children were Harry L., Horace, Elizabeth (Mrs. Perley Hutchins Kinney), Amazilla (Mrs. Henry C. Kinney), Mary E. (Mrs. William M. Shores). Mr. Horton married second Saloma J., daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer of Sheshequin. Unto them were born Miles E. and Rowena H. (Mrs. T. G. Smith). *Lucinda* married John B. Smith of Sheshequin.

*JEMIMA*, born at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1770, married Eliphalet Gustin in 1787 at Stroudsburg, Pa. She came to Sheshequin with her husband in 1792, later removed to Burlington, where she died on the Gustin homestead, May 14, 1822.

*FANNY* married Seeley Hayes, who lived at Hornbrook for a time and taught school. He removed to Illinois with his family.

*ISAAC*, born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 19, 1772, came to Sheshequin with his father. He settled on the Frank Brigham place. He was twice married; first to Sally, daughter of Jonas Smith of Towanda, second to Laura Stephens of Athens. He died September 6, 1861, without issue. All are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

*JOSHUA*, born at Peekskill, N. Y., October 7, 1774, came to Sheshequin with his father. He married Lucy Thompson and settled on the place recently occupied by A. Chapman. Their children, who married as follows, were: *Elsie*, to Abraham Dunham; *Lucy*, to Lemuel Landrus; *Sally*, to Francis Forbes; *Joshua*, to Betsy Brink; *William*, to Sally, daughter of James Shores *Richard T.*, to Rhoda, daughter of David Horton. After the death of his first wife in 1814, Mr. Horton married Lucinda Ellis. Their children were: *Ithiel* married Polly Brink; *Lucinda* married Ethan Tuttle; *Esther* married Jackson Blackman; *Ulysses* married Sally Elliott; *Fanny* married Elijah H. Blackman; *Eleazer* married Harriet Chaffee; *Lewis* married Sally M. Chaffee: *Luman P.* married Phoebe, daughter of Richard N. Horton; *Nelson* married Lucy Bullis. Joshua Horton died February 19, 1863, and, with his wives, is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

*GILBERT*, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., 1784, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Mary

Beardsley, and settled on the place of now Charles J. Horton. Their children were: *Freeman*, who died at 18; *Clarissa* married Leonard Shaw; *Reuben* married Polly Pierce, and *David*, who went West. Mr. Horton removed West about 1850 and died there.

*STEPHEN*, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., about 1786, came to Sheshequin with his father's family. He married Susan Mayhew of Lycoming county, resided at different places and spent the last years of his life in North Towanda, where he died November 23, 1868. His wife (born in 1788) died at North Towanda, February 28, 1873. The children of Stephen and Susan Horton were: *Elijah H.* married Mary Foster and lived in North Towanda; *Hiram* married Hannah Hovey and resided at Lawrenceville, Pa.; *Shepard* married Harriet Acla and lived at Painted Post, N. Y.; *Mayhew* married Elizabeth Lyons and resided at Blossburg, Pa.; *Elizabeth* married George Williams; *Mary* married Benjamin Lyons; *Catharine* married Hiram Goff of Monroe, and *Anna* married Rosin Fox of Liberty Corners, Pa.

*WILLIAM*, born at Stroudsburg, Pa., May 14, 1789, was brought to Sheshequin when an infant by the family. At the age of 20 he married Esther, daughter of Christopher and Rachel (Coolbaugh) Cowell. In 1811 he settled on the place now occupied by his son, Isaac J. Horton, where he died November 23, 1858. His wife (born in Kingswood, N. J., January 19, 1789,) died March 24, 1880, having attained the age of 91 years. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. The chil-

dren of William and Esther Horton were: Eliza, Delight, Richard C., Lucinda, William, Esther J., Rachel A., Isaac J. and Lucy A. *Eliza* married Joseph Tuttle of Sheshequin; *Delight* married Albert Tuttle of Sheshequin, who removed to Minnesota and was several times elected to the State Legislature; *Richard C.* married Elizabeth Smith of Sheshequin; *Lucinda* married Guy Smith of Sheshequin; *William* married Polly M. Rundell and removed to Iowa; *Esther J.* married John Vought of Standing Stone; *Rachel A.* married George Chaffee of Sheshequin; *Isaac J.* married Jane Rogers and occupies the homestead; *Lucy A.* married Joseph F. Blackman of Hornbrook.

*PHOEBE* married John Smith of North Towanda, who was frozen to death while hunting. Their children were Mercy, Fanny, Phoebe, Isaac and John. Mrs. Smith married for her second husband Lemuel Landrus, with whom she removed West about 1825.

*ESTHER* married Timothy Stratton of North Towanda, who removed to Ohio.

**Ichabod Blackman,** son of Elisha Blackman, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1762. He removed with his father's family to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, and was in the skirmish at Exeter, July 1, 1778, together with his father and brother, Elisha. He fled with his father, mother, sisters and brother, Eleazer, July 4, 1778, through the woods to Stroudsburg, thence to Connecticut. He returned to Wilkes-Barre about 1784. In 1786 he was married at Goshen, N. Y., to Elizabeth, daughter of Jon-

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*SIBYL, WIFE OF FRANKLIN BLACKMAN*

athan Franklin. Five years later, in 1791, he removed to Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by his grandson, George W. Blackman. He built a log house opposite the present Blackman residence, and afterwards a hewed log house on the upper end of the farm. Mr. Blackman was a shoemaker by occupation, and frequently made a pair of shoes at night after the severe labors of the day in the forest were over. In the month of April, 1798, he was drowned near the mouth of Sugar Creek, while crossing the river in a canoe on a very dark night. The children of Ichabod and Elizabeth Blackman were Franklin, Elisha and David S.

*FRANKLIN*, born at Wilkes-Barre, September 28, 1787, was three years of age when the family removed to Sheshequin. He continued the improvements begun by his father, and occupied the farm till the close of his life. In 1805 he conceived the idea of establishing a ferry across the river, and, constructing a rude craft, began operations. This must have been a severe task in those days, especially at high water and with a strong current; but it is said of Mr. Blackman that he was very skillful, and with the aid only of a long pole conducted his passengers over with safety. This proved to be a very successful undertaking, resulting in the establishment of one of the best ferries in the county. Mr. Blackman was a useful and influential citizen. He took an active interest in military affairs and held four commissions from the governor; first, as cornet (color-bearer) of cavalry;

second, as first lieutenant; third, as captain of the foot; and fourth, as colonel of militia, by which latter title he was generally known. He was an ardent Whig, and several times the choice of his party for county office. He filled various local positions of honor and trust, among them being a justice-of-the-peace fifteen years. Colonel Blackman enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his neighbors and had a very wide circle of friends. He married Sibyl, daughter of David and Louisa Beardsley. Their children, who married as follows, were: *Melinda C.*, born September 28, 1810, married William B. Horton, died June 7, 1850; *Elizabeth F.*, born March 23, 1812, married Arnold F. Ferguson, died September 29, 1880; *Celinda D.*, born July 16, 1816, married Richard H. Fuller, died December 23, 1898; *Hiram L.*, born February 23, 1819, married Caroline Ayer, died in California, December 19, 1850; *Wealthy Ann*, born February 9, 1821, married Russell S. Ayer, resides at Norwood Park, Chicago; *David J.*, born May 23, 1823, married Esther, daughter of Joshua Horton, removed to Wisconsin, died April 6, 1888; *Joseph F.*, born June 9, 1825, married Lucy Ann, daughter of William Horton, resides at Hornbrook; *Mary E.*, born April 25, 1828, married W. H. Shaw, died April 19, 1898; *George W.*, born February 19, 1831, married first Ada M. Kinney and second Margaret E. Hillis; he has been prominent in Odd Fellow work, was prothonotary from 1879 to '85, and is one of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of the county; resides in Towanda. Colonel Blackman died

August 14, 1880, aged nearly 93 years. His wife, Sibyl, a most estimable lady, born October 6, 1788, died December 12, 1864.

*ELISHA*, when a young man, settled at Pittston, Pa., where he died at the age of 93 years.

*DAVID S.*, born on the homestead in Sheshequin, married Lydia, daughter of Elijah M. Horton, became a Methodist preacher of much power; he owned and occupied the Horace Horton place at Hornbrook, where he died September 5, 1828, aged 34 years. His children were Sterling, Bibbins, Franklin, Charles Ichabod, Elijah and David. *Sterling*, *Bibbins*, *Elijah* and *Franklin* settled at Rochelle, Illinois, of whom the last named is living. *Charles I.* died in California. *David* went to the Mexican war, which was the last ever known of him. Rev. David's widow subsequently married George Billings and removed to Illinois.

Mrs. Ichabod Blackman married for her second husband Timothy Winship, a Hartford merchant, who had purchased the Connecticut title of all the lands embraced in the present township of Herrick. She died June 9, 1809, aged 42 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery.

**Benjamin Brink,** a Revolutionary soldier, who had married Elizabeth Horton, came to Sheshequin with the Hortons. He was born of Dutch parentage, August 29, 1763, at Kingwood, Morris county, N. J. He removed to Lower Smithfield, Northampton county, Pa., where he was living at the breaking out of the Revolutionary war.

In the spring of 1780 he enlisted as a private in the company commanded by Captain Henry Shoemaker, Colonel John Chambers' regiment, for the term during the war. The nature of his service and the duties performed by him were confined to the line of fortifications upon the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware river to protect the settlers from the Indians and Tories. He was employed in garrison duty, building and repairing forts; taking his regular turn in mounting guard on sentry, spies and scouts. He continued in the service till the latter part of 1783, when he was discharged. After the close of the war he continued to live in Lower Smithfield til the time of his removal to Sheshequin. His wife having died in 1830, he went to Elmira, N. Y.; remained there a few years, then returned to Sheshequin and spent his closing days on what is known as the "Beidleman farm." He was given a pension of $8 per month, under the Act of 1832, dating from March 4, 1831. He died December 31, 1845, and his remains repose beside those of his wife in the old Sheshequin cemetery. The children of Benjamin and Elizabeth Brink were: Daniel, Jemima, Rachel, Benjamin, Elijah, John, Elizabeth, James and Hester.

*DANIEL*, born in Lower Smithfield, Pa., June 5, 1787, came to Sheshequin with his father's family when a child. After reaching man's estate he purchased the farm at Hornbrook now owned and occupied by John H. Chaffee. Here he lived many years, and as early as 1839 opened a public house in what is now the present

Chaffee residence. Later he engaged extensively in the mercantile business, which he pursued in connection with farming. His store stood on the opposite side of the road from his hotel. In 1849 Harry L. Horton, the New York banker and millionaire, received his first lessons in business affairs as a clerk in Mr. Brink's store. In 1842 Mr. Brink was elected county commissioner and served a term of three years. He sold out his interests in Sheshequin in 1854 and removed to Rochelle, Ill., where he died in 1885 at the age of 98 years. Daniel Brink married Rachel, daughter of Jesse Smith. Their children were: *Daniel*, *Benjamin*, *Polly* (Mrs. Ithiel Horton), *Jane* (Mrs. James M. Peck), *Matilda* (Mrs. Thomas Minier), *Betsy* (Mrs. Joshua Horton) and *Sally* (Mrs. Charles Horton).

*JEMIMA*, born February 1, 1789, married Jonas Smith of Sheshequin, died December 23, 1825.

*RACHEL*, born March 3, 1791, married John M. Smith of Sheshequin, reared a large family and died March 7, 1872.

*BENJAMIN, JR.*, born May 12, 1793, married for his first wife a Miss Rogers. Their children were *Amanda* and *T. Worthy*. For his second wife he married Polly Forbes of Sheshequin. The children resulting from this marriage were *Delilah* (Mrs. Crans) and *John*. Mr. Brink lived in the upper end of the town, near the narrows. He died December 28, 1830, and is buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

*ELIJAH*, born May 3, 1795, was a shoemaker; he died July 14, 1817, unmarried.

*JOHN*, born February 8, 1798, married Amanda Segar of Sheshequin. He lived on the place now owned by D. W. Chaffee. He died November 23, 1874, and his wife (born April 28, 1806,) May 26, 1892. The children of John and Amanda Brink were: *Orace* (Mrs. Percival Powell of Towanda), *Elizabeth*, unmarried, residing at Ulster, *Charles* died at the age of 16 years, *Julia* died at the age of 10 years, *John R.* married Ellen, daughter of John Horton of Hornbrook, and resides at Creston, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

*ELIZABETH*, born December 8, 1799, married Henry Bensley of Barton, N. Y., and had three children, *John*, *Archibald* and *Mary*.

*JAMES*, born November 29, 1801, married Mary Ann Bensley, sister of Henry, the husband of Elizabeth Brink. He spent the greater part of his life in Sheshequin, then resided in different places. He died May 11, 1881, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Layton, in Towanda. The children of James and Mary A. Brink were: *William*, *Benjamin*, *Isaac*, *Seeley*, *Victoria* (Mrs. A. J. Layton) and *James*. Mr. and Mrs. Brink are buried at Waverly, N. Y.

*HESTER*, born July 24, 1806, married Archibald Forbes of Sheshequin. She was the mother of a large family and died March 13, 1901, aged nearly 95 years.

**William Ferguson,** a brother-in-law of Ichabod Blackman, who had married Patience, daughter of Jonathan Franklin, came to Sheshequin about 1791, settling on the farm now owned by Theodore Smith at Black. He cleared a considerable part of the farm and died there February 10, 1826, aged 64 years. His children were: *William*, a shoemaker, married Nancy, daughter of James Shores, and removed West; *Stephen* married a Miss Atwood of Wysox and also went West; *Benjamin* married and removed from the county; *Arnold F.* married Elizabeth, daughter of Franklin Blackman, removed to Streator, Ill., where he died; *Curtis* married Ethlinda, daughter of Caleb Shores, and lived at Ghent; *Jemima* married Jesse R. Drake of Wysox; *Elizabeth* married Elijah, son of Elijah M. Horton; *Ruth N.* married Isaac Jayne Horton. Some years after the death of Mr. Ferguson, the property was sold to Hezekiah Smith, and Mrs. Ferguson went West with her sons.

**Eliphalet Gustin,** a native of Vermont and "journeying shoemaker," who had married Jemima Horton of Stroudsburg, Pa., came to Sheshequin in 1792. He made the journey up the river with his wife, two children and a few household effects in a canoe. He landed at the mouth of Hornbrook Creek and took up lands, part of which is now included in the Frank Brigham place and the M. E. church lot. While living here he began excavating at the mouth of the creek with a view of erecting a mill. In the course of his digging he came upon an enormous horn, from which circumstance the

stream and locality derive their name—*Hornbrook*. Once Mr. Gustin and Benjamin Brink pursued a bear and succeeded in running him into the river. They followed in a log-canoe, and overtaking Bruin dealt him a lusty blow across the head with the oaken oar. The animal disappeared and they supposed they had sent him to the bottom of the river. Suddenly, both hunters found themselves in the water, and Bruin in charge of an upturned craft. The bear now had the advantage, as the water was deep and his pursuers could only save themselves by clinging to the ends of the canoe. After some effort the canoe was floated to a point where bottom could be touched. Mr. Gustin held the canoe with its valuable cargo, while Mr. Brink attempted to discharge his gun. The powder had been dampened, so Bruin could not be dispatched in that manner. Our hero then charged the enemy with clubbed musket, and persevered until he had put an end to his bearship. When the battle was over, Mr. Brink found he had a gun without a stock and a badly bent barrel. In 1800 Mr. Gustin sold his improvements and moved across the river to the mouth of Hemlock Run, where he remained three years, then pushed up Sugar Creek, locating permanently in Burlington township. He died in 1860, at the age of 94 years.

**Josiah Marshall,** who had married Sibyl Brown, came from the Wyoming Valley to Sheshequin in or before 1792 and settled the Washington Towner place. He was a man of considerable activity in the new settlement, be-

ing appointed a supervisor of highways in 1792, '96 and '97, and constable in 1795 and '97. He died March 11, 1804, aged 41 years, 2 months and 23 days, and is buried in the family plot on the farm where he settled. His children were: Samuel, Thomas, Edward, Josiah B., Elizabeth and Sarah.

*SAMUEL* married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Hoyt, and occupied a part of the homestead where he died Jan. 9, 1840, aged 48 years and 7 months. He had a family of several children, all of whom removed from the town.

*THOMAS* married Lucy, daughter of George Kinney, and also occupied a portion of the homestead till the time of his death, March 16, 1850, aged 57 years, 4 months and 11 days. He had no children.

*EDWARD* met with a misfortune when young, which left him weak minded; he died unmarried.

*JOSIAH B.* married Charlotte, daughter of John Goodwin of Kingston, Pa. He was a man of considerable prominence, but shamefully deserted his family, going to the Sandwich Islands, thence to California, where, it is claimed, he was the Marshall who discovered gold on the American river in 1848. He left the following children: *Jane* (Mrs. Abraham Gore), *Caroline*, *Sibyl*, *Emily* (Mrs. Albert Botsford), *Thomas*, *Wallace*, and *Lemuel* and *Samuel G.* (twins).

*ELIZABETH* married John F. Satterlee of Athens; died December 5, 1871, aged 77 years.

*SARAH* married Edmund Hill of Shehequin.

Sibyl Marshall, after the death of her husband, married Ebenezer Segar; she died August 22, 1851, aged 79 years and 5 months.

**Hugh Rippeth,** a native of Ireland, who had married Huldah, daughter of John Franklin and cousin of Arnold Franklin, came to Lower Sheshequin about 1792 and settled on the H. H. Johnson place. Here he died about 1805. He had two sons and two daughters. One of the daughters, *Jane*, married Salmon Beardsley and lived near Rochester, N. Y. The elder son, *William*, married Polly, daughter of Samuel Shores. He settled on the farm now owned by W. M. Shores on Shores Hill, where he died June 23, 1835, aged 46 years, 9 months and 28 days. His wife died February 13, 1860, aged 62 years, 5 months and 18 days. Both are buried in the Post cemetery. Their children were: Marinda, married to David Shores; Jane, married to Nathan Green of Wysox; Amanda died unmarried; George W., married to Maria, daughter of Peter Shores, and died from the effects of sickness and exposure of prison life in the Civil war; John died at the age of 13 years.

**Christopher Avery,** a native of Connecticut, who served as a private in the Revolutionary war under Captain Williams, in Colonel Webb's regiment of the Connecticut line from 1781 till the close of the war, came to Sheshequin a few years after his brother-in-law, Judge Gore, and lived with him. He enjoyed the benefits of a pension. He never married, and was familiarly known as "Uncle Kit." He died May 3, 1830, in his 71st year, and is buried in the Gore cemetery.

**The Omans,** John and George, were among the early settlers of Upper Sheshequin. They removed from the town soon after 1800. John married Polly Wallace, sister of Mrs. George Murphy. They spent their last years at Geneseo, N. Y.

**Timothy Culver** joined the Lower Sheshequin settlement between 1790 and '95. He was a patriot and had served throughout the war in the struggle for Independence. In 1775 he enlisted under Captain Trowbridge, in Colonel Wooster's regiment, and served seven months. He soon re-entered the service, joining the regiment of Colonel Elmore, under Captain Parmele, in which command he served one year. In 1778 he finally enlisted in the regiment of Colonel Welles, under Captain Judd, and served till the close of the war. He had entered the service as a private, but earned the rank of sergeant before his discharge. In one of the engagements with the enemy he was captured, and while a prisoner, with others, was compelled to unload a cargo of salt. The sacks in which the salt was packed were very heavy. These he was required to carry upon his back from the ship. So persistently was he kept at work that the flesh was fairly ground off his back, making great sores which were long in healing. The scars he carried to his grave, but he never forgave nor forgot the British for their cruelty. After the close of the war, Sergeant Culver married and settled on the Calneska, in Tioga county, N. Y. Here he reared a family of three sons, Amasa, Fred and Leander, and five daughters. His wife having died, he

removed to Buckville, Chemung county. Subsequently, he became acquainted with and married Mary Brink, sister of Benjamin Brink of Sheshequin. He then joined the Hornbrook settlement, where he continued to reside till the close of his life. He was a carpenter by occupation and did the building in the new settlement. He owned and occupied different properties. Sergeant Culver is remembered as a kindly, genial old gentleman, greatly esteemed by all his neighbors. In his closing years he was given a pension by the government, which he had served so faithfully and well. He died in September, 1829, aged 88 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery beside his wife. She was born March 8, 1754; died February 25, 1845. The children of Timothy and Mary (Brink) Culver were James, Charity and Daniel B.

*JAMES* married Margaret French. He was a foreman on the canal; finally settled in Tuscarora township and engaged in farming till the time of his death. His children were: Daniel, Harriet, Mary, Aaron B., Timothy, Adolphus, Josephine, Jarvis J. and Margaret. *Timothy* and *Adolphus* lost their lives in the Civil war.

*CHARITY* married first ———, and had one daughter; second, Anthony Middaugh, by whom she had four sons and five daughters.

*DANIEL BUNNELL*, born in Sheshequin, April 19, 1807, married Josephine, daughter of Richard and Tabitha (Jayne) Horton. He settled the place now embracing the Franklin and Webb farms. Here he carved out

a home in the wilderness and died August 5, 1856. His wife, Josephine, born April 6, 1809, died September 27, 1856. Their children were: Lafayette J., Hiram L., James P., Orrin D., Emily and Mahlon. *Lafayette J.* married Mary Patterson, and owns the old Judge Gore farm—one of the prettiest country homes in the county. He was elected to the State legislature in 1888. *Hiram L.*, who was a sergeant in Company B, 141st P. V., was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864. He was unmarried and 31 years of age. *James P.* married Sibyl Park and resides in Buffalo. *Orrin D.* is a resident of Tuscarora. *Emily* is Mrs. Lewis H. Kilmer of Sheshequin. *Mahlon* died at the age of nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Culver are buried at Hornbrook.

**Joseph Kingsbury.**—The Kingsburys, of whom our subject was a descendant, are supposed to have been of Scotch-Irish origin, having fled from the oppressions of the Old World to New England in the latter part of the 16th century. Joseph Kingsbury was born at Enfield, Conn., May 19, 1774, and was a son of Lemuel Kingsbury, a farmer. He received a good education and familiarized himself with the rules of surveying. At the age of 19, he bade adieu to his friends in the East, and with a horse, a small sum of money and a compass, turned his face towards the Susquehanna to find a home and employment. He arrived at Sheshequin in the spring of 1793, and at once engaged with General Spalding as a surveyor. This service ultimately led to his appointment as an agent for the vast landed estates of Vin-

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cent Le Ray de Chaumont. In 1797, Mr. Kingsbury was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of General Spalding. Upon the death of the latter, he became the owner of that portion of the old homestead containing the original mansion, and resided there till the close of his life. He was esteemed a worthful citizen long before the organization of the county, having been appointed an overseer for Ulster in 1798 and constable in 1799. He was also one of the first supervisors and filled various other places of trust and responsibility. For many years he was the colonel of the militia of his district and postmaster at Sheshequin. In the early history of the county he was a Federalist, and was the first person to hold the position of commissioners' clerk. After the formation of the Whig party he was one of its advocates. Of Colonel Kingsbury, his biographer says: "He was a man of marked characteristics. Possessed of more than ordinary ability by nature, he had brought to the storehouse of his information large additions by thought and reflection, gained from extensive reading and observation. In the field of political discussion he was an adversary of acknowledged force. He was bold, terse and argumentative as a writer; modest, timid and reserved as a speaker. In disputes among the early settlers, he exercised an extensive influence, and by individual appeal as agent, he was instrumental in getting the interests abated from their land contracts by the foreign owners. He became connected at an early day with the Masonic fraternity and held a leading position in the order. From an

early period to his death, he was a member and generous contributor to the religious denomination of Universalists. Exercising charity to all and inculcating principles of morality and integrity in all around him, he strove to lay the foundation of good principles in the community, and among those, who, with him had opened up the forests to the sunlight and let in its genial rays upon the hearts and homes of the pioneer settlers. He was of fine presence, tall and strongly built. His wife was a most amiable lady and bore well her part in the scenes of his active and useful life. Their home was the seat of a most generous and refined hospitality." Colonel Kingsbury died January 22, 1849, and his wife, September 18, 1864. Their children were: Mary, Almira, Byron, Burton, Ann Eliza, Henry, Joseph, Marion, Helen Mar and Lemuel S. *Mary*, or "Polly," born August 17, 1799, married Allen Smith and spent her last days in Towanda; died December 25, 1887. *Almira*, born February 13, 1801, married Charles Comstock, who for many years was a justice of the peace and a prominent merchant in Athens; died April 4, 1882. *Byron*, born March 26, 1803, married Wealthy Ann, daughter of Avery Gore; removed to Towanda in 1825, where he died September 3, 1859. *Burton*, born March 30, 1805, married Rowena, daughter of Hon. George Scott; removed to Towanda and engaged successfully in business for a number of years; died June 15, 1871. *Ann Eliza*, born August 20, 1807, married Ira H. Stephens, the tenth sheriff of the county; died at Towanda, November 11, 1866.

*Henry*, born February 3, 1810, married Matilda Clisby and spent his last days in Towanda ; died June 28, 1887. *Joseph*, born July 2, 1813, married Matilda, daughter of Col. Hiram Mix ; engaged for a number of years in the mercantile business in Towanda ; was Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for fourteen years, and borough treasurer and secretary for more than a quarter of a century up to the time of his death, May 1, 1895. *Marion*, born September 30,1815, married Hon.George Sanderson, distinguished as a lawyer, State Senator and banker ; died in Scranton, June 23, 1886. *Helen Mar*, born July 11, 1819, married M. C. Mercur of Towanda ; died April 8, 1841. *Lemuel S.*, born September 14, 1823, married Sarah Osborne ; occupied the homestead, where he died May 9, 1902.

**Matthew Rogers,** a native of Ireland, who was a soldier in the British army, came to America during the Revolutionary war. Having been captured, he espoused the American cause and never returned to his native country. He came to Sheshequin in or before 1795 and settled the farm now known as the Newman place, where he died June 2, 1832, aged 87 years. His wife, Lydia, died July 29, 1857, aged 85 years. Their children were John S., Hiram and two daughters, who married, respectively, Benjamin Brink, Jr., and Orson Carner. *John S.*, born in Sheshequin, October 17, 1795, married Maria Campbell ; occupied the homestead till 1840, when he sold and removed to Litchfield ; died January 7, 1879.

**The Carners.**—The family is of Holland origin, and originally spelled the name "Karner." **Lodowick Carner,** a native of Sheffield, Mass., came to Sheshequin in or before 1798. "He was a very ingenious man, and miller for General Spalding." Of his family, two sons, *Calvin* and *Luther*, and two daughters are remembered. One of the daughters, *Mary*, married George Kinney. *Luther* married Wealthy, daughter of Col. John Spalding. Their children were: Edgar, Mary, John, Charles, Henry, Sarah, George and Stephen. About 1820, Mr. Carner removed to other parts; Luther, also, after the death of his wife in 1833, left the town, settling in Ohio. **Silas Carner,** brother of Lodowick, followed his brother to Sheshequin, where he continued to reside a number of years. He finally removed to Athens and died there. He was the father of Orson, Amanda, Horace, Sylvia, Jay and Silas.

**Henry McKinney,** a native of Ireland, who had removed from Maryland, was a resident of Upper Sheshequin from 1795 till 1803, when he took up his abode in Athens township. He was drowned in the Susquehanna in 1806 by the upsetting of a canoe. His children were: Samuel, John, Margaret, Henry, David, Joseph and Cynthia.

**The Bidlack Family.**—In the struggle for Independence there was no more heroic and self-sacrificing family in the Wyoming Valley than the Bidlacks. James Bidlack and his three sons all bore arms against the minions of King George III. One son was taken prisoner at the

battle of Long Island, and died of starvation on the notorious prison ships. Another son, Benjamin, served during the entire war and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Capt. James Bidlack, Jr., commanded the Wilkes-Barre company and fell at the battle of Wyoming while leading his men. He was seized by the savage fiends and thrown on the burning logs of the fort, held down with pitchforks and tortured till he expired. The day that Captain Bidlack led his men into action, his father commanded a company of aged men and kept garrison in the fort at Plymouth.

**Captain James Bidlack, Jr.,** the second son of James Bidlack, removed to the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut in 1773. He married Abigail, daughter of Captain Stephen and Mary (Abbott) Fuller. They had four children: Stephen, Sally, Hettie and James. After the death of Captain Bidlack at Wyoming, his widow married Col. John Franklin and removed to Athens. Colonel Franklin took her children under his own roof, and thenceforward was a father to them. *Stephen* married Lois, daughter of Captain Samuel Ransom, and removed to Spencer, N. Y. *Sally* married Franklin Chitsey. *Hettie* married William Patrick and removed to Michigan. *James*, the youngest son of Captain Bidlack, born September 22, 1778, settled in Sheshequin. He married in 1803, Esther, daughter of Daniel Moore, a native of Ireland. Mr. Bidlack first located on Orange Hill, on the line between Sheshequin and Litchfield, then lived for a time on the M. F. Smith place, and in 1822 located per-

manently at Ghent on the farm now occupied by his son, Daniel M. He was accidentally killed April 30, 1828, while loading a raft at Sheshequin. The children of James and Esther Bidlack were: Anson, born May 7, 1804; died unmarried April 14, 1865. He occupied the homestead and kept the family together after his father's death. Mary, born January 20, 1806, married Joseph McKinney of Athens; died May 10, 1891. Sally, born September 28, 1808, married Philip Verbeck; died March 11, 1883, at North Ghent. Lydia, born July 20, 1811, married Samuel P. Wolcott of Litchfield; died at the age of 72 years. Zipporah, born August 5, 1816, married John E. Horton of Ghent; died April 12, 1895. Abigail, born October 17, 1818, married Martin V. B. Towner of Rome; died on Towner Hill at the age of 76 years. James, born January 3, 1821, married Laura Russell of Rome; resides in Windham. Daniel M., born April 23, 1823, married Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Smith; occupies the farm on which he was born and has always lived. Stephen, born April 10, 1826, married Ethelinda Vibbert; resides at Ghent. Esther, wife of James Bidlack, born May 16, 1787, died August 28, 1863.

**Josiah Tuttle,** a native of Connecticut, born October 28, 1774, came to Ulster in or before 1794, and occupied lands which he sold to Charrick Westbrook. In 1799 he removed to Hornbrook, where he purchased the property now owned by J. F. Blackman. He had married Jerusha, daughter of Chester Bingham of Ulster. The latter,

in 1783, when a child eight years old, was brought by her parents on horseback over the mountains from Wilkes-Barre to Wysox. Mr. Tuttle continued to make improvements on his purchase till his death, June 21, 1830. He was noted for his benevolence and was a sincere Mason. He and his wife were faithful Universalists and original members of the first class of that denomination in the county. They reared a family of seven stalwart sons (all six feet or over tall) and three daughters. They were: Chester, Dorinda, Edwin, Joseph B., Albert, Calvin W., William C., Eliza E., Ethan B. and Sarah A. *Chester*, born June 18, 1795, died January 5, 1848. *Dorinda*, born March 10, 1799, married a Mr. Lemon, removed to Potter county, Pa., thence to Minnesota, where she died October 25, 1862. *Edwin*, born January 17, 1803, married Keziah Kinner, resided in Rome township where he died. *Joseph B.*, born May 5, 1805, married Eliza, daughter of William Horton, removed to McHenry county, Ill., where he died. *Albert*, born July 23, 1807, married Delight, daughter of William Horton, and removed to New Ulm, Minn., where he became a man of prominence. He was several times a member of the State Legislature. During the Sioux outbreak in 1863, his son, William, a son-in-law and a nephew were slain in the massacre near New Ulm. *Calvin W.*, born August 8, 1810, married Julia, daughter of Peter Barnard, removed to Minnesota, where he practiced law and died. *William C.*, born March 20, 1813, married Permilla Horton (widow of Isaac Smith) and settled in Litchfield,

where he died May 20, 1889. *Eliza E.*, born March 31, 1814, married Albert Hebard, died in Minnesota, August 22, 1861. *Ethan B.*, born March 26, 1817, married Lucinda, daughter of Joshua Horton, died in Ulster, October 15, 1869. *Sarah A.*, born December 6, 1819, married Francis S. Ayer, died in Sheshequin, September 30, 1868. Jerusha (Bingham) Tuttle, born December 17, 1774, spent her closing days with her daughter, Mrs. Ayer. She bore her part nobly in the struggles incident to pioneer life, was a devoted Christian mother and "a strict disciplinarian." She died November 28, 1857, and is buried beside her husband in the Hornbrook cemetery.

**Joseph Salisbury,** who purchased of John Newlle, came to the Hornbrook settlement in 1799. He sold his claim to other parties, and in 1803 removed to the State of New York.

**James Shores** came to Hornbrook about 1799, and settled the place until recently owned by Mrs. Barnes. He was a blacksmith, and is remembered going about the neighborhood with his kit of tools, as it was called in those days, "whipping the cat." He died March 5, 1837, aged 63 years. His wife, Elizabeth (Hamilton), died October 18, 1853, in her 74th year. Their children were: Stephen, Jonathan, Silas H., Elmer, Eliza, Sally, Nancy and Diantha. *Stephen*, born February 14, 1801, married Diana, daughter of Richard Horton; lived in Sheshequin, where he died August 31, 1877. *Silas H.*, born February 9, 1815, married Eve Ann, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer; lived in Sheshequin, died June 1.

1883. *Elmer* joined his sisters in Illinois; while East on a visit he sickened and died, September 25, 1847, in his 30th year; he was unmarried. *Eliza*, born December 31, 1807, married Richard, son of Richard Horton, and after his death, Abram Barner; died May 7, 1898. *Sally* married William, son of Joshua Horton. *Jonathan* married Sarah Merithew and removed to Michigan where he died. *Nancy* married William Ferguson and removed to Illinois. *Diantha* went to Illinois with her sister, Mrs. Ferguson, where she married James Smith and reared a family; after the death of Mr. Smith she married a Mr. Bennefield.

**Daniel Moore,** a native of Ireland, came to America as a soldier in the British army during the Revolutionary war. He left the service of King George, never to return to the mother country. In 1785 he came to Tioga and located on lands east of the river. About 1790 he established a ferry at the Park's place, which he continued to operate several years. He then joined the Upper Sheshequin settlement, and died finally at Orange Hill about 1830. Of his children: *Esther* married James Bidlack; *Zipporah* married Richard Lent of Rome; *Polly* married a Mr. Millett; *John* was a noted river pilot.

**Samuel Bartlett,** a native of Vermont, who was reared near the Green Mountains and served as a captain of one of the companies in Gen. Ethan Allen's brigade in the Revolutionary war, came to Sheshequin and located on the farm now owned by Judson Macafee about 1800. He purchased a large tract of land, which he occupied till his

death, July 1, 1810, at the age of 64 years In Vermont he had married a Miss Meigs, who died before his emigration "West." Their children were: Timothy, Hannah, Statira, Mary and Samuel. *Timothy* came to Sheshequin with his father. He married Huldah, daughter of Zephon Flower of Athens, and occupied a portion of the homestead farm, where he died February 1, 1821, aged 31 years. He had one son and a daughter. The son, at about the age of 14 years, was crossing the river on the ice with a horse and cutter, when the ice gave way and both he and the horse were drowned. The daughter, Mary, married Lathrop Smith of Horseheads, N. Y. *Hannah* married Cornelius Younglove and settled at Hammondsport, N. Y. *Statira* married a Mr. Clapp and settled in Washington county, N. Y. *Mary* married Samuel Hoyt, came to Sheshequin with her husband and died there August 9, 1849, in her 71st year. *Samuel* came from Vermont with his father and lived on the farm with him. He married Phoebe, daughter of Capt. Jeremiah Shaw. He took a prominent part in the early political struggles of the county and was elected county auditor in 1819. About 1834 he sold his interests to Colonel Kingsbury and removed to Michigan.

**Adrian Post,** whose ancestors were from Holland, came to Sheshequin with his family about 1801. He sold his property in what is now Paterson, N. J., with a view of locating in the Lake country. In the course of his journey he drifted into Sheshequin, and settled permanently on lands now owned by Lawrence Post and others. Here

he and his wife both died, the former about 1806 and the latter about 1835. Their remains repose in the Post cemetery, the grave of Mr. Post, it is claimed, being the first made there. The children of Adrian Post were: Peter, John, Elias, Aaron, Margaret, Anna and Sally. *Peter* never married, lived and died on the homestead. *John* occupied a portion of the homestead and died there. He married Betsy, daughter of Samuel Shores of Wysox. Their children were: Anna (Mrs. Elisha Newell), Lorena (Mrs. William Morris), Matilda (Mrs. David Kilmer), Ellen (Mrs. Leander Burlingame) and Dennis. *Elias* owned a portion of the homestead on which he lived. He married Lucretia, daughter of John Elliott. Their children were: William, Joseph, Lottie, Anna (Mrs. Chester Childs), Jane (Mrs. Pratt Mosier), Lesulph (Mrs. James Shultz), James and Victor E. *Aaron* also occupied a part of the homestead. He was a noted old-time pedagogue. He was self-taught and began teaching at the age of 17 years, continuing for forty terms. As a mathematician, he possessed unusual talents. He married Cynthia Landrus, and had the following children: Lucretia (Mrs. Stephen Vosburg), Lorenzo D., Lemuel L., Martha (Mrs. Andrew Smith), John R., Margaret (Mrs. Charles H. Preston), Laura (Mrs. Horton Shores) and Ezmorelda (Mrs. Llewellyn Harris). *Margaret* married Joshua Shores. *Anna* married William Shores. *Sarah* ("Sally") married first Nathaniel Fuller and second David Kenyon.

**The Smiths.**—The Hornbrook settlement and that at North Towanda, for many years, formed the most important settlement in the old town of Claverack. In 1785, **Jonas Smith** of Connecticut and his son, Nathan, took up 200 acres of land, under Strong & Hogaboom, in what is now North Towanda, "bounded by the river and Sugar creek, and known in the sub-division of the township as Numbers 69 and 70." Mr. Smith had married Mercy Buxton. Their children were: Jesse, Lydia, (Rev.) Nathan, Enos, John, Sarah, Joseph and Charles. The father died between 1799 and 1802, and is probably buried in the old cemetery on the Bishop Horton place. His widow afterwards married William Coolbaugh. She died August 9, 1822, aged 78 years, and is buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Of the children—Sarah married Isaac Horton. John was frozen to death while hunting. His children were: Mercy (Mrs. Samuel Landrus), Fanny (1st Mrs. William Lane, 2d Mrs. John Gustin), Elizabeth, Phoebe, Isaac and John. The widow, Phoebe Smith, subsequently married Lemuel Landrus.

*JESSE*, born November 25, 1766, married Jane Miller. About 1802 he settled the Gard place on the line between Sheshequin and Wysox. He cleared the greater portion of the farm, where he died December 23, 1843. His wife, born September 21, 1766, died March 15, 1844. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. Their children were: Sarah, John M., James, Rachel, Jonas, Polly, Betsy, William, Jesse, Jane and Anna. *Sarah*, born April 21, 1787, married Lemuel Streeter of Wysox

and removed to Illinois. *John M.*, born December 24, 1788, married Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Brink. About the time of his marriage in 1808, he settled on the place now occupied by John Wanck, where he toiled, reared a large family and died July 14, 1864. His wife, born March 23, 1791, died March 7, 1872. Their children were: Benjamin, born August 19, 1809, married Eliza McGill; died August 3, 1891. Isaac, born May 20, 1811, married Permilla Horton; died September 30, 1839. John B., born December 6, 1812, married Lucinda Horton; died September 21, 1881. Calvin, born March 26, 1815, married Catherine Myers of Indiana; died September 19, 1894. Curtis, born June 16, 1816, married Betsy Gardner of Indiana; died December 22, 1889. George, born January 26, 1818, married Matilda Chaffee; died August 9, 1901. Guy, born May 6, 1819, married Lucinda Horton; died July 24, 1889. Elizabeth, born December 23, 1820, married Richard C. Horton; died March 9, 1894. Electa, born August 30, 1822, married George Heath; died July 28, 1901. Harry, born March 23, 1824, married Abigail Chaffee; died March 12, 1893. Miller, born December 28, 1826, married Jane Rundell; died February 16, 1902. Jay, born June 13, 1827, drowned July 10, 1845, while bathing in the river with others at Hornbrook. Charles, born March 6, 1830, married Melissa Allen; died January 22, 1902. Mary Ann, born May 18, 1834, married first Hiram Bowman, second Henry Vann; died February 11, 1885. Clark and Rachel died in early childhood. *Rachel*, born

December 21, 1792, married Daniel Brink and removed to Illinois. *Jonas*, born October 3, 1794, settled in Sheshequin, but spent the last few years of his life in Williamsport, Pa. *Polly*, born September 29, 1796, married Ebenezer P. Clark; died August 19, 1867, and is buried at Wyalusing. *Betsy*, born December 26, 1798, married Alanson Lovelace; died in Sheshequin, January 8, 1866. *William*, born January 29, 1805, married Jane Blauvelt; removed to East Waverly, N. Y., where he was accidentally killed by the bursting of a gun. *Jesse*, born March 31, 1807, married Anna, daughter of Joseph Lent, and occupied the farm adjoining the homestead; died August 26, 1871. *Jane*, born August 25, 1809, married William Foster and removed to other parts. *Anna*, born December 17, 1811, married Harry Lent and removed to Potter county, Pa.

**Zebulon Butler,** who had married Jemima, daughter of Capt. Jabez Fish, came to Sheshequin from Wilkes-Barre in 1803. He brought with him a stock of goods which he sold to the settlers. He occupied a small framed house, with Harry Spalding, on the property near the present residence of William Snyder. Here the store was kept. Butler exchanged his property for lots in Wilkes-Barre with Captain Fish in 1809 and removed from the town.

**Nathaniel Fuller,** who had married Sally, daughter of Adrian Post, came from New Jersey to Sheshequin with his father-in-law's family. He enlisted in the War of 1812 and was killed in an engagement with the enemy.

He left one son; his widow afterwards married David Kenyon. The son, *Richard H.*, born August 16, 1811, was reared in the family of his uncle, Elias Post. He married Celinda, daughter of Col. Franklin Blackman. For many years he was a contractor and builder in masonry. In 1850 he removed to East Waverly, where he died June 7, 1880. His wife died December 17, 1898, in her 83d year. Their children were: Charles R., Lois (Mrs. I. N. Andre), George L., Eunice E. (Mrs. Edward Rose), Harriet E. (Mrs. Charles Cunamon), Frank A., Miner P., and one daughter and three sons dying in childhood.

**Ebenezer Segar,** a native of Brattleboro, Vt., removed with his father, Henry Segar, to what is now LeRoy township about 1800. In 1805 he came to Sheshequin, married Josiah Marshall's widow and occupied the Marshall homestead until the time of his death. His children were: Amanda, Patience Lenity, Charles E., Collins M., Julia and Henry. *Amanda*, born April 28, 1806, married John Brink, died May 26, 1892. *Patience L.*, born May 13, 1808, married Uriah Shaw, died January 15, 1900. *Charles E.*, born March 16, 1810, married Martha Slawson of Nichols, N. Y., died in Sheshequin, December 3, 1887. *Collins M.*, born June, 1812, married Charlotte, daughter of William Spalding, and occupied the homestead for many years; died in Sayre, October 23, 1896. *Julia*, born July 18, 1814, married Benjamin Brown of Wyalusing. *Henry*, born February 15, 1817, married first Almira Rogers of Litchfield, second

Maria P. Lockwood of Ulster, and resides at Ulster. Both Mr. Segar and wife are buried in the family plot on the Towner place.

**John Christian Forbes** was born October 25, 1759, at Brunswick, Germany, where his father was a large stock raiser. When he was sixteen years old he was sent by his father to deliver to the coast a drove of cattle, which he had sold to the British Government. Officers of the British vessel persuaded him to go aboard on the promise that the ship would land near his home, and much sooner than he could travel overland. After the vessel was out of sight of land, it dawned upon the young drover that he had been tricked and was being carried to some other part of the world. When he was finally landed it was in America, being informed at the same time that he would be compelled to serve in the British army. He continued with the King's troops until a good opportunity presented itself, then deserted and espoused the American cause, giving his aid in the struggle for Independence till the close of the war. He settled on the Delaware in Delaware county, N. Y., where, July 3, 1783, he married Deborah Williams. In 1806 he came to Sheshequin with his family. He located at first where the Valley House now stands, and two years later purchased and moved on to the place now known as the Peck farm. Here he continued to reside until after the death of his wife, when he lived among his children. He is remembered as "a kindly, Christian old gentleman." He died April 19, 1853, aged 93½ years. His wife, Deb-

orah, born in Delaware county, N. Y., August 30, 1764, died September 26, 1837. Their children, all of whom were born in Delaware county, except the two youngest, were: Ernest, Hannah, Catharine, Polly, Eunice, Elisha, William, Francis, Archibald, Montgomery and Charles. *Ernest*, born April 6, 1784, married Polly Smith, died in Rome, April 30, 1860. *Hannah*, born September 17, 1786, married Lawrence Rose, died in Sheshequin, June 3, 1839. *Catharine*, born April 23, 1789, married Isaac I. Lowe, died at Athens, September, 1873. *Polly*, born April 21, 1791, married Benjamin Brink, died at Athens, June 10, 1877. *Eunice*, born April 16, 1793, married John Hicks, died at Rome, April 8, 1877. *Elisha*, born March 13, 1795, married first Lucy Newell, second Sally Eastman, died in Sheshequin, September 27, 1834. *William*, born November 20, 1798, married Hettie Kendall, died in Indiana in 1881. *Francis*, born October 10, 1801, married Sally Horton, died in Indiana in 1882. *Archibald*, born June 22, 1805, married Hester Brink, died at Reniff, N. Y., December 18, 1883. *Montgomery* died in infancy. *Charles*, born April 13, 1810, married Julia Snyder, died in Rome, May 3, 1852.

**William Presher** was "the pioneer miller." Upon coming to the Valley he saw the great need of a grist-mill for the accommodation of the settlers. He laid the matter before Judge Gore, who encouraged such an enterprise and offered assistance if he (Presher) would

make the venture. Accordingly, the following contract was entered into:

"This indenture made the 6th day of June, 1807, by and between Obadiah Gore of Ulster township, county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, on the one part, and William Presher of the same place, witnesseth: That the said Obadiah Gore, for the consideration hereafter mentioned, hath demised, granted, and for use let, unto the said William Presher, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, the following described premises, viz: A sufficient piece of ground for a mill seat and yard for a grist-mill and other water works on Island Cove, together with a road from the main road on the east side of the river, opposite said mill seat to the same, (said Presher having undertaken to set up mills at the place aforesaid) with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging. To have and to hold the said demised premises, with their appurtenances for and during the term the said Island Cove mill seat may be considered a suitable place for mills, or water work machinery, or so long as the said Presher or his assigns shall keep it in repair, and the said Gore to be at one-half of the expense (except whisky) and the said William Presher for himself, his heirs and assigns doth covenant and agree to allow and pay to the said Obadiah Gore the one-half of the profits arising from the said grist-mill so long as the same shall be kept in operation. And the parties aforesaid for themselves respectively each with the other and their respective heirs, executors and administrators do hereby agree to abide by the above article. In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto interchangeably set our hands and seals. In presence of Avery Gore.

OBADH. GORE.
WILLIAM PRESHER."

The said mill was erected by Presher and stood on the bank of the river a few rods northwest of the residence of S. G. Marshall. Presher continued to operate his mill till the time of his death, July, 1822, when it passed into the hands of Avery Gore.

**Captain Jabez Fish**, born at Groton, Conn., July 25, 1741, was one of the first settlers at Wilkes-Barre. He

joined Captain Bidlack's company and was in the battle of Wyoming. Of the 32 men in the company engaged, he was one of the eight who escaped. He secreted himself in the long grass, and so close were the savages he feared his own heart-beats would reveal his hiding place. While in this awful position he listened to the screams and cries of women and children as the terrible butchery went on. "Mrs. Fish supposed her husband to have fallen, and hastened with her children through the wilderness. Overcome with fatigue and want, her infant died. Sitting down a moment on a stone to see it draw its last breath, she gazed in its face with unutterable anguish. There was no way to dig a grave—and to leave it to be devoured by wolves, seemed worse than death, so she took the dead babe in her arms and carried it twenty miles, when she came to a German settlement. Though poor, they gave her food, made a box for the child, attended her to the graveyard and decently buried it, kindly bidding her welcome till she should be rested." In 1809, Captain Fish exchanged his property in Wilkes-Barre (which became very valuable) for 350 acres of land in Sheshequin. He came on and occupied that portion of it, now owned by his grandson, Lloyd Fish, next above the Universalist church. Here he died April 16, 1814. He married for his first wife Sarah Avery, sister of Mrs. Judge Gore. Of their children: *Jemima* married Zebulon Butler. A son, *Thomas*, remained at Wilkes-Barre. In 1797, Captain Fish married for his second wife Susanna Dana. Their children

were: Maria, Jabez, Diantha and Lemira. *Maria*, born at Wilkes-Barre, April 4, 1798, married Jesse Brown, died in Sheshequin, July 16, 1847. Children—Ethlyn (Mrs. Elijah A. Parsons) and Mary (Mrs. Levi Wells). *Jabez*, born at Wilkes-Barre, August 3, 1799, inherited the homestead which he occupied till the time of his death, March 15, 1876. He married Amanda, daughter of Moses Park. Children—Elvira (Mrs. Oscar Smith); Susan died unmarried; George W. married first Ruth A. Kinney, second Anna D. Parsons, resides at Waverly; Jabez died unmarried; Lloyd married Lucy A. Gore and occupies the homestead. *Diantha*, born June 15, 1801, married Alvin Dana of Almond, Alleghany county, N. Y., died in the West. *Lemira*, born at Wilkes-Barre, July 25, 1803, married Chester Park, a merchant of Athens. Susanna Dana Fish, born at Ashford, Conn., January 11, 1762, died in Sheshequin, April 4, 1844.

**A Negro Family** by the name of Chintz were the first colored people to come to Sheshequin. They settled near Judge Gore's in or before 1792. Of the family, Jacob, Peter and Phebe are remembered.

**Comers and Goers.**—For twenty-five years after General Spalding and Judge Gore had located in Sheshequin, many persons who did not become permanent residents, joined their settlement for longer and shorter periods. Some tarried for a time, until they could establish homes in the wilderness of the surrounding country; others, of a migratory nature, left for whatever fields their fancy of adventure or opportunity for wealth, induced them.

**Sheshequin in 1795.**—The French traveller, the *Duke de la Rochefoucault Liancourt*, passed up the Susquehanna in 1795. On the 2d of June he reached what is now Ulster, and in his "Travels," published in 1799, comments on Old and New Sheshequin, as follows: "We stopped at Solomon Tracy's to rest our horses. This planter occupies an estate of 500 acres, only 30 of which are yet cleared and which belongs to the village of Old Sheshequin. Its owner arrived here about five years ago from the county of Orange in the State of New York; but he now intends to settle in Genesee; and, consequently, wishes to dispose of his plantation, which he holds from the State of Connecticut; the price he demands is $5,390, that is to say, about ten dollars and three-fourths per acre. Another landholder, at whose house we stopped to procure directions about the road, intimated to us a similar design, as he mistook us for land jobbers. His plantation consisted of 300 acres, 60 of which were cleared, with a corn and a saw mill, which he estimated at $1,300. He asked for the whole estate $2,600, which is tantamount to eight dollars and a half per acre. The state of agriculture is no better here than in the other parts of Pennsylvania, and even worse than in many of them, all the plantations being in that infant state where the soil yields rich crops without cultivation. The settlers are doubtful whether their rights to their possessions will be confirmed, have much business upon their hands, and are in general little able to advance money for the improvement of their lands so that

they hardly give themselves the trouble even to plough up the ground. For this purpose they make use of oxen, the medium price of a yoke of which is $70. Wheat commonly sells for one dollar a bushel, rye for four shillings and oats from two shillings and six pence to three shillings. There are two schools in the neighboring country, which are both kept by women who teach needle-work and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by the fee of five shillings a quarter paid by each scholar. They are evidently insufficient, yet they are schools; and these are yet very rare in Pennsylvania. No place has been hitherto set apart here for religious worship. They who desire to perform this, assemble in private houses and engage a preacher for a yearly salary, which, however, is very small. Families of Methodists constitute the principal part of the inhabitants. On the other side of the river stands New Sheshequin, a small neat town, containing about twelve houses, which are built either of logs or rough boards. It is seated in a very pleasant plain. The justice of the peace, the surgeon and the pastor of the neighboring country reside in this place. It contains shops, in short, all those things which are found only in a principal town."

**As Seen in 1804.**—In the month of October, 1804, Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, with two companions visited Niagara Falls. He wrote a rhyming

description of his journey, called the "Foresters," of which the following extract describes a night at Judge Gore's and that portion of the journey through Sheshequin:

"'Twas now dull twilight; trudging on we keep
Where giddy Breakneck nods above the steep,
And down the darkening forests slowly steer
Where woods, receding, show a dwelling near,
A painted frame, tall barracks filled with hay,
Clean whitewashed railings raised along the way;
Young poplars, mixed with weeping willows green,
Rose o'er the gate, and fringed the walk within.
An air of neatness, gracing all around,
Bespoke that courtesy we so quickly found;
The aged judge, in grave apparel dressed,
To cushioned chairs invites each weary guest;
O'er the rich carpet bids the table rise,
With all the sweets that India's clime supplies.
And supper served with elegance; the glass
In sober circuit was allowed to pass.
The reverend sire, with sons and grandsons round,
Ruddy as health, by summer suns embrowned,
Inquires our road and news with modest mien;
Tells of the countries he himself has seen,
His Indian battles, midnight ambuscades,
Wounds and captivity in the forest glades;
And with such winning, interesting store
Of wildwood tales and literary lore,
Beguiled the evening and engaged each heart,
That, though sleep summoned, we were loth to part;
And e'en in bed reposed, the listening ear
Seemed still the accents of the sage to hear.
The morning came; ye gods! how quickly hies
To weary folks the hour when they must rise!
Groping around, we fixed our various load,
And full equipt forth issued to the road.

Inured to toil, the woods slide swiftly past,
O'er many an opening farm our eyes were cast;
Here rich, flat meadows most luxuriant lie,
Some gleaming orchards gladly we espy;
Full-loaded peach-trees, drooping hung around,
Their mellow fruit thick scattered o'er the ground.
Six cents procured us a sufficient store,
Our napkins crammed, and pockets running o'er;
Delicious fare,—nor did we prize them less
Than Jews did manna in the wilderness.
Still journeying on the river's bank we keep,
And pass the Narrows' high and dangerous steep,
That to the clouds like touring Atlas soars,
While deep below the parted river roars."

## CHAPTER III.

### SETTLERS FROM 1812 TO 1840.

SAMUEL HOYT, a native of Guilford, Conn., who had married Mary, daughter of Samuel Bartlett of of Vermont, after the removal of the latter to Sheshequin, also came with his family in 1812. He settled on the place now owned by Hiram Shores. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter by occupation, being especially noted for his skill as a builder. He was the first mechanic in that section of the country to use the square in laying out his frame work; and when he put up his first building, after coming to Sheshequin—the Snyder house—people came for miles around to see the frame. A large number of the houses and barns in the valley were constructed by him. Mrs. Hoyt was a celebrated tailoress and made fine suits for men. She was patronized from all the surrounding neighborhoods, and so busy was she kept plying the needle, that she frequently had the aid of a half dozen assistants. Mr. Hoyt died on the homestead, December 21,

1842, aged 73 years and 6 months, His wife died August 9, 1849, aged 70 years and 5 months. Their children were: Chlotilda, Hannah M., Statira, Samuel B. and Giles M. *Chlotilda* married Obadiah Spalding. *Hannah M.*, married Samuel Marshall. *Statira*, born March 19, 1807, married Amos P. Spalding of Athens, died July 28, 1855. *Samuel B.* married first Flora Ames of Sackett Harbor, N. Y., second Mrs. Matilda Angle of Sheshequin; occupied the homestead for some years, then removed to Athens, where he died. *Giles M.*, born March 20, 1820, married Almira Green of Green's Landing, where he and his wife reside on the farm where they began life's struggles together in 1839.

**Peter Barnard** came to Sheshequin in or before 1812. He married Roba, daughter of Abel Newell, and settled the farm now owned by Bird and Burton Gillett. He was a hard working man and cleared a considerable part of his farm. After the death of his wife, he disposed of his property and removed to Illinois, where he died. His children were: George, Julia, Sally, Polly, Lucy and Martha. George went to Illinois; Julia married Calvin Tuttle, and Sally a Collins.

**Isaac I. Low,** a blacksmith and nailer by trade, came to the town about 1812 and pursued the former occupation. In 1836 he removed to Athens village where he died. He married Catharine, daughter of John C. Forbes, and had children—Martha (Mrs. Spencer Elson), Polly, John Christian Forbes, Isaac, Luther, Sarah (Mrs. James Wilson) and Olive (Mrs. Henry Hewett). John C. F.,

commonly known as "Forbes Low," born October 2, 1816, is still living. He was a noted huntsman and waterman, and has many interesting recollections of early days.

**John Lyons,** a native of Ithaca, N. Y., who had married Jemima, daughter of Richard Horton, came to the Hornbrook settlement in 1813. He was a lumberman, and about 1840 removed to Standing Stone. His children were: Isaac, Richard, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Mahu Horton), Rachel (Mrs. John Bish), Anna J. (Mrs. Christmas Hainesworth), Diana (Mrs. Alonzo Barns) and Mahala (Mrs. F. M. Maynard). The eldest son, Isaac, became a prominent and influential business man, and was elected county commissioner in 1861. He died at his home in Allis Hollow, March 27, 1902, aged 86 years.

**Freeman Gillett** came to Sheshequin in about 1813. He was a carpenter and joiner, of superior skill. Among the buildings erected by him, were the Warren Gillett house, the Ensley Gillett house and the old Sheshequin church. He spent his last days with a daughter in Springfield township.

**John Elliott.**—The family from whom John Elliott descended came from the north of Ireland during the early colonial period and settled at Albany, N. Y. "John Elliott and his brother, William, living near the Connecticut line, heard much of the Susquehanna country in its praise, more especially that part of it claimed by that State, and, therefore, the former and Joseph (the oldest

son of William ) packed their knapsacks and started on foot in the spring of 1803 to view the land for themselves, with a view to bring the families for settlement. They arrived in due time in Wysox, where John rented a farm of the widow Moger. He raised some corn and sowed some rye, and in company with his nephew cleared eight acres of new land and sowed it to wheat—the sowing produced good crops of both cereals. They returned to their homes late in the fall, and preparations for the removal of the families to the new country at once were commenced. Three span of horses and as many sleighs were loaded with the household goods and supplies, and the two families, numbering in all twenty persons, young and old, among them an aged grandmother They crossed the Hudson and Catskill on the ice, as well as every other stream in their way, and drove on the ice from Old Sheshequin to the cabin of William Means at Towanda, where they were furnished entertainment for the night." William rented Mr. Means' farm in Wysox, where he remained one year, then removed to Rome township, where he died at the age of 95 years. John continued to reside in Wysox till 1814, when he removed to Sheshequin and followed the occupation of shoemaker. His residence at different times was Hornbrook and Ghent. His wife was Elizabeth Snyder, a German woman. She died April 14, 1818, in her 47th year, and Mr. Elliott, July 4, 1857, in his 88th year. Their children were: Joseph, Hannah, Lucinda, Polly, Rachel and Lucretia. *Joseph* married Jemima, daughter of Eli-

jah M. Horton. He owned the Elsbree farm at Hornbrook, which he sold in 1871, and removed to Kansas with his family, where he died two years later. His wife died a few years since, at the age of 94 years. Their children were: Isaac, William H., Joseph M., Urbain, Sally (Mrs. Ulysses Horton) and Jemima (Mrs. Thomas McMahon). Isaac died in Sheshequin; Sally resides at Hornbrook; the others removed to Kansas, Urbain since having died. *Hannah* married Isaac S. Horton, lived at Ghent, died March 7, 1877, in her 85th year. *Polly* married William Russell of Rome. *Rachel* married Daniel Hill of Sheshequin, died July 23, 1869, aged 55 years. *Lucretia* married Elias Post.

**Dr. Zadoc Gillett,** a native of Granville, Mass., came to Sheshequin in 1815 and located on the place of now Warren Gillett. He had quite an extensive practice. After some years' residence in Sheshequin he removed to Canada, where, during an epidemic of cholera he lost his wife and several children. He then returned to Sheshequin and practiced for a time, finally removed to Albany township where he died. He was the father of the late Jerome B. Gillett of Hornbrook.

**Earl Mastin,** a shoemaker by trade, was one of the earliest settlers in the Ghent neighborhood. It is related that "Mastin and his wife were somewhat rare specimens of humanity. In one of their drunken carousals they got into a fight, which resulting rather as a draw game, the belligerents agreed to a dissolution of partnership. After some days of sober reflection, Mastin came to the conclu-

sion that he would make overtures for the resumption of amicable relations, but fearing the reception of his terms, if presented by himself, would be prejudiced, he decided to employ an ambassador, and therefore applied to Silas Gore, who undertook to negotiate a peace with the irascible woman. Mr. Gore brought the parties to his own house as neutral ground, and, after considerable diplomacy, articles of peace and amity were agreed upon and the reunited pair went home rejoicing. Just previous to that time articles of peace had been signed at Ghent in Belgium, between Great Britain and the United States, and Dr. Zadoc Gillett gave the locality the name of *Ghent*, which designation is likely to be retained a long time, in commemoration of the reconciliation of that novel pioneer pair." On a plain stone slab in the Sheshequin cemetery, the following imperfect inscription may be read: "Here lies Sally Ann, wife of Earl Mastin, who died April 27, 1824, aged 36 years, 5 months and 27 days.

> "As I am now so you must be,
> Prepare to die and follow me."

Mastin is remembered as being a "great fifer." He had sons, Charles and James.

**Thaddeus Hemenway,** who had served with the Massachusetts troops five years in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battles of Stillwater, Newport and Lake George, came to Sheshequin in or before 1813. He spent his last years in the Ghent neighborhood and Rome. The old patriot was fond of repeating the following:

"Hicks and Gibbs marched along from Watertown to glory;
Hemenway composed a song, and Bump told hunting stories."

His children, who married as follows, were: *Sarah*, to Gersham Towner; *John*, to Debby Hawkins; *Joseph*, to Pamelia Shipman; *Levi*, to Elizabeth Brague; *Lavina*, to Abraham Towner; *William*, to Rachel ——. Mr. Hemenway died in Rome township, his wife, Lavina, surviving him some years.

**John Ditrich**, who came to America as a Hessian soldier during the Revolutionary war, remained here and in 1816 found his way into Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by his great-grandson, Edward M. Vought. He improved a considerable part of the place and died thereon, April 11, 1840, aged 85 years. His wife, Elizabeth, died August 12, 1846, aged 83 years. Both are buried in a private plot on the farm. The children of John and Elizabeth Ditrich were: Lewis, Charlotte, Hannah and Lydia. *Lewis*, after some years' residence in the town, removed to other parts; *Hannah* married Joseph Vought; *Lydia* married Peter Vought of Rome—a brother of Joseph.

**Henry Hiney** was an early settler on the Bidlack place at Ghent. He made and peddled brooms and became blind. His wife is remembered as an ardent Baptist. Their children were: Timothy, Henry, William, George, Christopher, and daughters. Mrs. Cyrus Wheeler and Mrs. Earl Wright.

**Henry Cleveland**, a blacksmith, came from the East to Sheshequin about 1817. He had a shop at the forks

of the road near the Brown place. After a few years the family removed from the town.

**Burgis Drake** was an early settler on the Widow Miller place at Black. He was the father of Jesse R., Ebenezer, Franklin, Isaac and James. He died in the '20's and was survived by his wife, Hannah, a number of years.

**Matthew Wrignt** became a resident of the town in or before 1818. He settled the Joseph Vought place at Ghent, made a considerable improvement and died there about 1838. Both he and his wife are buried on the farm. Their children were: Oswin, Earl, Polly (Mrs. Larman H. Elliott), Sally (Mrs. Timothy Hiney), Druzella (Mrs. Reuben Perry), Margaret (Mrs. Hiram Perry) and Betsy. Oswin was the fiddler at the old-time dances and "apple bees."

**Moses Woodburn,** son of George and Mary (Putnam) Woodburn, was born at Stonington, Conn., October 2, 1764. His ancestor, John Woodburn, came from Ireland, landing at Boston in 1718, but three years later settled at Londonderry, N. H. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution, Moses was residing in Stonington, where in September, 1779, he enlisted as a private in the company of Captain Rathborn and served eight months; he re-enlisted three times, as follows: June, 1780, as a private in the company of Captain Douglass, Colonel Starr's regiment, served six months; June, 1781, as a mariner on U. S. brig Marquis Lafayette, served eight months; June, 1782, as a mariner on U. S. brig Ran-

dolph and served two months. He assisted in capturing several prizes at sea, and was one of the guards that conducted Major Andre to be executed. One of Mr. Woodburn's granddaughter says: "When a child I remember hearing grandfather tell how Major Andre knelt in tears to General Washington and begged to be shot, and how Washington offered Andre his life if he would reveal the whole plot, but the brave young Englishman proudly answered, 'No;' saying 'I was born a gentleman though I die a scandalous death;' General Washington wept, as did all the soldiers." After the war, Moses removed with his father's family to Cherry Valley, N. Y., whence in 1808, in company with two brothers, Naphtali and John, he came to Wysox, purchased land, and with his brother, Naphtali, built a saw mill on Wysox Creek. Twice the mill was burned, and having labored hard he became discouraged, sold out his interests and in 1818 removed to Sheshequin, settling on the farm now owned by T. R. Macafee. Here after he had got comfortably situated, he met with another misfortune. While all were away from home but his aged mother, the house caught fire and burned with all their clothing, furniture and store of provisions. After suffering many hardships, another, a double-hewed log house was erected, in which Mr. Woodburn continued to reside until his death—December 30, 1836. He had married before removing to Bradford county, Sena Wright, daughter of Edward and Chloe (Pomeroy) Wright. They had three children: *Sally*, who married Renselaer J. Jenks of Warren; *Asenath*

married Thomas Roger Davies of Athens, and *Nancy Marietta* married Ezra Pelton of Athens. Mr. Woodburn is remembered as "an industrious, kindly old gentleman." He was given a pension, under the Act of 1832, for his services in the war of the Revolution. He is buried on the farm where he spent his closing days.

**Renselaer J. Jenks** came to Sheshequin with his father-in-law, Moses Woodburn, and occupied a piece of land adjoining him. In 1830 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and in 1833 opened a store at Hornbrook in the present tenement house of John H. Chaffee. His courts were held at the store. He removed West in 1836.

**Warren Brown** came to Upper Sheshequin, settling at the "narrows" about 1818.

**George Vibbert,** a native of Connecticut and soldier of the War of 1812, born July 4, 1799, came to Sheshequin about 1818. He married Betsey, daughter of Richard Horton. Their children were: *Eliza Ann* (Mrs. Perrin Shores), *Richard*, *James*, *William*, *Ethelinda*, (Mrs. Stephen Bidlack) and *Mary E.* (Mrs. John Chandler). Mr. Vibbert died November 20, 1864, and his wife (born July 21, 1802), September 15, 1885. Both are buried at Bumpville.

**Warren Gillett,** a native of Granville, Mass., and a brother of Dr. Zadoc Gillett, joined his brother in the new settlement in 1819. He made the following record of his removal: "October 1, 1819, I, this day moved with my family into the town of Sheshequin after a tiresome journey of 250 miles from the town of Granville, in Massa-

chusetts, and settled on the highlands in the 35th year of my age. W. Gillett." Mr. Gillett had received an excellent education, and for eight years taught school in the city of New York. He returned to Massachusetts to care for his aged parents, and after the death of his father the old farm was sold to furnish means to purchase "cheap, rich lands in the new country of the West." His aged mother, Rebecca, came to Sheshequin with him. He purchased an improvement and settled on the place now including the farms of his son, Rosseter, and granddaughter, Mrs. Horace Horton. Here he lived and toiled till the close of his life. He also taught school after coming to Sheshequin. Mr. Gillett was born May 12, 1784; married July 29, 1809, to Martha Ensley of New Jersey; died September 29, 1840. Martha, his wife, was born February 22, 1781; died August 4, 1855. Their children were: Lewis Bachus, Warren Ensley, Martha Emaline, Darwin Tyron and Rosseter. *Lewis B.*, born May 12, 1812, in New York city; married Jemima, daughter of Caleb Shores; lived on the farm now occupied by his sons, Bird and Burton; died December 17, 1893. *W. Ensley*, born July 8, 1814, in Massachusetts; married Sarah E., daughter of Elijah Townsend of Rome; occupied a part of the homestead farm; died September 9, 1897. *Martha E.*, born January 14, 1817, in Massachusetts; married Hiram Saunders of Waverly, N. Y.; died August 16, 1848. *Darwin T.*, born August 15, 1821, in Sheshequin; married Viana, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer; lived on the farm now occupied by his

son, Allen; died March 22, 1882. *Rosseter*, born February 20, 1826, in Sheshequin; married Mary A., daughter of Elijah Townsend, occupies a part of the farm on which he was born.

**Andrew Delpuech,** a French gentleman of culture, who sought a retreat for pleasure and recreation in the course of his travels, found his way into Sheshequin in 1819. He and one Theodore Audra purchased 125 acres of land, along the river, of Richard Horton. Audra sold to Mr. Delpuech and removed from the town in 1821. The same year, Mr. Delpuech sold a two-thirds interest to Francis Joseph Pesse, "lately from Switzerland," and Joseph Menardi, "lately also from Coni in Piedmont, Europe." By conditions of the sale, the three gentlemen formed themselves into an association for mutual benefits. Each was to bear one-third of the expense of such improvements as might be made; and at any time should any one of them desire to sell his interest, notice of one year was required, and the other parties concerned to be given the preference. In short, their farm was to be conducted on the socialistic plan. However, the "association" did not continue long, for in 1826 Mr. Delpuech died. Of him, it is worthy of note to state that he was a personal friend of General Lafayette, enjoying his confidence and esteem, and received letters from him after settling in Sheshequin. Mr. Pesse, born at Tours in France, died March 27, 1833, aged 63 years. The property then passed into the hands of Mrs. Delpuech, a daughter of Mr. Pesse; subsequently, her son, William J. Delpuech,

became the owner, it now being occupied by his heirs. In Riverside cemetery, Towanda, one of the tombstones bears this inscription: "Andre Delpuech, born at Geneva, Switzerland, A. D., 1799; died March 9, 1826."

**John Chandler** settled at North Ghent on the farm of now Martin Payne in 1819. His children were: Andrew, Charles, John, Nathaniel, Robert, Stephen V., Polly (Mrs. John Moore), Betsy (Mrs. Ira Tompkins) and Mrs. George Hicks.

**Capt. James Smith,** a native of Yarmouth, England, who was educated by the British government for the marine service, came to Sheshequin in 1820, settling on the farm now owned by his son, James. Until forty years of age, his life had been spent upon the seas, during which time he made three voyages around the world and visited almost every port. He was captain of a vessel for seventeen years, and as a representative of the navy was at different times in attendance upon the King's court. The rich dress which he wore on court occasions was preserved and brought to America with him. After coming to Sheshequin he married Rebecca Gillett, a sister of Warren and Dr. Zadoc Gillett. He never lost his fondness for the water. He constructed and operated the first sail-boat on Lake Wesauking; also had sail-boats on the river and built canal boats. Captain Smith had received an excellent education, and is remembered as a kindly gentleman of courtly manners. He died October 1, 1860, aged 76 years and 7 months. His wife died July 13, 1850, aged 68 years. Their only child, *James*, born April 24,

1821, married Diana, daughter of Nathaniel Shores; she died May 10, 1900, aged 80 years.

**George Gooding,** a native of Devonshire, England, after a voyage of six months, reached Sheshequin in 1820. His father was a well-to-do farmer, but the somewhat romantic spirit of the young man led him to America. Upon locating in Sheshequin, he married, in 1824, Mrs. Jane (Smith) Eggett, a native of Yarmouth, England, and sister of Capt. James Smith. Mr. Gooding settled the John Mahoney place, where he lived till 1836, when he was called to England to look after his father's estate. Upon his return in 1840, he purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his son. Here he lived till the time of his death, May 28, 1875, aged 80 years, 3 months and 8 days. The close of Mrs. Gooding's life was pitifully sad. In 1863 she was attacked and bunted into insensibility by a neighbor's vicious ram. Her injuries resulted in loss of reason which never returned. She died December 27, 1867, aged 73 years. By her former marriage, Mrs. Gooding had two daughters—Mary Eggett, who married O. H. P. Kinney, and Jane Eggett, who married Ralph Gore. Unto George and Jane Gooding two children were born: *Edward G.*, March 10, 1825, married in 1847 to Mahala A. Kipp of Troy, and has always been a resident of Sheshequin; *Millinie*, the second wife of George Gore, now deceased.

**Jonathan Thompson,** a soldier of the War of 1812, came to the Hornbrook settlement in or before 1820. May 30, 1820, William Thompson conveys an "improve-

ment containing 73 acres" to Jonathan Thompson. This property is now embraced in the Ulysses Horton farm. Thompson continued to occupy the place till 1839, when he sold to William Gibson of Ulster. His wife, Mary, died in 1838 and he in the latter part of the 50's. Both are buried in the Hornbrook cemetery. **Samuel Thompson,** a brother of Jonathan, was also a resident of the Hornbrook neighborhood for a number of years. He finally moved to Franklin township, where he died.

**Nathaniel Moody,** son of Nathaniel P. Moody, the first settler of Rome, came to the town about 1820 and was employed by William Snyder in his tannery. He subsequently married Mr. Snyder's daughter, Sally. In 1833 he opened a store a few rods south of the present residence of William Snyder. This business he continued a few years under his own name, and with "Snyder & Moody" and "Moody & Gore." He also kept a public house from 1838 to '46. He died January 29, 1853, in his 53d year.

**Alexander Kennedy** (originally Canada) came from Vermont to Sheshequin in 1820. He was the father of ten sons and nine daughters, one of whom, Sally, married Abraham B. Gore. In 1822 Mr. Kennedy removed to Springfield township, where he settled permanently.

**Residents in 1820.**—The following were the surviving taxable residents of Sheshequin in 1820, as shown by the assessment rolls (including that portion of the town subsequently given to Rome, but does not contain names of residents in territory afterwards taken from Athens

and Wysox): Elijah Alger, Christopher Avery, Oliver Arnold, Alexander Canada, Avery Canada, Peter Barnard, Avery Brown, James Bidlack, Warren Brown, Benjamin Brink, Jr., Samuel Bartlett, Timothy Bartlett, Benjamin Brink, Daniel Brink, Henry Boyce, John P. Brocaw (cooper), Luther Carner (distiller), Silas Carner, Henry Cleveland (blacksmith), Joseph Elliott, John Ditrich, Elisha Forbes, Christian Forbes, Susanna Fish, Harris Ford (distiller), Abraham Gore, Silas Gore, Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Edward Griffin (millwright), Willard Green, Obadiah Gore, Zadock Gillett, Joel Guild, Warren Gillett, Isaac S. Horton, David Horton, Gilbert Horton, Isaac Horton, Elijah Horton, Joshua Horton, Henry Hiney, Timothy Hiney, Stephen Horton, Samuel Hoyt, Joseph Kingsbury, George Kinney, Joseph Kinney, Isaac I. Low, Daniel Moore, Samuel Marshall, Thomas Marshall, Earl Mastin (shoemaker), William Presher, William Rippeth, Mathew Rogers, John S. Rogers, James Shores (blacksmith), Peter Snyder, George Spalding, William Snyder, John Smith, Ebenezer Shaw, John Spalding, Ebenezer Segar, Jonas Smith, Jonathan Thompson, Moses Woodburn, Mathew Wright, Amasa Witha (blacksmith), David Weed; single freemen, Theodore Audra, John Brink, Orson Carner, Lewis Ditrich, William Forbes, Jabez Fish, Guy Kinney, Hiram Merrill, Benjamin Snyder, John Snyder, Ulysses Spalding, Lorin Shaw.

**Edmund Hill,** a carpenter by occupation, came from Southern New York to Sheshequin in 1821. He married Sarah, daughter of Josiah Marshall, and at first located

on the Mallory place. Subsequently, he moved to Orange Hill, on the Joel Macafee farm, and later purchased the Brink place at Hornbrook where he spent his last days. The Universalist church and the Ensley Gillett house are among the buildings he helped construct. Ir 1845 he was elected a justice of the peace, and was famil iarly known as "Squire Hill." "In faith he was a Universalist, in politics a Whig." He died July 31, 1856, in his 59th year; his wife died October 23, 1878, aged nearly 80 years. Their children were: Eliza M. (Mrs. James Sherwood), William K. and Emily R., of whom only the last named is living.

**David Brown** came to Sheshequin in or before 1821. He settled and improved the place of now P. L. Bidlack, and was quite a noted "bee keeper." He was twice married and had a large family. Of his children, Avery, Asa, William, Ruel, Joseph, Franklin, David Porter, Philander, Lydia, Margaret and Betsy are remembered. His first wife was an Avery, sister of Mrs. Obadiah Gore. In 1840 he sold out and removed to Groton, N. Y.

**Asa Hamlin,** a physician, located in Sheshequin in 1822. He is said to have been the father of Orlo J. Hamlin, an artist and member of the Bradford county Bar, who became quite noted in Potter county. Dr. Hamlin early removed to other parts.

**George Billings** was a resident of Sheshequin in 1822. He had children: Alphonso, Leonard, Olive (Mrs. Isaac Elliott), Emily (Mrs. George Horton) and Eunice (Mrs. William Patterson). For his second wife, he married

the widow of Rev. David S. Blackman, and for several years occupied the Horace Horton place, from which he removed to Illinois.

**John Sheeler** became a resident of Sheshequin in 1823. He settled on the farm now occupied by George Menold. His children were: Arvilla (Mrs. Squire Lamoreaux), Mary (Mrs. James Ryder), Catherine, Phoebe, Esther (Mrs. Edward Jenny), Aaron, George, Archibald, Abisha, William and John.

**Jesse Brown,** a son of David Brown, one of the Wyalusing pioneers, settled in Sheshequin in 1823. He married Maria, daughter of Jabez Fish, and continued a resident of the town till the time of his death, November 21, 1882, in his 86th year.

**Aaron French** located on the Young's place at Ghent in 1823. His wife was Mary Myers. Their children were: Sarah (married first Joseph E. Skinner, second Merritt Middaugh), Esther (Mrs. John Sheeler), Margaret (Mrs. James Culver), Naomi (Mrs. John Tompkins), Catherine (Mrs. Archibald Sheeler), Walter, Abisha and Aaron. The two last named were soldiers in the Civil war; Aaron died in Salisbury prison. Mr. French died January 1, 1851, aged nearly 84 years, and his wife, December 6, 1863, in her 86th year.

**Lemuel Landrus** came from North Towanda about 1824. He was an early settler on the George Horton place at Ghent. He subsequently moved to Hornbrook, and in 1837 went West with his family.

**Alanson Lovelace** came to Sheshequin in 1824 and settled the Mahoney place. He married Betsy, daughter of Jesse Smith. Their children were: Marvin, Stephen J., Matilda (Mrs. Henri Beloud), Lovina (Mrs. Patrick Dunn) and Jane (Mrs. Little).

**Rufus M. Cooley,** a shoemaker by occupation, who had married Mary, daughter of Elijah M. Horton, became a resident of the town in 1824, settling on the Martin Horton place at Ghent. He had children—Abigail, Elijah, Eliza, Polly and Jackson. In the latter part of the 30's he sold his improvements, and with two yoke of oxen and a wagon emigrated West with his family.

**Chester Park** came to Sheshequin to reside in 1825. He removed to Athens in the 30's, where he was a prominent merchant from 1835 till '62, and died in 1881, aged 79 years.

**Jabez Tompkins,** noted as a basket maker, came from Wayne county, Pa., to Sheshequin in 1826. He settled the Joseph Wright place, where he erected a saw mill and for many years engaged in lumbering. His wife was Hannah, sister of James Shores, by whom he had the following children: *Daniel D.* married Orilla Hemenway; *Hiram* married to Keturah Deats; *John* married to Naomi French; *Ira* married to Betsy Chandler; *Martin* married to Olive Deats; *Harriet* married to Nathan Baxter, and *Eliza* married to Burton Conrad. Mr. Tompkins died July 13, 1860, aged nearly 70 years; and his wife, Hannah, June 11, 1857, in her 65th year.

**Joseph E. Skinner** located on the M. F. Smith place in 1830. He married Sally, daughter of Aaron French, and had three children, William, Oliver and Martha (Naomi). Skinner left his wife and went West; she afterwards married Merritt Middaugh. *William* married Sally, daughter of Stephen Newell, removed to Minnesota, became a man of prominence and was several times elected to the State Legislature. *Oliver* married Rachel, daughter of Archibald Forbes, and *Martha* became the wife of Clinton Shaw.

**Dr. William S. Way** came to Hornbrook in 1832, and occupied a little house in the hollow opposite the present residence of H. B. Lent. Here he taught a term of school, practiced his profession and kept the first post office established in Lower Sheshequin. He removed to other parts in 1835.

**Anthony Middaugh** came to the Hornbrook neighborhood in 1832. He married Charity, daughter of Timothy Culver, and had the following children: *Merritt*, *Electa* (Mrs. Caleb Ingerson), *Caroline* (Mrs. Thomas Weller), *Timothy*, *Lucinda* (first Mrs. George Ingerson, second Mrs. Rockwell Horton), *Richard*, *Jane* (Mrs. Alphonso Hamilton), *William* and *Catherine* (Mrs. Benjamin Forbes). Both Mr. Middaugh and his wife are buried at Hornbrook.

**James B. DeMoney,** a lumberman, came to the town in 1832. He at first settled on the Milo Merrill place, and later engaged in lumbering operations at Center Valley. He married Nancy, daughter of David Horton, and

had the following children: *Maria* (Mrs. Isaac Horton), *David*, who lost his life in the Civil war; *Burton A.*, a member of the 57th P. V., residing in Oklahoma, and *William*, living in Nebraska. Samuel P. DeMoney, a brother of James, was also for a time a resident of the town. He married Clarissa Tripp of Pond Hill.

**The Deats Family.**—John Deats was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He settled in Northampton county, Pa., where he reared a family of four sons and two daughters: Peter, Joseph, Margaret, Betsy, William and Henry. **Henry,** the youngest child of John and Betsy Deats, learned the shoemaker's trade and followed that occupation. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1824 he removed with his family from Northampton county to the Lake country, thence to Sheshequin in 1832. Here he continued to reside till the time of his death, May 17, 1876, in his 83d year. He married Nancy Kitchen. Their children were: Keturah (Mrs. Hiram Tomkins), Mary (Mrs. Ebenezer Avery), John, Betsy (Mrs. Madison Heath), Sally (Mrs. Mervin Strope), Margaret (Mrs. Darius Tomkins) and Alfred C. **Joseph** who was a blacksmith, came to Sheshequin in 1833. He remained only a few years, removing to Big Flats, N. Y., where he died. He married Betsy Shook. Their children were: Christine, James, John, Margaret, William, Henry, Peter and Jane. **William** came to Sheshequin with his brother, Joseph, and also removed to Big Flats. His children were: Sally, Betsy, Christine, Harriet, John, Mary and William.

**Curtis Frink,** a blacksmith of superior skill, opened a shop at Kilmer's Corners in 1832. He afterwards located on the State Road in Wysox.

**Elias R. Hughes,** a carpenter by occupation, came to the town in 1833. He married the widow Ames, whose first husband was a Mr. Warren, She was the mother of James Warren ; William, Charles H. and Belisant (Mrs. William Johnson) Ames ; and Thomas and Jane (Mrs. Orrin Lamoreaux) Hughes. Mr. Hughes died in Susquehanna county.

**Elder Noel Rouse,** a Christian minister, located at Hornbrook in 1834. He occupied a little house on the Chaffee farm, opposite the residence of B. F. Brigham. Here he kept a grocery and held his justice courts, having been commissioned a magistrate by Governor Ritner in 1836. He preached at the school house and became quite noted as the "marrying elder." After about five years he removed from the place.

**Benjamin Stephenson,** a native of England, in 1834 settled in the Ghent neighborhood on lands now embraced in the farms of Milo Merrill and Isaac Horton. He engaged in farming and lumbering. His wife was Jane Matson. Their children were : William, Benjamin, Anastagia (Mrs. Joseph Horton) and Mary (Mrs. Bennett Rice). Both the sons were soldiers in the Civil war. Mrs. Stephenson is remembered as "a very sweet singer." She and her husband are buried on the farm where they settled.

**Parley Ayer,** born at Haverhill, Mass., December 18, 1789, by occupation a woolen manufacturer, removed to Madison county, N. Y., about 1812, thence to Sheshequin in 1834. He and Edward Sickler built and operated a saw mill on the river near the present Quarry Glen club house. Later he was associated with David Horton in the old Gore grist and saw mill at Sheshequin. Afterwards he built a saw mill on Snyder Creek. He purchased timber of Jabez Fish and Zebulon Spalding, "choice of standing trees at $1 each." With his sons, Russell and Francis, he continued to manufacture lumber till 1847, when he removed to Greenwood, Ill., purchased a large farm and established a distillery. He subsequently engaged in stock raising. Mr. Ayer had married in Madison county, N. Y., December 11, 1814, Eunice Smith. Their children were: *Russell*, who married Wealthy Blackman; *Francis S.* married Sarah A. Tuttle; *Charles* married Dorinda Potter of Greenwood, Ill.; *Caroline* married first Hiram Blackman, second Henry Gerould. Mr. Ayer died at Greenwood, Ill., May 20, 1871; his wife, born December 4, 1793, died about 1875.

**The Miniers.**—Daniel Minier, a German by birth, moved from Northampton county, Pa., and settled on the Warner farm at a very early day, being the first settler in the Milan neighborhood. He had a family of the following children: John, George, Abraham, Daniel, Elias, Elizabeth, Mary, Susan, Hannah and Anna. Polly Minier, the wife and mother, died December 14, 1842, aged

95 years. Abraham, born October 16, 1782, was an itinerant preacher and disseminated the "good word" for over fifty years; died August 10, 1865. He married Lillie Burch, whose brother, Rev. Robert Burch, was a preacher in the M. E. church, and at one time presiding elder of the Susquehanna district. **Elias Minier,** born January 12, 1787, married Judith H., daughter of Samuel Gore. In 1834 he moved to Sheshequin, settling the farm now owned by D. W. Chaffee. His children were: Sylvester, Samuel, Sarah, Mary, Daniel and Dow. *Sylvester* married Christiana Russell of Rome; *Samuel* married first Amanda Morley of Rome, second Lodema Vancise of Sheshequin; *Sarah* married Daniel Miller of Bergen, N. Y.; *Mary* died unmarried; *Daniel* married Martha Ridle of Ulster; *Dow* married Sarah Swain of Sheshequin. Mr. Minier died May 31, 1865, and his wife (born June 17, 1796), September 20, 1863. Daniel Minier followed his brother into Sheshequin, but subsequently removed to Wysox.

**Thomas Johnson**, a native of Orange county, N. Y., was five years old at the time of the massacre in Cherry Valley, where the family was living in 1778. His mother hid her little flock in the woods, went for aid and all were rescued from the bloodthirsty savages and Tories; the father was serving in the American army. Thomas was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Two of his sons and brother, Robert, having settled in Sheshequin, he subsequently came also and spent his last years with his son, Richard. He mar-

ried Sally North and had sons, John, Thomas, Richard, William and Samuel, and seven daughters. Mr. Johnson died about 1856, and his wife about 1853, aged 80 years. Both are buried in the Abraham Miller cemetery and their graves are unmarked. *Richard* came to Sheshequin in 1834, married Eliza, daughter of Nehemiah and Sally (Parks) Northrup and had one son, Horace H. The father died August 19, 1870, aged 60 years, and his wife, April 2, 1875, aged 65 years. *William* married Belisant Ames, removed to Michigan, where he was killed by lightning while milking a cow. Robert Johnson, brother of Thomas, came to Sheshequin in 1831. He settled on the hill east of the narrows, on lands now embraced in the Macafee farm. He died there and is buried in the Miller cemetery.

**Nehemiah Spencer** came into the town in 1834. He occupied for a number of years the George Bustin place, then removed to other parts.

**Dr. Amos Park,** a gentleman of superior talents and skill, who was a son of Thomas Park, the first settler of Litchfield, located at Hornbrook in 1835. He was a model and successful teacher. In 1837, his life, full of bright prospects, was closed at the early age of 32 years.

**Reuben Young**, a native of Smithfield, R. I., born February 19, 1815, came to Sheshequin in 1835 In 1837 he married Emily, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, and soon after settled in the wilderness on the farm of now Thomas Harvey. "By perseverance and hard labor he was able to harvest his first crop of wheat by carrying it together

on two poles and thrashing it on an outdoor floor." He was a staunch advocate of temperance, and both he and his wife were pioneer members of the M. E. church at Ghent. They had children: *Isaac L.*, who married first Mary C. Watkins, second Sarah Webb; and *Susan L.* married William P. Horton. Mrs. Young died March 22, 1885, in her 70th year, and Mr. Young, November 10, 1893, in his 79th year.

**Reuben Griffin,** son of Samuel Griffin, a Revolutionary soldier of Welsh descent, was born at New Haven, Conn., November 3, 1781. His father having settled in Canton township in 1799, a little later he and one of his brothers came also. From Canton he returned to Connecticut, where he married Sarah, daughter of Jared Norton, a Revolutionary soldier. He remained in his native State, working at his trade of shoemaking till March, 1816, when he removed with his family to Ulster, Bradford county. Here he continued to reside, following shoemaking and farming till 1835, when he settled in Sheshequin on the farm now owned by his grandson, Samuel Griffin. He died March 22, 1862, in his 81st year. His wife, born November 3, 1788, died July 3, 1884, aged nearly 96 years. Their children were: *Minerva* (Mrs. Isaac Lyons); *Arlette* (wife of Dr. Amos Park); *John M.* (unmarried); *Angenora* (unmarried); *Samuel* married Susan M. Wells of Orwell; *Sarissa* (unmarried); *Sarah* married William H. Bishop of Guilford, Conn., and *Miles*.

**Joseph Lent,** a soldier of the War of 1812, who was a son of Henry Lent, one of the Rome pioneers, was born

near Peekskill, N. Y., May 22, 1786. He came to this county with his father's family in 1798. On the 17th of October, 1805, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of John and Ann (Hinman) Johnson—pioneers of Wysox. Soon after his marriage he settled on Pond Hill, where he continued to reside till 1835 when he removed to Hornbrook. In active life Mr. Lent was both farmer and mechanic. He spent his last years with his son, William J., where he died March 3, 1869. His wife, born December 30, 1785, died August 5, 1855. The children of Joseph and Mary Ann Lent were: Harry, Barbara, Anna, Hiram C., William J., Polly A., Catharine and Juliana. *Harry*, born September 2, 1806, married Anna, daughter of Jesse Smith, removed to Potter county, Pa., where he died April 15, 1866. *Barbara*, born August 7, 1808, married William Henry Hummel of Wysox, removed to Illinois and died in Kansas. *Anna*, born January 10, 1811, married Jesse Smith, died at Shores Hill, June 23, 1850. *Hiram Crauf*, born February 26, 1813, died unmarried in Sheshequin, March 1, 1839. *Polly Ann*, born October 8, 1818, was a milliner; she went to Illinois, married a Mr. O'Kane and died in that State. *Catharine*, born February 21, 1821, married Freeman Shores of Sheshequin, removed to Illinois where she died. *Juliana*, born October 26, 1825, married Collins Jennings of Sheshequin, removed West and died in Iowa. *William Johnson*, the third son, was born July 16, 1815, on the King place in Wysox. He became a resident of Sheshequin in 1835, which town, excepting an

interim of about two years, has since been his home. In 1837 he was united in marriage with Harriet N., daughter of Abraham B. Gore. He purchased and moved to what is now known as the H. H. Johnson place in April, 1844. The Johnson residence was erected by him, and opened as a hotel in 1849 and continued as a house of entertainment for six years. Mr. Lent then engaged in lumbering and farming. He took an active part in the "old trainings," and was commissioned by Governor Porter captain of militia. His first vote was cast for Harrison in 1836, and he has voted at each succeeding presidential election since. He filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, besides various other local offices. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the county, having been a member of Valley Lodge since 1853. "Uncle William," as he is familiarly known, is a genial old gentleman liked by everybody. He possesses a most accurate and retentive memory of incidents and families of seventy years ago, and old and young alike delight in listening to his accounts of pioneer days. Mrs. Lent died in 1855, since which time Mr. Lent has made his home with his son, Hiram B. His only daughter, Mary, is the wife of G. L. Decker.

**Loren D. Tyrrel,** who married a daughter of William Snyder, came into the town in 1836. He settled the Thomas Catlin place, and died in 1873, aged 65 years.

**Andrew W. Webb,** a native of Orange county, N. Y., born August 30, 1810, came to Sheshequin and located on the farm now owned by his son, Andrew J., in 1836.

His wife was Elizabeth Bull, also a native of Orange county. Their children were: Job, Abigail (Mrs. Isaac Hollenback), William, Julia (Mrs. Lewis Brainard), Cyrenus, Sarah (Mrs. I. L. Young), Andrew J., Bradford and Mary A. (Mrs. M. E. Horton). Mr. Webb died on his farm, January 20, 1886, and his wife, March 7, 1888, aged 78 years.

**Thomas Vann,** a native of Lestershire, England, in 1837 settled on the farm now owned by C. W. Bowman. His wife was Elizabeth Sharp, also of Lestershire. Their children, who married as follows, were: *William*, to Mary Smith; *Edmund*, to Almira Rodgers; *Henry*, to Mary Ann Bowman; *Emeline*, to William Miller; *Charles*, to Julia Tompkins; *Emily*, to Horace Miller; *James*, to Eliza Rodgers; *Daniel*, a soldier, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks; *John*, to Adelaide Bosworth; *Amanda*, to Charles Snyder. Mr. Vann died April 24, 1868, aged 68 years, and his wife, February 17, 1887, aged 86 years.

**Douglass Davidson,** a native of Vermont and son of Douglass Davidson, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Upper Sheshequin in 1838. He engaged in lumbering, farming and the milling business. By industry he accumulated a fine fortune, which, in his old age under a generous impulse, he transferred to a spendthrift, and his earnings of a life-time were quickly squandered. Mr. Davidson had no children. He died May 8, 1875, and lies in an unmarked grave in the Sheshequin cemetery.

**Sullivan Chaffee,** a soldier of the War of 1812, born January 22, 1786, came from Lexington, Greene county, N. Y., to Sheshequin in 1839. The Chaffee family is of English origin. The first of the name in America was Thomas Chaffee, who settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1637, but subsequently removed to Rhode Island. One of his descendants, Joseph Chaffee, settled in Connecticut. He was the ancestor of Calvin Chaffee, father of Sullivan, who removed from Connecticut to Greene county, N. Y. Mr. Chaffee purchased the Shores' place at Hornbrook and continued to reside there till the time of his death, September 13, 1846. He was a noted hunter and fisherman. He married Catharine G. Deyeo. Their children were: Charles, John, Elizabeth, George, Matilda, Rhoda, Harriet, Abigail, Juliette, Sidney and Sally Maria. *Charles*, born, November 25, 1812, came to Sheshequin a couple of years after his father. He engaged in lumbering and farming. He was a man of great energy, successful in his undertakings, and at the time of his death was the wealthiest man in Sheshequin. He married Adaline Horton; died June 12, 1889. *John*, born August 16, 1814, was accidentally killed at a shooting match, January 1, 1844. *Elizabeth*, born June 12, 1816, married first Dr. W. W. Kinney, and after his death David Barnes of Rome; she is still living. *George*, born November 11, 1818, came to Sheshequin in 1843. He engaged in lumbering and farming, and like his brother was a man of great energy. He married Rachel A. Horton; died November 17, 1901. *Matilda*, born Septem-

ber 11, 1820, married George Smith ; died March 15, 1878. *Rhoda*, born April 19, 1823, married Daniel J. Horton ; died April 11, 1902. *Harriet*, born February 19, 1825, married Eleazer Horton ; died September 18, 1849. *Abigail*, born March 2, 1827, married Harry Smith ; still living. *Juliette*, born August 10, 1829, died unmarried July 12, 1853. *Sidney*, born September 17, 1831, died unmarried January 20, 1852. *Sally Maria*, born June 7, 1834, married Lewis Horton ; died January 27, 1897. Mrs. Chaffee died February 1, 1861, aged 69 years.

**Abraham Fretts** of Schoharie county, N. Y., became a resident of Hornbrook in 1839. He purchased and occupied till his death the farm now owned by C. J. Horton. He had six daughters, who married as follows: *Nellie*, to Benjamin MacAfee ; *Elizabeth*, to Daniel Brink, Jr. ; *Catharine*, to Marvin Lovelace ; *Roxana*, to Abram Beedle of Broome county, N. Y., and *Violetta* and *Christina*. The two last named removed to Illinois, where Violetta married ; Christina remained single and is the only member of the family living.

**John Cornelius Vancise** was born in Holland in 1756. When about eight years of age, his parents being dead, he and a brother were brought to America by friends. His early life seems to have been spent in the vicinity of Schoharie. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he immediately joined the American army and served seven years in the struggle for Independence. He fought at Bunker Hill, Trenton, Prince-

ton, Monmouth, crossed the Delaware with Washington and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. At the battle of Monmouth he was badly wounded in the right leg below the knee. In his old age he enjoyed recounting his war experiences, always speaking of Washington with the greatest reverence. Mr. Vancise was a weaver by occupation, skilled in the art and wove many fancy articles. He married Deborah Murray, an Irish woman, and removed to Masonville in Delaware county, N. Y. They had six children: John, Simon, Samuel, Abraham, Peggy and Nancy. *John* was a soldier of the War of 1812 and lived at Masonville. *Simon* was also a soldier in the second war with England. He was wounded and lived only a few years after the war. *Samuel* (born in 1786 died June 1, 1891, aged 95 years) married Lottie Rose (born 1802, died April 14, 1881, aged 79 years), and in 1839 removed to Sheshequin, settling on the farm of now Martin Horton. His children were James, Joseph, Henry, Marcus, Cornelius, Hiram, Peter, Moses, Louisa (Mrs. Edward Arnold) and Lodema (Mrs. S. G. Minier). Joseph, Hiram and Moses were soldiers in the Civil war. *Abraham* married Anna Bush, and in 1841 followed his brother to Sheshequin, locating on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Frank Vancise. He was the father of eleven sons, nine of whom grew up and made a proud record for the family and their country by all enlisting and serving the Union at the front. They were Cornelius, Thomas, Andrew, Abraham, William Riley, Robert, Charles, Jeremiah and Samuel. Mr. Van-

cise died January 4, 1881, aged 81 years, and his wife, February 23, 1891, aged 86 years. *Peggy* married and remained in New York state. *Nancy* married Hiram Rose and removed to Michigan with her husband where she died. After the death of his wife the patriot father came to Sheshequin and lived with his sons. As a result of his wounds, he lost nearly all use of his legs and went about on crutches. The government gave him a pension of $96 per year. He died October 30, 1849, aged 93 years, and is buried in the Sheshequin cemetery.

**George Merrill** came into the town from Litchfield prior to 1840. He was a cooper by trade and one of the successful old-time huntsmen. He removed to Kansas, where he died.

**Other Residents** who remained in the town several years, were: Joseph Green (1819); Nathaniel Hotchkiss (1822); Elnathan Beebe (1828), on the Milo Merrill place; Hiram and Reuben Perry (1828), on the Davidson place at Ghent; Cyrus Wheeler (1830), on the John Clark place; Harry and Harvey Paine (1833), colored, in the Black neighborhood.

**After Sixty Years.**—Sherman Day in his description says: "Sheshequin, or New Sheshequin, is a neat village on the left bank of the Susquehanna, composed of farm houses principally, scattered for two or three miles along the road. The Universalist church, the only one, stands near the centre of the village, about eight miles from Towanda, and six and one-half from Athens. The sweet vale of Sheshequin has been very properly com-

pared by Mrs. J. H. Scott, the gifted native poetess of the valley, to a miniature edition of the Wyoming Valley. It is about six miles in length by one or two in breadth, and the broad fertile flats on which the village stands are closed in by mountains on every side, except at the romantic passes through which breaks the Susquehanna."

**Residents in 1840.**—The following were the taxable residents of Sheshequin in 1840: Gustavius Ames, Francis Ayer, Parley Ayer, Russell Ayer, Briton Baldwin, Phebe Baxter, Anson Bidlack, Franklin Blackman, Hiram Blackman, Elijah R. Blauvelt, Benjamin Brink, Daniel Brink, James Brink, John Brink, David Brown, Jabez Brown, Daniel S. Bull, Leander Burlingame, Charles Chaffee, Sullivan Chaffee, Charles Chandler, John Chandler, John Chandler 2d, Robert Chandler, Stephen R. Chandler, Jacob Conrad, John Coon, William Collins, David Crowley, Daniel B. Culver, Caleb Davis, Douglass Davidson, Henry Deats, James DeMoney, Joseph Elliott, John Elliott, Jabez Fish, Archibald Forbes, John C. Forbes, Abraham Fretts, Walter French, Arnold Furgason, Curtis Furgason, Richard Fuller, Michael Gannon, Ensley W. Gillett, Lewis B. Gillett, Jerome Gillett, George Gooding, O. Goodsell, Abram Goodwin, Avery Gore, Alfred Gore, Edwin Gore, Harry Gore, Obadiah Gore, Ralph Gore, Sarah Gore, Silas P. Gore, James Green, Joseph Green, Peter Green, John N. Griffin, Reuben Griffin, Alexander Hebert, Cyrus Hebert, Francis A. Hebert, David Heavner, Joseph Hemenway, Edmund Hill, Charles Horton, Daniel Horton, Daniel J. Horton, Elijah Hor-

ton, Ithiel Horton, Isaac Horton, Isaac S. Horton, Joshua Horton, Joshua Horton 2d, John Horton, Joseph Horton, Richard N. Horton, Sylvester Horton, William Horton, William Horton 2d, William B. Horton, Samuel L. Hoyt, Samuel B. Hoyt, Jason House, Samuel Hulse, Elias R. Hughes, Horatio W. Hughes, William S. Jaquas, Richard L. Johnson, Rowland Johnson, William Johnson, David Kilmer, Jeremiah Kilmer, Gabriel King, George W. Kinney, George Kinney, Guy Kinney, Horace Kinney, Joseph Kinney, Perley Kinney, Byron Kingsbury, Henry Kingsbury, Joseph Kingsbury, Orson Lamoreaux, Squire Lamoreaux, Alanson Lovelace, Thomas Marshall, George Merrill, Chester Minier, Daniel Minier, Elias Minier, Nathaniel Moody, Elisha Newell, Hezekiah Newell, Stephen Newell, Baldwin Nolten, John Ogden, Samuel Osbern, William Osbern, Abraham Paine, Ezra Pelton, Pesse & Delpeuch, Aaron Post, Dennis Post, Elias Post, John Post, Edwin Richardson, Orson Rickey, John Rogers, Hiram Sanders, Charles E. Segar, Ebenezer Segar, Henry Segar, Ebenezer Shaw, Hiram Shaw, Archibald Sheeler, John Sheeler, Freeman Shores, Nathaniel Shores, Perrin Shores, Stephen Shores, Silas Shores, Edmund Sickler, Egbert Sickler, Jerry Sickler, Martin Sickler, Bezabell Smith, Brink Smith, Benjamin Smith, Calvin Smith, Daniel Smith, George Smith, Henry Smith, James Smith, Jesse Smith Jr., John B. Smith, John M. Smith, John Snyder, William Snyder, Zebulon Spalding, Elizabeth Spencer, Cicero Spencer, Benjamin Stephenson, Ira Tompkins, Jabez Tompkins, John Tompkins, Martin Tompkins,

Jonathan Tompson, Morgan Tompson, Samuel Tompson, Elijah Townsend, Albert Tuttle, Edwin Tuttle, Ethan Tuttle, William Tuttle, Loren Tyrrell, William Tyrrell, Thomas Vann, Samuel Vancise, George Vibbert, Butler Vincent, George W. Vincent, Andrew Webb, David Webb, Cyrus Wheeler, Samuel G. Wheeler, Elijah Willoughby, Joseph Wood, Mathew Wright, Reuben Young, William Young—Population 1010.

## CHAPTER IV.

### UNIONS, AND LIFE OF THE PIONEERS.

MARRIAGES.

THE following 100 marriages from 1783, the first in Sheshequin, to 1850, were obtained from family records, newspaper files, justices' dockets and other official sources :

1783—October 1, John Spalding and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1788—February 20, Benedict Sattlerlee and Wealthy, daughter of Joseph Spalding.

1788—October 19, Elisha Durkee and Hannah, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1789—August 23, William Witter Spalding and Rebecca, daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1790—June 3, John Shepard and Anna, daughter of Judge Obadiah Gore.

1792—March 14, Moses Park and Mary, daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1793—June 13, Samuel Rutty and Polly Newell, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, John Newell.

1793—September 19, Josiah Newell and Lydia Ogden, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the groom's father, John Newell.

1793—October 3, William Avery and Anna Garrison, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, Ephraim Garrison.

1793—December 12, Avery Gore and Lucy, daughter of Silas Gore, by Joseph Kinney, Esq.

1793—December 19, Isaac Horton and Sally Smith, by Rev. Ebenezer Martin, at the home of the bride's father, Jonas Smith, on Sugar Creek.

1797—February 1, Joseph Kingsbury and Anna, youngest daughter of General Simon Spalding.

1801—February 26, Jeremiah Shaw and Cynthia, daughter of Eli Holcomb.

1803—James Bidlack and Esther, daughter of Daniel Moore.

1803—George Murphy and Lydia Wallace.

1806—September 11, William Snyder and Hannah, daughter of John Parks

1806—Chester P. Spalding and Sarah Tyler.

1807—February 1, Harry Spalding and Lemira, daughter of John F. Satterlee.

1808—John M. Smith and Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Brink.

1809—January 15, William Horton and Esther, daughter of Christopher Cowell, by Samuel Gore, Esq.

1809—December 28, Franklin Blackman and Sibyl, daughter of David Beardsley.

1812—February 13, Henry Welles and Sally, daughter of John Spalding.

1812—March 25, Caleb Shores and Anna, daughter of Richard Horton, by William Myer, Esq.

1812—May 31, David Horton and Hannah, daughter of Abel Newell, by George Scott, Esq.

1813—February 22, Elijah Townsend and Sally M., daughter of Samuel Gore.

1813—June 13, Isaac S. Horton and Hannah, daughter of John Elliott, by Samuel Gore, Esq.

1813— ——, —, John Lyons and Jemima, daughter of Richard Horton.

1814—July 2, Colonel Robert Spalding and Aurelia, daughter of Elisha Satterlee.

1814—July 3, Obadiah Gore Spalding and Chlotilda, daughter of Samuel Hoyt.

1820— ——, —, Captain James Smith and Rebecca Gillett.

1820—December 28, Alvin Dana and Diantha, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1822—January 24, Thomas R. Davies and Asenath, daughter of Moses Woodburn.

1822—March 7, Jesse Brown and Maria, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1822—Guy Kinney and Matilda, daughter of Avery Gore.

1822—Byron Kingsbury and Welthy Ann, daughter of Avery Gore.

1822—December 26, Jabez Fish and Amanda, daughter of Moses Park.

1823—October 16, Chester Park and Lemira, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish.

1824—George Gooding and Mrs. Jane (Smith) Eggett.

1827—May 2, Amos Prentice Spalding and Statira, daughter of Samuel Hoyt.

1827—July 4, Richard Horton and Eliza, daughter of James Shores, by Jared Holcomb, Esq.

1827—October 4, Guy Tozer and Wealthia, daughter of Joseph Kinney.

1828—December 18, Joseph McKinney and Mary, daughter of James Bidlack.

1831—September 15, William B. Horton and Melinda C., daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman.

1832—January 19, Uriah Shaw and Patience Lenity, daughter of Henry Segar.

1832—May 14, Arnold F. Fergason and Betsy F., daughter of Franklin Blackman.

1832—June 4, John Brink and Amanda, daughter of Ebenezer Segar.

1833—April 9, James DeMoney and Nancy S., daughter of David Horton, by Harry Morgan, Esq.

1833—July 10, Albert Tuttle and Delight, daughter of William Horton, by R. Jenks, Esq.

1833—September 25, Jonathan Shores and Miss Sarah Merithew, by H. Morgan, Esq.

1834—October 12, Richard H. Fuller and Celinda D., daughter of Colonel Franklin Blackman.

1834—October 16, Obadiah Gore and Matilda, daughter of Ebenezer Shaw, by Rev. George Rogers.

1834—October 23, Richard T. Horton and Rhoda, daughter of David Horton, by Chester Park, Esq.

1834—Samuel P. Wolcott and Lydia, daughter of James Bidlack.

1835—October 1, Lewis B. Gillett and Jemima, daughter of Caleb Shores.

1835—October 8, Reuben Young and Emily, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, by Rev. Noel Rouse.

1837—November 12, Isaac Lyons and Minerva, daughter of Reuben Griffin.

1837—December 27, William J. Lent and Harriet N., daughter of Abraham B. Gore, by Rev. Noel Rouse.

1838—April 19, Warren E. Gillett and Sarah, daughter of Elijah Townsend.

1838—November 18, John E. Horton and Zipporah, daughter of James Bidlack.

1838—November 28, William E. Bull and Fannie W., daughter of Abraham B. Gore.

1839—May 22, Giles M. Hoyt and Almira Green.

1839—November 20, Francis S. Ayer and Sarah A., daughter of Josiah Tuttle.

1840---January 14, Hiram Saunders and Martha E., daughter of Warren Gillett.

1840--September 22, Ulysses E. Horton and Sally, daughter of Joseph Elliott.

1840---Autumn, James Smith and Diana, daughter of Nathaniel Shores, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1840---October 22, Silas P. Gore and Rebecca, daughter of Colonel Robert Spalding.

1841---January 13, Hiram L. Blackman and Caroline, daughter of Parley Ayer.

1841---March 3, Daniel J. Horton and Rhoda R., daughter of Sullivan Chaffee, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1842---October 19, Charles Chaffee and Adaline, daughter of David Horton, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1843—May 7, Sterling Blackman and Miss Aurelia Bostwick, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1843---Charles Gore and Ann Eliza Ballenger.

1843---May 26, Richard C. Horton and Elizabeth, daughter of John M. Smith, by George Kinney, Esq.

1843---July 2, William Stephenson and Theresa, daughter of Tobias Lent.

1843---December 10, Russell S. Ayer and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Franklin Blackman.

1844—January 17, Benjamin L. McAfee and Nellie, daughter of Abram Fretts, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1844—January 31, Oscar Smith and Elvira, daughter of Captain Jabez Fish, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844---February 28, Lemuel S. Kingsbury and Sarah, daughter of William Osborn, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844—May 22, Caleb B. Rice and Miss Mary Jane Stephenson by Milton Bailey, Esq.

1844—June 19, O. H. P. Kinney, Esq., and Miss Mary Eggett, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1844—August 18, Valentine Smith and Miss Temperance Thompson, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1845—Elijah A. Parsons and Ethlyn A., daughter of Jesse Brown.

1845—December 23, George Chaffee and Rachel A., daughter of William Horton.

1845—December 31, George C. Gore and Abigail, daughter of Isaac Bull, by Rev. Morgan Ruger.

1846—May 3, Darwin T. Gillett and Viana, daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer.

1846—May 6, Daniel D. Tompkins and Orilla, daughter of Joseph Hemenway.

1846—August 8, Dr. William C. Ransom and Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac S. Horton, by Franklin Blackman, Esq.

1847—February 24, David Newell and Sally Ann, daughter of John Rundell, by F. Blackman, Esq.

1847—November 2, Edward G. Gooding and Mahala A., daughter of James Kipp, by Rev. F. Lane.

1848—May 17, Stephen Bidlack and Ethelinda, daughter of George Vibbert, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1849—January 31, Oscar Smith and Elvira, daughter of Jabez Fish, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1849—February 22, Abraham Gore and Eliza Jane, daughter of Josiah B. Marshall, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1849---October 10, David Horton and Arille, daughter of Josiah Newell, by Charles O. Spencer, Esq.

1849---October 11, Daniel M. Bidlack and Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Smith, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

1849---December 25, David J. Blackman and Esther, daughter of Joshua Horton.

1850---March 21, John Trout and Miss Harriet A. Snyder, by Rev. Mr. Brown.

1850---April 23, William H. Bishop and Sarah, daughter of Reuben Griffin, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1850---April 30, James Sherwood and Eliza M., daughter of Edmund Hill, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1850---July 3, James M. Peck and Jane, daughter of Daniel Brink, by Elder William C. Peck.

1850---October 16, Sidney B. Wells and Miss H. Elizabeth Cole, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1851---January 1, William H. Shaw and Mary Ellen, daughter of Franklin Blackman, by Rev. S. J. Gibson.

1851---February 19, William B. Horton and Saloma J., daughter of Jeremiah Kilmer.

1851---March 4, Horace B. Chaffee and Mary, daughter of Abraham B. Gore.

1851---September 17, Lewis Horton and Sally Maria, daughter of Sullivan Chaffee, by Rev. Joseph Towner.

Money was a very scarce article among the pioneers; and they were required to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common habiliments were pantaloons and dresses, made from flax for summer wear, and from wool for winter. "Buckskin trousers" were in fashion, and were not infrequently worn by the men and boys. Roundabouts, or sailors' jackets, took the place of coats. Calico was less common than silk is now, and cost seventy-five cents a yard. She who could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material, wore "an extravagant garment." "The fashion was petticoats and short gowns." Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached, and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys. A lady's common dress was "copperas and white," as it was called; and "copperas and blue, two and two," for nice. The women wore handkerchiefs, as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. It was not a strange occurrence to see a young lady, with her shoes and stockings in her hand, and a handkerchief about her head, while on her way to "meeting," in the log school house, or at some neighbor's cabin. When upon nearing the place of worship, she would sit down by the roadside and dress her feet. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had. The boys had hats and caps, made by their mothers, from woolen cloth or straw, and sometimes, perhaps, from raccoon skins. Some wore knit

caps, also, until "seal-skin caps," as they were called, came in fashion. Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread.

Nearly every wife had her spinning-wheel and loom, and manufactured her own cloth. Each did her own coloring, and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or "witch hazel" was used for dyeing purposes, also log-wood and smartweed. Copperas, alum and sorrel were used to set the colors. Mrs. Abraham B. Gore kept her loom in almost constant operation in supplying the needs of her own family and others in the neighborhood.

During the summer season the boys, girls and women generally went barefooted, as did some of the men. Rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles, were numerous, and a great dread to the boys when in search of the cows. In the winter shoes with leggins were worn. Frequently it happened that some of the poorer families had no shoes, in which case the boys would heat large chips or pieces of boards to stand upon while chopping wood or performing other outside duties. But few of the men had a "dress-up" suit. This consisted of knee breeches ornamented with buckles, long stockings made from cotton, wool or silk, and shoes with buckles. A lady's "dress-up" generally consisted of a linsey-woolsey suit, improved by pressing.

The food of the pioneers was coarse, and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat with potatoes. The last were generally baked in the fire-place by covering

them with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had in abundance for the killing, and brook trout and shad for the catching. Deer and bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. The flesh of the raccoon, woodchuck and squirrel was utilized when larger game could not be had. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Wheatheads cut before ripe, then dried and the kernels rubbed out, afforded material for an "extra" dish, which was prepared by boiling with a little sugar or milk added. Milk was the main dependence and was made a most palatable dish in several ways.

Stoves with ovens had not been invented, and baking was done in fire-places and stone bake ovens. The raw material for bread and cake was prepared and put in the bake kettle (a low kettle-shaped iron pot with a cover.) which was then placed over coals on the hearthstone. Upon the cover of the kettle coals were also placed that the baking would be more evenly done. "Johnny cakes" were baked in the long handled frying pans, which were heated over the fire-places. The bake kettle remained in use for some years when it was supplanted by the tin oven, which could be heated before the fire-place and every side readily shifted against the blaze as the cooking required. Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corncobs were burned in the bake kettle cover to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple syrup and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for

shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat. Browned rye, peas, beechnuts, chestnuts and chickory were substituted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans root, spice bush, sweet fern, tansy and hemlock boughs for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly and could only be afforded when the "good mothers" had company. Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sickness, and each had its specific cure. For instance, elderblow, catnip and wormwood were used for children, and boneset, pennyroyal, etc., for adults.

Greased paper, hung over an opening in the wall, afforded light for the cabins in the daytime. At night they were illuminated by the light given out from the huge fire-places, and pitchpine splinters stuck into the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the mothers to sew, spin and weave by; for the fathers to mend and make shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons. A supply of pitchpine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat and lard were sometimes used for illuminating purposes, but not frequently. Tallow lamps were finally introduced, and were used when tallow could be had, or lard spared. They were a cup like construction, to contain animal fats, and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick, was dropped into the cup and the other end, which hung out, was lighted. Tallow candles next followed, and subsequently lamps for burning coal oil. The time of day was determined by "sun marks" or noon

marks, upon the door or window frame. Finally the old fashioned clocks without cases and with long cords were brought in and sold at fabulous prices. Matches had not yet been invented, and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel, (or the back of a jacknife,) together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of punk, (an inflammable substance, formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply) "Borrowing fire," as it was called, was not an infrequent occurrence. Wooden pails were substituted for tin, and wooden plates (called "trenchers,") bowls, etc., for earthenware. Wooden spoons and forks, also pewter plates, spoons and other table pieces were in use. Sap troughs were substituted for cradles, and brooms were made out of young birch and hickories.

Farming implements were very imperfect as compared with those of modern invention. A plow was used with one handle, and a wooden mould board ; a crotched sapling with holes bored through and supplied with wooden pins answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes "brushed in" by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground ; pitchforks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths and were very clumsy articles. Reaping with the sickle or the hand-cradle was the slow and tedious method of cutting grain, which was threshed with flails, and cleaned by shaking it with a hand-fan, a very laborious task. Fanning mills were not introduced till about 1825. Corn was ground or rather smashed by resorting to the Indian's invention—the stone mortar and

pestle; or the Yankee's device of the hollowed stump with spring-pole and pounder. Settlers along the river went in boats to Wilkes-Barre to mill: later to Shepard's mill at Milltown until mills were erected by Judge Gore and General Spalding.

Modes of traveling and conveyance were in novel contrast with those of to-day. It was common to see the footman traveling with his knapsack on his back. Riding on horseback was the usual mode of conveyance from place to place and even of making long journeys. Sometimes a gentleman and lady, or a father and mother with two children might be seen pursuing their way in this style; and not infrequently parties to a hymeneal engagement betook themselves in this manner to the house of the minister or magistrate. Oxen took the place of horses, and in the ox-cart or sled families were conveyed to social gatherings, or the places of worship. As the

country improved a chaise or gig was occasionally seen, and in due time wagons, stages and coaches were introduced.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the satck by placing a bunch or more upon a brush which formed a sort of sled ; and not infreqüently carried by two men for some distance by running two poles under a bunch with a man at each end. Logging and chopping bees were common, and the men and boys most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came with their axes to assist their neighbors in getting a start. "On such an occasion, a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance, for dinner and supper."

Spinning bees were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee would distribute tow among her lady friends, and on a day set apart they would bring in their skeins and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-wink-em," and other games. Another practice was for the gallants of the neighborhood to go to the home of the lady who was to be favored and procure a quantity of tow which was distributed among their sweethearts. On an evening agreed upon each swain took his girl with her skein to the home of their friend, where several hours were enjoyed in merrymaking. Sometimes, however, the ladies would take their spinning wheels under their arms and go to the house of a friend, do a day's work and en-

joy a visit together at the same time. Quilting and sewing parties were common, and mothers alike came with needles to assist their friends in need—

"In them good days us old folks called the happy long ago:
Some afternoons the girls 'u'd meet an' gayly chat an' sew,
An' keep it up till evenin', when the boys 'u'd congregate
An' hold a sort o' party till the night was growin' late;
'N 'en when the quilt was finished, why, they'd take the family cat
An' place her in the middle o' the quilt an' holler 'scat!'
The boy an' girl she jumped betwixt, so every body said,
Of all 'twas at that quiltin', why, they'd be the first to wed."

Husking bees, apple cuts and spelling schools were more of modern date, and dancing was the chief entertainment of the young people. Every mother taught her daughter to spin, weave, make garments, bread, in fact everything required of a housewife, and the young lady who showed herself the best skilled in these arts was the first to find a suitor. Wm. Snyder's was a noted rendezvous for the young people who "tripped the light fantastic toe" sixty and seventy years ago. People danced and sang to the spirit of the times as may be seen from the following invitation:

"HARRISON & TYLER BALL.
Come Join with Mirth our Jubilee—
The Nation's gained a *victory.*

Your company is respectfully solicited at Wm. Snyder's in Sheshequin on Thursday the 4th of March, 1841, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Managers:

L. S. Kingsbury, G. C. Gore,
Samuel Griffin, Josiah Marshall.

February 12, 1841."

Courting is said to have been "short and sweet," and this is the way one of "the boys" of the "happy past" remembers it:

"In the merry days of boyhood when we never knew a care
Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's cut of hair,
When a sore toe was a treasure and a stonebruise on the heel
Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal,
There were many treasured objects on the farm we held most dear,
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring cold and clear;
Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak so deep and dense,
Looming up behind the outlines of the old rail fence.

On its rails the quail would whistle in early summer morn,
Calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn,
And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing
Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring.
There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names,
And the squirrels and the chipmunks played the chase-and-catch-me games,
And the gartersnake was often unpleasant evidence
In the grasses in the corners of the old rail fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls
In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls;
Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee
Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she."
On the plea of being tired (just the country lover lie),
On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I,
And we'd paint a future picture touched with colors most intense
As we sat there in the corner of the old rail fence.

There one night in happy dreaming we were sitting hand in hand,
Up so near the gates of heaven we could almost hear the band,
When she heard a declaration whispered in her lis'ning ear—
One she often since has told me she was mighty glad to hear.
On my head there's now a desert fringed with foliage of gray,
And there's many a thread of silver in her dear old head today,
Yet the flame of love is burning in our bosoms as intense
As it burned in the corner of that old rail fence."

The greatest economy had to be practiced, and the wife vied with her husband in trying to get along. She not only did the work pertaining to the house, but helped to gather the hay and grain, and not infrequently assisted in the fallow, or the sugar bush. The people took great delight in visiting each other, and would generally go on foot or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess giving the best the house afforded, which was sometimes one thing and sometimes another. The guest never forgot her knitting work or sewing, and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, sitting room, and all. There were no castes then, and the old people say—"those were the happiest days we ever saw." One neighbor envied not another, but, on the contrary, did all in his power to encourage and help along. Such was the true, Christian life of the pioneers.

Hay was scarce, and cattle fed largely upon browse—the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and basswood. Cows roamed in the woods, and were found by the tinkle of the bells which they wore about their necks. Pigs were fatted upon hickorynuts, or taken to the beechnut woods.

Liquor was always had in abundance at chopping, logging and mowing bees, raisings, shooting matches and weddings. It was a very common drink—even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for six shillings a gallon, and when a tippler got boozy, he was not a week in getting over it. "Spirits" were regarded a necessity, and every family kept a supply.

## CHAPTER V.

### PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS AND POLITICS.

#### ROADS.

The only roads the settlers found were the natural highways—the river and the large creeks—and those which had been made by the red men. Along the path of Sullivan's army there had been made a road passable for horses, but this had been badly injured during the years which intervened between the time of that expedition and the settlement of the county. All of the early travelers described it as a difficult and dangerous path, supported in some places by the trunks of trees, in others nearly filled by loose earth having fallen down into it, winding over rocks and steep mountain sides, from the tops of some of whose escarpments the traveler might look down hundreds of feet. The first settlers experienced the embarrassment arising from the want of roads in a great degree. As soon as they could provide for the immediate necessities of their families, they began to set about opening highways for travel and transportation. The river, when navigable, afforded a cheap and ready means of transporting articles down, but to push a large boat or even a canoe against the rapid current and over the shoals and rifts of the Susquehanna was a pretty formidable undertaking. Then at times the river was rendered impassable on account of ice or floods.

**The First Road.**—As early as 1788 the settlers sent petitions to the court of Luzerne county, setting forth that public roads were necessary in various districts and asked that action be taken in relation to same. The first petition on which action was taken by the court was for a "*Road from Wysox to Tioga*," presented at June Sessions, 1789, as follows: "On the petition of Simon Spalding, Obadiah Gore, Ira Stephens, Stephen Fuller, Reuben Harrington, Benjamin Cole, Hezekiah Townsend, Samuel Gore, John Fuller, Obadiah Brown, Peter Snyder, Avery Gore and John Spalding, setting forth that 'the petition of us the subscribers showeth that for some years past we have labored under great inconvenience for want of roads, that the passage over Breakneck is not only difficult but dangerous; that we have been at considerable trouble and expense in exploring the country to avoid the most difficult passes and have with the assistance of many others opened a tolerable wagon road from Wysox to the stores on Tioga point; also erected a ferry across the Susquehanna on the point; we therefore pray your honors to ratify and establish the above mentioned road as it is now opened from Wysox to the stores on Tioga Point, that it may be labored on and improved as other roads, or in some other way grant relief as your honors may direct and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray." As commissioners to lay out said road, the court appointed Obadiah Gore, Simon Spalding, Reuben Harrington, Jehial Franklin, John Fuller and Samuel Hepburn, who made report to March sessions, 1790, as follows: "We the subscribers being appointed a committee by the court of general quarter sessions within and for the said county of Luzerne on the first Tuesday of June, 1789, to lay out a road not exceeding fifty feet

wide from Wysox creek to Tioga Piont, have according to power given us, viewed and laid out a road according to the following courses (which are given) —beginning at the fording place at Wysox creek and extending to Hollenback's store." Which report was read the first day of March, 1790, approved by the justices and ordered to be recorded. This road had the general course of the Sullivan road, passing over the hill back of Table Rock, thence taking a northwesterly direction down the mountain to near the river at the Johnson place; from here the road up the river through Sheshequin, in the main, was the same as that now traveled—the thoroughfare from Athens to Towanda.

**Old Sheshequin Road** —At August sessions, 1794, in and for the county of Luzerne, the petition of John Spalding, Isaac Cash, Samuel Southwith, Thomas Lidwell, Robert Jayne, Jedediah Shaw, John Murphy, Solomon Cash, James Braffit, Job Carr, Benj. Clark, Henry Lawrence, Othenial Campbell and Adrial Simons was presented to the court, praying for viewers to be appointed "to view and lay out a road from Old Sheshequin (Ulster) in the most convenient route to the lower end of the flats crossing the river Susquehanna and to intersect the Great Road on the east side of said river." "It is ordered by the court that the prayer of said petition be granted and Adrial Simons, Benj. Clark, Solomon Tracy, Isaac Cash, John Newell and Avery Gore be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said road agreeable to the prayer of said petition, and report their doings herein at the next sessions after the road shall be laid out according to law." This road began at the main road, running north and south, on the west side of the river in what is now Ulster village; its course was easterly to the river,

continuing from the left bank across the flats to the Great Road (the thoroughfare on the east side of the river) and intersecting it about eight rods north of the present residence of Hon. L. J. Culver.

**Upper Sheshequin Road.**—At August sessions, 1794, of Luzerne county, the petition of Simon Spalding and other inhabitants of Sheshequin was presented to the court, "praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the place where the Sheshequin road to Tioga now crosses a small stream near Peter Snyder's house, south to the first narrows above said Peter Snyder's, on the east side of the Susquehanna river, continuing through said narrows and the 'little flat,' so called now in the occupancy of N. Northrop, to the fording place on the east side or main branch of the Susquehanna river, crossing said river at said fording, thence to continue the best way to Guy Maxwell's house on Tioga Point; also a road on the east bank of said main branch, extending up the river to the ferry place and now occupied by Daniel Moore." "It is ordered that the prayer of said petition be granted and Simon Spalding, John Hutchinson, Stephen Fuller, John Fuller, John Spalding and Avery Gore be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said roads." April sessions, 1795, report of viewers was read and approved by the court.

**Road from Sheshequin to Rome.**—At August sessions, 1799, county of Luzerne, "the petition of Simon Spalding, Joseph Kingsbury, Josiah Marshall, Wm. Tuttle, Geo. Bacord, Joel Tuttle, Lodawick Carner, Elijah Towner, Hezekiah Parker, Samuel Parker, Peter Snyder, Walter Wheeler, Jacob White, Jeremiah Brooks, Adrian Mandville, John Pierce, Joshua Downer, Reuben Fuller, Jeremiah Parker, Arad Tuttle, Joseph Hitchcock, Salmon

Hamlin, Wright Loomis, Edward McQuillon, John Hedden, Daniel Satterlee, Benj. Cole, John Murphy and Wm. Miller was, read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the public road in Ulster, beginning where it shall be thought most convenient, thence extending easterly through said Ulster and Watertown (Rome) to intersect a road proposed to be laid out on the Wysox creek northerly to the State line." "It is ordered by the court that John Spalding, Benjamin Cole, Zephon Flower, John Fuller, Wm. Spalding and John Hutchinson be and they are hereby appointed to view and lay out said road and make return of their doing at the next sessions, after said road shall be laid out according to law." At November sessions, 1799, viewers made report which was confirmed by the court. The said road began at the main road near Spalding's creek on the division line between lots No. 12 and No. 13, thence taking a southeasterly course, passing through the Ghent neighborhood and entering the "Watertown settlement" in the vicinity of North Rome.

**The River Road.**—At November sessions, 1800, county of Luzerne, the petition of Justus Seeley, J. Holcomb, Samuel Starks, Jr., Jedediah Hebard, Joseph Salsbury, Elijah Horton, Jr., Joshua Horton, Elijah Horton, Eliphalet Gustin, James Brink, Benj. Brink, Geo. Oman, John Oman, Timothy Culver, Abel Newell, Richard Horton, James Shores, Isaac Horton, Wm. Ferguson, "was read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from the river at Elijah Horton's at the lower part of Old Sheshequin to main road leading from Judge Gore's to Arnold Franklin's." "It is ordered by the court that the prayer of said petition be granted and that Lockwood Smith, Joseph Smith, Wm. Curry, Avery Gore, Wm. Spalding and John Fuller be and they

are hereby appointed a committee to view, and if they find it necessary, to lay out said road agreeably to the prayer of said petition and report their doings herein at the next sessions aforesaid after said road shall be so laid out according to law." January sessions, 1802, viewers make report as follows: "Agreeably to rule of November sessions, 1800, they find road necessary which has been laid out as follows: Beginning at Elijah Horton's; thence south 27 degrees east 19 chains 50 links; thence south 57 degrees east 81 chains 50 links to a stake on the east bank of the river; thence south 65 degrees east 28 chains 50 links to the old crossing called 'Pompey's rift'; thence north 65 degrees east 25 chains, intersecting the main road south of Arnold Franklin's old house at a stump and stones, standing on the west side of said road; road to be three rods wide; which report was read and confirmed by the court." This road is practically the same as the one now travelled from the Quarry Glen school house to B. F. Brigham's river farm.

**Road from Wysox over Shore's Hill to near Judge Gore's.**—At November sessions, 1805, county of Luzerne, the petition of Zachariah Price, Samuel Shores, Adrian P. Post, Peter Post, Wm. Fergason, Josiah Newell, Henry Strope, Nathan Griffith, Benj. Martin, Wm. Coolbaugh, Silas Bardwell, George Ranny, Moses Johnson, John Ranny, Jacob Myers, Henry Tuttle and Joshua Lamoresey, "was read praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road, beginning at a certain road the north side of the marsh near the house of Zachariah Price, thence running through the said Price's lands, Cyrus Brookins', Samuel Shores', Josiah Newell's, John Post's and Wm. Fergason's to the district and county line, there to intersect a road leading from Sheshequin." Whereupon the court appoint Wm. Means, Moses Cool-

baugh, Reuben Hale, Joshua Wythe, Jacob Myer and Theophilus Moger to view and lay out said road. Report of viewers was filed at January sessions, 1806, and confirmed at April sessions following. This road took a northwesterly course, passing over Shores Hill, through Black by I. J. Horton's and Rosseter Gillett's, terminating at Warren Gillett's, where was then the county line between Lycoming and Luzerne. The original road has been changed but little.

**Road from Horton's Ferry to New Sheshequin.**—"At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, April, 1814, the petition of Avery Gore, John Spalding, Elijah H. Saltmarsh, Luther Carner, Benj. Brink, Elijah Horton, Silas Gore, Elijah Horton, Sr., Isaac J. Horton, Samuel K. Gore, Isaac Horton, Samuel Gore, James Shores, Gilbert Horton and Abel Newell was read setting forth that the petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road leading from an established road from Breakneck crossing at Isaac Horton's ferry into Old Sheshequin, beginning at said ferry and extending to the leading road through New Sheshequin, a distance of about 1½ miles. (This contemplated road has been opened and improved at the expense of a few individuals for a number of years) therefore petitioners pray for the appointment of viewers, etc.; whereupon the court appointed Reuben Hale, Abial Foster, Wanton Rice, Harry Spalding, Jared Holcomb and Benjamin Clark to view and lay out said road." Viewers reported at August sessions accepting road for public use. The said road began at the bank of the river, running nearly east 24 rods, then took a northeasterly course terminating near Warren Gillett's. The report was finally confirmed at November sessions and road ordered to be opened of the

width of 30 feet. This road, with the exception of the section leading to the river, has been in use by the public ever since.

**Road from Breakneck Run to State Road.**—At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, May, 1815, the petition of John Spalding, Zephon Flower, David Paine, Lodawick Carner, Henry Boyer, Ebenezer P. Clark, Wm. Coolbaugh, David Eiklor, Wm. Fergason, Walter Wheeler, Moses Warford, David S. Blackman, Asa Stevens, Elijah Horton, Wm. W. Spalding, Elijah Towner, Franklin Blackman, Thomas Bull, John Lent, Wilber Bennett, Ebenezer Shaw, Jonathan Stevens, Joseph Kinney and Wm. Myer, inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox, was presented, setting forth that "it would be practicable to make a road along the narrows below where the road turns off at the lower end of Breakneck to go over the mountain to Wysox; that such road would not only save traveling over a very bad mountain, but would shorten the distance a quarter of a mile and be of great public utility; that it may not be improper to inform the court that it is the expectation of the inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox to open the road (if laid out) by subscription: therefore petitioners pray for the appointment of viewers," etc. Whereupon the court appoint Joseph Kingsbury, Richard Horton, Elijah Horton, Jr., Adonijah Warner, Stephen Patrick and Robert Ridgway. At September sessions viewers report "that they have viewed the ground and are of the opinion that it is practicable for a road, and have accordingly laid one out agreeably to the courses and distances and plot hereto annexed, and believe the same will be of public utility." This road began on the State road, opposite the court house, about 50 rods from the river, running nearly north along the side of the mountain toward the river to

what is now the present road, about one-half mile south of the railroad bridge. From here the course of the road was the same as now along the river to Breakneck run at the Johnson place. The report was finally confirmed at December sessions and road ordered to be opened of the breadth of 30 feet.

**Road from Sheshequin to Orwell.**—At a court of quarter sessions, county of Bradford, May, 1815, the petition of Elijah Towner, Joseph Atwood, Samuel K. Gore, Wm. Allen, A. L. Warner, Joseph Kinney, Ebenezer Shaw, George Kinney and John Spalding was read, praying for viewers to be appointed to view and lay out a road from at or near the house of Abraham Towner in Sheshequin, thence by the best route to intersect the Wysox road at or near Dan Russell's in Orwell township, and to vacate (if they judge proper upon view) the whole or a part of the road now laid out from George Kinney's in Sheshequin to, at or near the said Dan Russell's; whereupon the court appoint John Spalding 2d, John Minier, Dan Russell, Thomas Thatcher, Lemuel Streeter and Zephon Flower viewers, who made report at September sessions. The road laid out began on the post road, opposite the road leading from Ulster to Sheshequin at a point eight rods north of Judge Gore's; thence ran nearly east to Ghent and North Rome, then in a somewhat zigzag manner over Towner Hill to Russell's in Orwell. At February sessions, 1816, viewers make supplementary report: "That so much of the road leading from George Kinney's to the east line of Watertown be vacated, made null and void, as is east of creek called Little Wysox, near the west line of Watertown." May sessions, 1816, report confirmed finally and road ordered opened and cleared of the breadth of 30

feet. This road has been changed but little between Sheshequin and Orwell.

**Road from Blackman's Ferry to John L. Elliott's in Rome.**—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1819, the petition of Isaac Horton, Elijah Horton, Jr., William Shores, Nathaniel Shores, William Fergason, Anthony K. Shores, Caleb Shores, Jesse R. Drake, John Shores, John Post, John Hinman, Peter Forbes, George Murphy, Larman H. Elliott, Abraham Post, Burgis Drake, John L. Elliott, Aaron Post, Ernest Lent, Samuel Elliott, Daniel Elliott, William Elliott, John Elliott and Joseph Elliott, was read setting forth "that your petitioners have lately been at considerable expense in cutting and opening a road from Blackman's ferry to intersect the road leading from Myer's mill to New Sheshequin, and whereas a road is much wanted from John Post's to Watertown for the accommodation of the backwoods settlers, your petitioners pray the court to appoint proper persons to make view and, if in their opinion the said road be found necessary, to proceed and lay out same," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Harry Spalding, Eliphalet Mason, Avery Gore, George Kinney, William Snyder and Richard Horton. December sessions, viewers report in favor of road, which began at the river south of Blackman's house, thence in a northeasterly direction to Elliott's in Rome, a distance of six miles and 63 perches. February sessions, 1820, report confirmed finally and road ordered cleared to the width of 30 feet. But a small part of this road is now in use.

**Road from Isaac Horton's to Road Leading from Dr. Gillett's to William Fergason's.**—At a court of quarter sessions, December 1819, the petition of Isaac I. Low, Peter Barnard, John Smith, Warren Gillett, Zadoc

Gillett, Renssaelar Jenks, Daniel Brink, Isaac Horton, James Shores, Elijah Horton, Franklin Blackman, Isaac J. Horton and Josiah Tuttle, inhabitants of Ulster and Wysox, was read, setting forth "that petitioners are in great want of a road to accommodate them from Overton's mill in Old Sheshequin, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to lay out a road to begin at Isaac Horton's, to run easterly up Horn creek to intersect the road leading from Dr. Gillett's to William Fergason's," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Jos. Kingsbury, Richard Horton, Franklin Blackman, Josiah Tuttle, Samuel K. Gore and Ebenezer Shaw. February sessions, 1820, viewers report in favor of road. May sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. This was the first road from the river to Hornbrook, thence up the creek to the Macafee place. In 1829 this road was re-viewed, changed and lengthened from Daniel Brink's to the Woodburn place.

**Road from Matthew Roger's to Hadlock's.**—At a court of quarter sessions, December, 1819, the petition of Jas. N. Park, Thos. Park, John N. Moore, Daniel Parke, Samuel Parke, George Hadlock, Hathaway Dailey, Benj. Lament, Samuel McKinney, John Chandler, Joseph Green, John Anthony, Allen Bartholomew, Alexander Howden, Charles Bartholomew, Nehemiah Northrup, George Leonard, Chester S. Parks, Henry McKinney and Nathaniel Flower, was presented, asking for a road "beginning at or near Matthew Rogers' in Ulster, thence the best route to or near John Moore's, and from thence to Daniel Parks' to intersect the public road there, and further, your petitioners desire to have the road that was petitioned for from Sheshequin to Samuel Parks' annulled; whereupon the court appoint Joseph Kingsbury, Geo. Kinney, Ebenezer Shaw, Avery Gore, Samuel Bart-

lett and Samuel Gore, viewers to examine, etc., and make report." September sessions, 1820, viewers report in favor of a road, beginning a little south of the line between Matthew Rogers and Peter Snyder, on the main road running through Sheshequin, thence east 90 rods, thence in a northeasterly direction past Green's, Moore's, Tapping's and McKinney's to Hadlock's. December sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. The greater part of this road, lying in Sheshequin and Litchfield, is still in use.

**Road from Col. John Spalding's Grist Mill to Daniel Bush's Mills.**—At a court of quarter sessions, May, 1820, the petition of John Rowe, Daniel Whaley, Richard Struble, Benjamin Wilson, Cornelius Myers, Ruliff Campbell, Frederick Stewart, Jacob Struble, Daniel Bush, John S. Rogers, Charles Chandler, Joseph Green, Benjamin Brink, Elijah Horton, William Snyder, Richard Horton, and Thomas Marshall, was read, setting forth "that a road is much wanted, beginning at or near Col. John Spalding's grist mill, thence the nearest and best route to intersect the road up Satterlee's Creek to Daniel Bush's mills at or near the last mentioned mills, your petitioners concur that a public road laid in that direction would be very useful, and therefore pray the court to appoint viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Samuel K. Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, William Snyder, Joseph Kingsbury, Samuel Bartlett, and Avery Gore. September sessions, viewers report in favor of road, which began at the post road near Spalding's grist mill, thence up Spalding's creek in a northeasterly direction past Kingsbury's mill to Bush's mills in Litchfield. December sessions report finally confirmed and road ordered opened of the width of 30 feet. The greater part of this road is still in use.

**Road From Post Road on Old Claverack Line to Joshua Horton's.**—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1820, the petition of Aaron Post, Jos. S. Elliott, Wm. Rippeth, Peter Post, Stephen Fergason, Elijah Horton, Joel Guild, Isaac Horton, Joshua Horton, Peter Barnard, Warren Gillett, Elisha Forbes, Geo. Gooding, Moses Woodburn, Willard Green, Isaac Green, Wm. Stanton, Wm. Tomson, Jonathan Tomson, Gilbert Horton, Joshua Thompson and Abel Newell, was read, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road to lead from the post road near the old Claverack line to intersect the road leading from Wysox to Sheshequin, near Joshua Horton's, and pray the court for the appointment of viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Benj. Brink, George Kinney, Warren Gillett, Avery Gore and Franklin Blackman. December sessions, viewers report in favor of road beginning at the post road on the Claverack line, thence in a northeasterly direction to the road leading from Sheshequin to Myers' mill at or near Joshua Horton's; at same court report was finally confirmed and road ordered to be opened to the width of 30 feet. This road is practically the same as the one now leading from E. W Horton's to the Chapman place.

**Road from Richard Horton's to Intersect Road Leading to John Bull's.**—At a court of quarter sessions, September, 1820, the petition of John Bull, Jesse Allen, John Allen, Jas. Elliott, Zadock Gillett, Joel Guild, Alexander Canedy, Elijah Horton, Geo. Gooding, Moses Woodburn, Wm. Horton, Samuel Landrus, Isaac J. Horton, Abel Newell, Hezekiah Newell, Stephen Shores, Geo. Vibbert and Amos Butler, presented the court, setting forth "that a road is much wanted beginning on the post road near Richard Horton's in Wysox township

(now Sheshequin,) from thence to intersect the road leading from John Bull's to Ulster, near Hezekiah Newell's improvement on said road, and pray the court for the appointment of viewers," etc.; whereupon the court appoint Josiah Tuttle, Franklin Blackman, Richard Horton, Zadock Gillett, John Allen and Stephen Shores. December sessions viewers report in favor of said road; at same court report was finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the width of 30 feet. This road is the general highway from the Towner place through the Post settlement and Morley Hill to North Rome. A considerable part of the original road is still in use.

**Road from Wm. Fergason's to near Avery Gore's.** —At a court of quarter sessions, December, 1821, the petition of Isaac W. Green, Aaron Post, Joel Guild, L. H. Heath, I. S. Horton, John Post, Peter Post, Isaac Fergason, Samuel K. Gore and A. W. Knapp was presented, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a road from the Wysox and Sheshequin road, at or near William Fergason's, to lead to and intersect the Orwell and Sheshequin road between Silas Gore's and Avery Gore's, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to view and lay out road, etc."; whereupon the court appoint Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, Caleb Shores, John Allen and Franklin Blackman. February sessions, 1822, viewers report in favor of road; and at May sessions report was finally confirmed and road ordered opened to the breadth of 30 feet. This road began at William Fergason's, then swung around like an irregular bend of a horse-shoe, passing by the Shores place, Moses Woodburn's, crossing the Hornbrook–Ghent road, terminating at the Orwell–Sheshequin road near Avery Gore's. This road is still open to travel and has been changed but little.

**Road from Wm. Horton's to Intersect Watertown Road.**—At a court of quarter sessions, February, 1829, the petition of Elnathan Beebe, Edward Griffin, Philemon Perry, Hiram Perry, Henry Hiney, Anson Bidlack, Matthew Wright, Reuben Perry, John Detrich, R. J. Jenks, Joseph Roberts, Jabez Tompkins, Aaron French and Henry Hiney, Jr., presented, setting forth "that petitioners labor under great inconvenience for want of a public road leading westerly to the county-seat and easterly to Griffin's grist mill, therefore pray the court for the appointment of viewers to lay out a public road from Wm. Horton's to Griffin's mill to intersect the Watertown road west of saw-mill hill and east of the log bridge;" whereupon the court appoint Abraham Goodwin, Edmund Lockwood, Jared Holcomb, Reuben Griffin, John Bowman and William Smith. September sessions viewers report in favor of road, which report was confirmed finally at December sessions, and road ordered opened and cleared to the width of 30 feet. This road ran southeasterly to near C. Webb's; thence by the Stephenson place to Baxter's and Bailey's; thence over the hill, terminating with the Watertown road at the top of saw-mill hill near Stephen Bidlack's. The greater part of this road is still in use.

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FERRIES.

As soon as roads had been built on both sides of the river, extending to the different neighborhoods, ferries were established at the most convenient points for the accommodation of the public and to bring the settlers in more direct communication with each other. There were three ferries between Sheshequin and the west side of the river. The lower ferry, Blackman's, which connected

Lower Sheshequin with the North Towanda settlement, was put in operation in 1805 by Franklin Blackman. Blackman's became a noted crossing-place and his ferry was kept in operation for more than three-quarters of a century. The next ferry up the river, Isaac Horton's, was the means of communication between the Hornbrook settlement and Overton's on the west side of the river. This ferry was established by Isaac Horton in or before the year 1813, and was operated half a century. Between "Old Sheshequin" (Ulster) and Judge Gore's there was a natural fording place on the line of the old Indian war-path, over which teams could readily pass except in times of high water. This was very fortunate, as a large section of country was accommodated by this natural passage. Later as the bed of the river changed, a ferry was constructed, which, for many years, was operated by Norman Shaw. Upon the completion of the county bridge, 1889, over the river between Ulster and Sheshequin, this ferry was, of course, abandoned. A fourth ferry was in operation for a short time, communicating with the west side of the river, on the line between Joseph Kinney and Joseph Kingsbury.

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### POLITICAL MATTERS.

From the earliest settlement, the citizens of Sheshequin have taken an active interest in the great political questions and matters of local government. General Spalding, Judge Gore, Colonel Kingsbury, and Colonel Blackman were notable political leaders of their time, and exercised an influence which was felt far beyond the confines of the county. The Kinneys and some others of a later generation have been potent factors in the political arena, and left an impress which is still discernible.

Back 120 years ago, after General Spalding had settled in Sheshequin, when the "fight was on" between "Yankees" and "Pennamites," the following, as related by Mr. Miner, will illustrate the zeal of the former in protecting their rights: "At the fall election (1783) Captain Simon Spalding and twenty-three others repaired to Northumberland, some of them travelling a hundred miles, and none of them less than sixty, to reach the nearest place for balloting. After taking the oath of allegiance, their ballots were deposited in separate boxes, lest they should be deemed irregular; but this caused it to be known for whom they had voted. So nearly were the parties divided, that these twenty-four votes decided the election of a member of the Supreme Executive Council, two Representatives to the Assembly and the Sheriff."

**As Part of Luzerne** – For a number of years before the organization of Bradford county, the local government of the "Northern Townships" of Luzerne was in the hands of the supervisors of highways, overseers of the poor, constables and justices of the peace. These several offices were filled by appointments made by the court, except justices, who were appointed by the Governor. As shown by the records of Luzerne county, the following persons, residing in Sheshequin, then a part of the districts of Tioga, Ulster and Wysox, were appointed **Supervisors:** 1788—John Fuller; 1789—John Fuller and Nathaniel Shaw; 1790– Captain Simon Spalding; 1792–'96—Josiah Marshall; 1797—Josiah Marshall and Jedediah Shaw; 1798—Joseph Kingsbury; 1800—Richard Fuller; 1801—Ebenezer Shaw; 1804—Joseph Kingsbury; 1808—Josiah Tuttle; 1810—Elijah Horton; 1812—Franklin Blackman. **Constables:** 1792—William Spalding; 1795—Josiah Marshall; 1796—Avery Gore; 1797—John Spalding and Josiah Marshall; 1798

—Joseph Kingsbury; 1799—William Spalding; 1800–'01—Ebenezer Shaw; 1803—William W. Spalding; 1804—Samuel Gore. **Overseers of Poor:** 1789—Nathaniel Shaw; 1795—Benjamin Cole; 1797—Benjamin Cole; 1799—John Spalding; 1801—Peter Snyder; 1803—Joseph Kingsbury and Avery Gore. **Fence Viewers:** 1795–'96—Stephen Fuller; 1803—John Spalding. **Appraiser of Damages:** 1795—Stephen Fuller. **Justices of the Peace:** 1787—Obadiah Gore, elected and commissioned for the district of Tioga for seven years; 1792—Joseph Kinney appointed by the Governor for the Tioga district "to serve during good behavior." **Judge:** In 1787, upon the organization of Luzerne county, Obadiah Gore was made one of the six judges of the court and served till 1791. **Representatives:** In 1788, '89 and '90, Obadiah Gore was chosen to the Lower House of the State Legislature; and General Simon Spalding, in 1791 and '92.

**Elections**—Sheshequin was originally embraced in the Tioga election district, which included several of the present townships. After the formation of the county, the first election (October, 1812), for the Tioga district was held at the house of Wright Loomis in Athens township, who lived on the west side of the river above Milan. The judges for that election were Zephon Flower, Ebenezer Shaw and Charles F. Welles. Many of the citizens on the east side of the river were required to go a distance of ten or twelve miles, through the wilderness, over bad roads, and yet there was a general turnout on election day. *The Ulster district*, comprising what is now Ulster, Sheshequin, Litchfield and that part of Athens, east of the river, was formed in 1819, and the house of Samuel Bartlett fixed as the place of holding elections. In 1822 the name was changed from the Ulster to She-

shequin district, elections being held in 1823 at the house of Thomas Marshall. *Sheshequin township* became a separate election district in 1824, with the house of Ebenezer Shaw as the place of holding elections. At the first general election (October, 1820), after the organization of the township, the votes of the following citizens were recorded: John Spalding, James Bidlack, Moses Woodburn, William Snyder, George Kinney, Avery Gore, Samuel Gore, Guy Kinney, Warren Gillett, Henry Cleveland, Jabez Fish, John Needham, Silas Gore, Timothy Hiney, Freeman Gillett, Peter Williams, Christopher Avery, Earl Mastin, William Presher, Henry Hiney, Abraham Gore, Mathew Wright, Samuel Hoyt, Benjamin Brink, Joseph Kingsbury, Daniel Brink, Joseph Kinney, William Forbes, Mathew Rogers, Elijah Horton, Ulysses Spalding, Samuel Marshall, John Brink, William Rippeth, Ebenezer Shaw, James Shores, John S. Rogers, Stephen Horton, Isaac Low, Daniel Moore, Isaac Horton, Peter Barnard, Zadoc Gillett, John Smith, Joshua Horton, Amasa Witha, Elijah Algers, John Snyder, Samuel Bartlett, Samuel K. Gore, Obadiah Gore, Benjamin Brink, Peter Snyder, Warren Brown, Henry Boyce, Benjamin P. Snyder, Thomas Marshall, Avery Brown and David Horton—total 59. *The first town election* was held March 16, 1821, at the house of Ebenezer Shaw, the board consisting of Joseph Kingsbury and James Shores, judges, and Charles Comstock and George Kinney, clerks. At said election Samuel K. Gore and Benjamin Brink were chosen supervisors, Warren Brown and Joshua Horton, overseers of the poor, and Thomas Marshall, constable. The place of holding elections was changed in 1832 from Shaw's to the house of Daniel Brink at Hornbrook. With the exception of an occasional election, held at the house of Nathaniel Moody, or Harry Shaw, Brink's was

the general election place till 1849, when the "Sheshequin house" was selected by a vote of the citizens. Since 1850 all elections have been held in Upper Sheshequin.

**County Officers**—Sheshequin has furnished the following county officers: Joseph Kinney, commissioner, elected 1812; Samuel Bartlett, auditor, elected 1819; George Kinney, representative, elected 1837; Daniel Brink, commissioner, elected 1842; E. Percival Shaw, treasurer, elected 1857; O. H. P. Kinney, representative, elected 1858 and '59; G. Wayne Kinney, representative, elected 1865 and '66; George W. Blackman, prothonotary, elected 1878 and '81; Lafayette J. Culver, representative, elected 1888; Horace Horton, commissioner, elected 1893.

**Justices of the Peace**—The following were the justices commissioned to 1850: Samuel Gore, March 26, 1812, for Ulster; Rensselaer J. Jenks, March 1, 1830, for Athens, Sheshequin, Ulster and part of Ridgebury; George Kinney, April 6, 1835, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury, Sheshequin and Ulster; Noel Rouse, June 16, 1836, for Athens, Litchfield and Ulster; Jabez Fish, November 24, 1837, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury Sheshequin and Ulster; James Brink, December 10, 1839, for Athens, Litchfield, Ridgebury, Sheshequin and Ulster; George Kinney and James Brink, elected for five years and commissioned March 7, 1840; Franklin Blackman and Edmund Hill, elected for five years and commissioned March 4, 1845.

**Constables**—The following were the constables to 1850; Thomas Marshall, 1821–'22; John Brink, 1823, '24, '25; Archibald Forbes, 1826; John Brink 1827; John Brink and Hiram Drake, 1828; Harry Shaw, 1829; Archibald Forbes, 1830; Obadiah Gore and Archibald Forbes, 1831; Archibald Forbes, 1832; Arnold

F. Fergason, 1833, '34; James C. Culver, 1835–'36; Isaac Lyons, 1837; H. Kinney, 1838; Alfred Gore, 1839; George Smith, 1840; John M. Smith, 1841; Charles Horton, 1842; Samuel B. Hoyt, 1843; Daniel B. Culver, 1844, '45, '46; John Brink, 1847, '48; James M. Smith and Samuel Griffin, 1849; Henry Kingsbury, 1850.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The following vote for President will show the strength of the different political parties in the town since 1824:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1824—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) | Unanimous |
| 1828—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) | 45 |
| " —Jno. Q. Adams (National Republican) | 52 |
| 1832—Andrew Jackson (Democrat) | 66 |
| " —Henry Clay (National Republican) | 62 |
| 1836—Martin VanBuren (Democrat) | 33 |
| " —Wm. H. Harrison (Whig) | 108 |
| 1840—Martin VanBuren (Democrat) | 57 |
| " —Wm. H. Harrison (Whig) | 123 |
| 1844—James K. Polk (Democrat) | 108 |
| " —Henry Clay (Whig) | 159 |
| 1848—Lewis Cass (Democrat) | 21 |
| " —Zachary Taylor (Whig) | 152 |
| " —Martin VanBuren (Free Soil) | 84 |
| 1852—Franklin Pierce (Democrat) | 103 |
| " —Winfield Scott (Whig) | 185 |
| " —John P. Hale (Abolition) | 9 |
| 1856—James Buchanan (Democrat) | 48 |
| " —John C. Fremont (Republican) | 209 |
| 1860—Stephen A. Douglas (Democrat) | 50 |
| " —Abraham Lincoln (Republican) | 269 |
| 1864—Geo. B. McClellan (Democrat) | 77 |
| " —Abraham Lincoln (Republican) | 195 |
| 1868—Horatio Seymour (Democrat) | 84 |
| " —Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) | 265 |
| 1872—Horace Greeley (Liberal Republican and Democrat) | 49 |
| " —Ulysses S. Grant (Republican) | 243 |
| 1876—Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat) | 94 |
| " —Rutherford B. Hayes (Republican) | 274 |

1880—Winfield S. Hancock (Democrat) ..... 102
" —James A. Garfield (Republican) ..... 244
1884—Grover Cleveland (Democrat) ..... 79
" —James G. Blaine (Republican) ..... 255
1888—Grover Cleveland (Democrat) ..... 85
" —Benj. Harrison (Republican) ..... 266
1892—Grover Cleveland (Democrat) ..... 88
" —Benj. Harrison (Republican) ..... 218
1896—Wm. J. Bryan (Democrat) ..... 65
" —Wm. McKinley (Republican) ..... 240
1900—Wm. J. Bryan (Democrat) ..... 63
" —Wm. McKinley (Republican) ..... 226

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

The following has been the vote given candidates for Governor :

1823—J. Andrew Shulze [Democrat] ..... 55
" —Andrew Gregg [Federal] ..... 60
1826—J. Andrew Shulze [Democrat] ..... No opposition
1829—George Wolf [Democrat] ..... 46
" —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic] ..... 15
1832—George Wolf [Democrat] ..... 57
" —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic] ..... 58
1835—Henry A. Muhlenberg [Democrat] .....
" —George Wolf [Independent Democrat] .....
" —Joseph Ritner [Anti-Masonic] .....
1838—David R. Porter [Democrat] ..... 55
" —Joseph Ritner [Whig and Anti-Masonic] ..... 109
1841—David R. Porter [Democrat] ..... 64
" —John Banks [Whig] ..... 105
1844—Francis R. Shunk [Democrat] ..... 112
" —Joseph Markle [Whig] ..... 139
1847—Francis R. Shunk [Democrat] Resigned ..... 100
" —James Irvin [Whig] ..... 130
1848—Morris Longstreth [Democrat] ..... 119
" —Wm. F. Johnston [Whig] ..... 153
1851—Wm. Bigler [Democrat] ..... 107
" —Wm. F. Johnston [Whig] ..... 171
1854—Wm. Bigler [Democrat] ..... 52
" —James Pollock [Whig and Know-Nothing] ..... 225

| | |
|---|---|
| 1857—Wm. F. Packer [Democrat] | 51 |
| " —David Wilmot [Republican] | 235 |
| 1860—Henry D. Foster [Democrat] | 46 |
| " —Andrew G. Curtin [Republican] | 267 |
| 1863—Geo. W. Woodward [Democrat] | 80 |
| " —Andrew G. Curtin [Republican] | 232 |
| 1866—Heister Clymer [Democrat] | 79 |
| " —Jno. W. Geary [Republican] | 260 |
| 1869—Asa Packer [Democrat] | 92 |
| " —Jno. W. Geary [Republican] | 227 |
| 1872—Chas. R. Buckalew [Democrat] | 82 |
| " —Jno. F. Hartranft [Republican] | 239 |
| 1875—Cyrus L. Pershing [Democrat] | 105 |
| " —Jno. F. Hartranft [Republican] | 236 |
| 1878—Andrew H. Dill [Democrat] | 57 |
| " —Henry M. Hoyt [Republican] | 186 |
| " —Samuel R. Mason [Greenback] | 60 |
| 1882—Robert E. Pattison [Democrat] | 90 |
| " —Jas. A. Beaver [Republican] | 161 |
| " —John Stewart [Independent] | 16 |
| 1886—Chauncey F. Black [Democrat] | 72 |
| " —Jas. A. Beaver [Republican] | 218 |
| 1890—Robert E. Pattison [Democrat] | 112 |
| " —Geo. W. Delamater [Republican] | 222 |
| 1894—Wm. M. Singerly [Democrat] | 29 |
| " —Daniel H. Hastings [Republican] | 156 |
| 1898—Geo. A. Jenks [Democrat] | 44 |
| " —Wm. A. Stone [Republican] | 134 |
| 1902—Robert E. Pattison [Democrat] | 53 |
| " —Samuel W. Pennypacker [Republican] | 137 |

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE HOME OF PATRIOTS.

**The Revolution.**—After the long and successful struggle for Independence, Sheshequin became a "Land of Promise" to a large number who had served in the patriot army. Among those who came were several distinguished officers, who had earned a proud record in fighting for Liberty. The earthly remains of more Revolutionary soldiers lie in Sheshequin cemeteries than in the graveyards of any other town in Northern Pennsylvania. These patriots, whose memory will long be cherished, are: Gen. Simon Spalding, Capt. Stephen Fuller, Capt. Jeremiah Shaw, Capt. Jabez Fish, Capt. Samuel Bartlett, Sergt. Samuel Gore, Joseph Kinney, Benjamin Brink, John C. Vancise, John Spalding and Jared Norton in the Sheshequin cemetery; Lieut. Obadiah Gore and Christopher Avery in the Gore cemetery; Sergt. Timothy Culver and Elijah Horton in the Hornbrook cemetery; Samuel Shores in the Post cemetery; Moses Woodburn on the T. R. Macafee farm. **War of 1812.**—In the second war with Great Britain, Nathaniel Fuller enlisted in the American army and was killed in one of the battles with the enemy. Other soldiers of this war who are buried in Sheshequin are: Sullivan Chaffee and Jonathan Thompson at Hornbrook; Joseph Lent and Henry Deats at Sheshequin; David Hawkins (died in early 60's) at Ghent; Thomas Johnson at Miller's. **Mexican War.**—David Blackman en-

listed in the U. S. Army and is supposed to have lost his life in one of the battles of the Mexican war. Stephen Follan, a soldier of this war, is buried at Sheshequin.

**The Civil War.**—Sheshequin has a long honor roll of those who fought for the Union, and with one or two other towns, stands at the head in Bradford's unrivaled list of patriots. The following were the "Sheshequin boys" and the commands with which they served:

### Company G, 29th P. V.

**William M. Middaugh,** private; enlisted Dec. 13, '64; mustered out with company, July 17, '65.

### Company F, 34th P. V. (5th Reserves.)

**Isaac Denton,** private; enlisted June, 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

**John B. Thompson,** private; enlisted June 21, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

### Company F, 35th P. V. (6th Reserves.)

**Charles E. Brigham,** corporal; enlisted July 14, '61; wounded through the neck at Fredericksburg; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

**Ebuleus H. Brigham,** private; enlisted Aug. 30, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate, March 22, '63; also member of Co. D, 1st N. Y. V. V. Cav. from Sept. 3, '64 to June 8, '65.

**Jeremiah French,** corporal; enlisted May 15, '61; absent at muster out of company.

**Joseph French,** private; enlisted July 14, '61; transferred to 191st P. V., May 31, '64; vet.

**G. Frank Kinney,** sergeant; enlisted April 23, '61; discharged on surgeon's certiffcate, June 9, '62.

**Orrin D. Kinney,** corporal; enlisted Nov. 10, '61; transferred to 191st P. V., May 31, '64; discharged Jan. 6, '65.

**Simon C. Kinney,** private; enlisted Aug. 30, '62; transferred—date and organization unknown.

T. Fleming Lent, private: enlisted July 14, '61: mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

John N. Schriver, private: enlisted April 24, '61; mustered out with company, June 11, '64.

Frank E. Wheaton, private: enlisted July 23, '61; killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.

## Company I, 35th P. V.

Clarence B. Shaw, corporal; enlisted May 15, '62: killed at the Wilderness May 8, '64.

Dennison W. Tripp, private; enlisted May 15, '61; discharged May 11, '63, for wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.

## Company K, 35th P. V.

Stephen Anthony, private: enlisted May 29, '61: killed at Spottsylvania C. H., May 12, '64.

## 40th (11th Reserves) P. V.

Alston J. Cole, assistant surgeon; enlisted March 16, '63; promoted to brevet major: mustered out with regiment June 13, '64.

## Company G, 49th P. V.

Benjamin C. Stephenson, private; enlisted Dec. 8, '63; mustered out with company July 15, '65.

William E. Stephenson, private; enlisted Dec. 8, '63; wounded in head and arm at Spottsylvania C. H., May 10, '64, in right foot at Harpers Ferry and in right hip at Sailor's Creek; mustered out with company July 15, '65.

Jeremiah E. Vancise, private: enlisted Sept. 23, '63: mustered out with company July 15, '65.

## Company G 50th P. V.

William Gannon, private; enlisted Sept. '61: absent, sick, at muster out; vet.

James Horton, private; enlisted Sept. '61; discharged on surgeon's certificate.

Avery Middaugh, private; enlisted Sept. '61; transferred to U. S. cavalry.

Ira A. Tompkins, private: enlisted Sept. 18, '61; wounded second Bull Run, in hands of enemy six days; discharged Aug. 1, '65.

George Weller, private; enlisted March 23, '64: mustered out with company July 30, '65.

Smith Weller, private; enlisted Sept. '61: not on muster out roll.

## Company E, 51st P. V.

Abraham Dingman, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64: discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

Victor E. Post, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

Albert E. Smith, private; enlisted Sept, 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

William Webb, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. June 1, '65.

## Company F, 51st P. V.

James Bidlack, private; enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. July 18, '65.

George Sheeler, private; enlisted Sept. 29, '64; discharged by G. O. June 2, '65.

## Company H, 51st P. V.

Hilman Ingerson, private: enlisted Sept. 27, '64; discharged by G. O. July 6, '65.

## Company H, 57th P. V.

Mortimer Anthony, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; deserted Nov. 28, '61; also private; Co. H, 11th P. V. from Nov. 27, '61 to Oct. 31, '62.

James M. Brady, private: enlisted Oct. 4, '61; discharged Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

Joseph Brady, 1st lieutenant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted from 1st sergeant; killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

Joseph Case, private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61.

Allen Chandler, private; enlisted Nov. 4, '61; deserted Dec. 11, '61.

Charles Chandler, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61.

John M. Chandler, private; enlisted Sep. 18, '61; deserted.

James H. Childs, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at the Wilderness May 5, '64; vet.

Francis Conrad, private; enlisted Oct, 19, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

George A. Conrad, private: enlisted Oct. 4, '61: also member of Co. D, 17th P. V. cavalry.

Willard Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; also member of Co. H, 63rd N. Y. V. from March 10, '64 to Aug. 24, '64.

William Conrad, private; enlisted Oct. 19, '61; shot through the neck at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62: transferred to Co. A: discharged by G. O. June 5, '65; vet.

Joseph Clark, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A: died Oct. 2, '64 from wounds received at Peeble's Farm, Sept. 29, '64.

Burton A. DeMoney, enlisted Feb. 16, '64; transferred to Co. A: wounded at Wilderness May 5, '64; discharged by G. O. June 19, '65.

Thomas Douglass, private: enlisted Nov. 4, '61; transferred to Co. D.

Ward Eastabrooks, private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Hugh Farley, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; seriously wounded in the knee at Gettysburg from which he died.

Henry S. Forbes, private; enlisted Sept 1, '61; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, by a bayonet thrust in right leg, in the right side at Chancellorsville, in the left shoulder at Gettysburg; captured at Charles City X Roads, July '62; prisoner at Belle Isle and Libby three months; discharged Nov. 26, '64.

John C. Forbes, private; enlisted Sept. 28, '64; discharged by G. O. May 31, '65.

Almon C. Gillett, musician; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, '62.

Daniel W. Gore, captain; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted successively to 1st sergeant, 2nd lieutenant and captain; transferred to Co. A; wounded in the leg at Gettysburg; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Martin T. Horton, private; enlisted Aug. 13, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; transferred to Co. A; discharged by G. O. May 31, '65.

Eli F. Hudson, sergeant; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; promoted from private to corporal and sergeant; wounded at Chancellorsville and the Wilderness; transferred to Co. A; absent, wounded at muster out.

Samuel G. Marshall, wagoner; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

Abraham Miller, private: enlisted Sept. 18, '61; killed at Gettysburg.

**Amos H. Miller,** private; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; mustered out Oct. 25, 64; expiration of term.

**Milo Miller,** private: enlisted Sept. 18, '61 died at Camp Mercer, Dec. 29, '61.

**Solomon C. Miller,** sergeant; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; promoted from corporal; transferred to Co. A: mustered out Oct. 25, '64: expiration of term.

**Daniel Minier,** 1st lieutenant; enlisted Sept. 4, '61; discharged for disability May 19, '62; re-enlisted in Co. G, 185th N. Y. V.: killed at Gravelly Run, Va., March 29, '65.

**John O'Connor,** corporal; enlisted Sept. 18, '61: promoted from private; wounded in right hand at Wilderness: transferred to company A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

**John C. Parks,** private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61: wounded in foot at Fredericksburg: transferred to Co. A.

**Alvin R. Phalon,** private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61.

**William Phinney,** private; enlisted Sept. 18, '61; shot through the forehead and instantly killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62.

**Franklin V. Shaw,** 1st lieutenant; enlisted Dec. 2, '61; promoted: severely wounded in the head at the Wilderness: transferred to Co. A; mustered out with company June 29, '65; vet.

**S. Gibson Shaw,** musician; enlisted Oct. 4, '61; died during the Peninsular campaign, '62.

**James A. Shores,** private; enlisted Nov. 11, '61; served about one year; re-enlisted in another regiment as "Austin Smith": accidentally killed; aged about 23 years.

**Orange Shores,** private: enlisted Oct. 19, '61: killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, '63.

**Oscar Shores,** private: enlisted Oct. 19, '61; transferred to Co. A; mustered out Oct. 25, '64; expiration of term.

**William Strickland,** private: enlisted Oct. 1, '61: discharged after a short service in consequence of being near sighted.

**Joseph M. Tripp,** 1st sergeant: enlisted Sept. 18, '61: promoted to sergeant and 1st sergeant: wounded in left leg at Wilderness: transferred to Co. A: mustered out with company, June 25, 65; vet.

**Harrison VanVeckten,** corporal: enlisted Sept. 18, '61: died Jan. 23, '62: at Georgetown, D. C.

**William W. Wright,** private: enlisted Sep. 23, '61: transferred to Co. A; absent, sick at muster out.

## Company L, 59th (2d Cavalry) P. V.

**Thomas Vancise,** private: enlisted Feb. 26, '64: transferred te Co. L, 1st Pro. Cavalry, June 28. '65.

## Company C, 76th P. V.

**Elias B. Ball,** private: enlisted Jan. 19, '65: discharged by G. O. July 31, '65.

## Company C, 82d P. V.

**Lawrence Smith,** private: enlisted Sept. 27, '64: discharged by G. O. June 17, '65.

## Company G 84th P. V.

**William Pickering,** sergeant: enlisted Dec. 5, '61; wounded Aug. 16, '64; at Charles City X Roads, with loss of left arm at shoulder joint: discharged Dec. 6, '64. expiration of term.

## Company B, 141st P. V.

**Smith D. Barnum,** private; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; wounded at Gettysburg: promoted to captain 23rd Regiment U. S. C. T., March 21, '64; mustered out Nov. 30, '65.

**Loren Bennett,** private: enlisted Aug. 22, '62: died July 9, '63, of wounds received at Gettysburg.

**John H. Chaffee,** sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; wounded and captured at Chancellorsville, also wounded at Petersburg; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

**Hiram L. Culver,** sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64, aged 31 years.

**Stillman J. Legg,** sergeant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Dec. 20, '62.

## Company D, 141st P. V.

**Henry J. Hudson,** 1st lieutenant; enlisted Aug. 22, '62; promoted successively from sergeant to 1st sergeant and 1st lieutenant: wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

## Company E, 141st P. V.

**Henry M. Chandler,** private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; wounded at Wilderness; transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 31, '64; discharged by G. O. July 22, '65.

**David Dains,** private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; died May 19, '63; of wounds received at Chancellorsville; aged 28 years.

**John P. Snyder,** private; enlisted Aug. 25, '62; wounded at Chancellorsville; killed at Morris Farm, Nov. 27, '63; aged 33 years.

**Orrin D. Snyder,** private; enlisted Aug. 25. '62; died May 20, '63, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, aged 28 years.

## Company I, 141st P. V.

**F. Cortes Rockwell,** sergeant; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; promoted from corporal; wounded at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania; mustered out with company May 28, '65.

**Jeremiah S. Shores,** private; enlisted March 31. 64; died June 27, '64; buried in National cemetery, City Point.

**Mahlon Shores,** private; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; died Feb. 16, '63; aged about 24 years.

**Albert Smith,** private; enlisted Aug. 21, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Feb. 18, '63.

## 162nd P. V. (17th Cavalry.)

**Charles H. Ames,** captain; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; resigned May 22, '63.

**Amos Congdon,** sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

**Burton Conrad,** private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

**George A. Conrad,** private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; transferred to 118th company, 2nd battalion, V. R. C.; discharged by G. O. Oct. 2, '65; also member of Co. H, 57th P. V.

**William H. Elliott,** private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; transferred to 50th company, 2nd battalion, Reserve Corps; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 25, '65.

**Walter H. French,** corporal; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from private; wounded at Front Royal, Va., Aug. 16, '64 with loss of left leg; discharged Aug. 7, '65.

Elisha French, private; enlisted Oct. 16, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate March 4, '63.

Sophronus Hill, corporal; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; promoted from private; killed in action Feb. 28, '65—buried in National cemetery, Winchester, Va., lot 26.

Samuel Heavener, farrier; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd regiment Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Elmer O. Horton, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate April 6, '63.

Newcomb Kinney, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from corporal; killed at Trevillian Station, Va., June 12, '64.

Squire H. Lamoreaux, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Portsmouth Grove hospital, R. I., Feb. 28, '63.

Joseph Post, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd Regiment, Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Charles H. Rockwell, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged by G. O. July 24, '65.

Charles H. Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

John M. Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate May 14, '65.

Myers Smith, private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; mustered out with Co. L, 2nd Regiment, Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

Jacob Sheeler, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Annapolis, Md., Jan. 16, '64.

Ira Tompkins, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 16, '64.

Henry P. Tripp, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; died at Giesboro, Md., Sept. 8, '64; buried in National Cemetury, Arlington, Va.,

William Tripp, private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; captured—died at Salisbury, N. C., Oct. 26, '64, buried in an unknown grave.

Curtis B. Tyrrell, private; enlisted Oct. 28, '62; wounded at Five Forks, Va., April 1, '65; discharged by G. O. June 7, '65.

William R. Vancise, sergeant; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; promoted from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant; mustered out with company June 16, '65.

Hyman Vanduzer, corporal, enlisted Oct. 17, '62; promoted from private; discharged by G. O. June 21, '65.

**Philip Verbeck,** private; enlisted Oct. 17, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate Sept. 10, '63.

**Darius Wayman,** private; enlisted Oct. 3, '62; discharged by G. O. June 2, '65.

**Charles F. Willard,** 1st lieutenant; enlisted Oct. 4, '62; resigned April 7, '63.

## Company B, 171st P. V.

**Wilson D. Gillett,** corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; died at Newbern, N. C., Jan. 16, '63.

**Ulysses E. Horton,** captain; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

**Lorenzo D. Minier,** corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63; also member of Co. G, 185th N. Y. V.

**Aaron Sheeler,** private; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

**Abraham B. Vancise,** private; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63; also member of Co. C. 1st N. Y. V. V. Cavalry.

**Andrew Y. Vancise,** sergeant; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

**John B. Wheaton,** corporal; enlisted Nov. 2, '62; promoted from private; mustered out with company Aug. 7, '63.

## 172nd P. V.

**Cornelius H. Cole,** surgeon; enlisted Dec. 2, '62; promoted from assistant surgeon; mustered out with regiment Aug. 1, '63.

## Company I, 187th P. V.

**Guy D. Ball,** private; enlisted May 4, '64; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64, aged 18 years.

## Company D, 1st N. Y. V. V. Cavalry.

**Stephen G. Barner,** age 24, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; mustered out June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.; also member of Co. F, 13th Pa. Militia.

**Harry Wilson Baxter,** age 30, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer, N. Y., for three years; mustered out June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Ebuleus H. Brigham,** age 22, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Horace H. Johnson,** age 27, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Hiram B. Lent,** age 25, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Abram B. Luckey,** age 28, private; enlisted Sept. 2, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Robert McDonald,** age 22, private; enlisted Sept. 2, '64 at Dryden, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Milo Merrill,** age 28, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Ira Murphy,** age 38, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 9, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**James A. Smith,** age 21, private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64 at Groton, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Abraham B. Vancise,** age 34, private Co. C; enlisted Sept. 12, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.; also member Co. B, 171st P. V.

**Charles F. Vancise,** age 26, private Co. C; enlisted Sept. 12, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Hiram S. Vancise,** age 29, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Moses B. Vancise,** age 26, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

**Cyrenus Webb,** age 23, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Spencer N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Cam Piatt, W. Va.

**John J. Webb,** age 31, private; enlisted Sept. 1, '64 at Orange, N. Y., for one year; discharged June 8, '65 at Camp Piatt, W. Va.

## Company G, 5th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

**Isaac M. Thompson,** private

## Company H, 10th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

**Charles N. Billings,** private; enlisted at Hector, N. Y., Sept. 10, '64; killed in action Nov. 18, '64 at Blackwater Creek, Va., aged 18 years.

Thomas B. Cotton, corporal, age 24 years; enlisted at Litchfield, Pa., Nov. 1, '61; wounded June 9, '63; discharged Dec. 15, '63 on surgeon's certificate.

George Leonard Hemenway, private; enlisted at Barton, N. Y., Sept. 5, '64; died June 17, '65 in hospital at Philadelphia of disease, aged 22 years, 3 mos and 2 ds.

John Sheeler, private, age 20 years; enlisted at Barton, N. Y., Sept. 5, '64; transferred to Co. H, 1st N. Y. Prov. Cavalry.

Abraham J. Thompson, 1st lieutenant, age 26 years; enlisted at Waverly, N. Y., Oct. 1, '61; captured at Centreville, Va., Aug. 31, '62, paroled Sept. 1, '62; re-enlisted Dec 31, '63; promoted successively to corporal, sergeant, 1st sergeant and mustered 1st lieutenant Nov. 4, '64; served till Nov. '65; committed suicide at Sheshequin, June 30, 1902.

Thomas D. Wood, private, age 35 years; enlisted at Barton, N. Y. Aug. 31, '64; transferred to Co. H, 1st N. Y. Prov. Cavalry, June 17, '65.

## Company H, 12th N. Y. V. Cavalry.

James McDonald, private, age 20 years; enlisted Sept. 15, '64 at Phelps, N. Y.; captured at Wise's Forks, N. C., March 8, '65, prisoner at Libby, paroled and returned to company June 20; discharged by G. O. June 23, '65.

## Company B, 6th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

Daniel Struble, private, age 29 years; enlisted Dec. 30, '63 at Berkshire, N. Y.; mustered out with company Aug. 24, '65.

## Company B, 8th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

John R. Brink, private; enlisted Jan. '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; prisoner at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury; paroled Feb. 28, '65; discharged Aug. '65.

David Heavener, private; enlisted Jan. '64; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, '64; died in Salisbury about Dec. '64; buried in an unknown and unmarked grave.

John Osborn, private; enlisted Jan. '64; mustered out with company '65.

Oliver N. Segar, private; enlisted Jan. '64; mustered out with company 65.

**Austin C. Tuttle,** private; enlisted Jan. 64; died at Baltimore, Md., March 31, '64 of typhoid fever in his 22nd year.

**Daniel Vann,** private: enlisted Jan. '64; killed in battle.

**Edmund Vann,** private: enlisted Jan. '64: mustered out with company '65.

## 14th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.

**Lester E. Brigham,** private; enlisted Dec. 13, '63; transferred to Co. L, 6th N. Y. V. Artillery, May 10, '64; wounded and captured at Bethesda Church, Va., May 30, '64; died from wounds June 8, '64, in prison hospital No. 21 at Richmond, Va.

**Dennis L. Sweeney,** sergeant; enlisted Dec. 13, '63; discharged Aug. 26, '65.

## 15th N. Y. V. Engineers.

**Joseph Vancise,** (Co. K), private: enlisted Sept, 5, '64; discharged June 13, '65.

## 50th N. Y. V. Engineers.

**Theodore W. Wickizer,** (Co. K).

## 56th N. Y. Volunteers.

**William Brundage,** (Co. D).

## 63rd N. Y. Volunteers.

**Robert Chandler,** (Co. E), private: enlisted March 8, '64; discharged June 30, '65.

**Willard Conrad,** (Co. H), private: enlisted March 10, 64: discharged Aug. 4, '64 on surgeon's certificate.

## 89th N. Y. Volunteers.

**James Horton,** (Co. H); also see Co. G, 50th P. V.

## 109th N. Y. Volunteers.

**Cornelius Vancise,** (Co. K).
**Samuel Vancise,** (Co. K).

## 137th N. Y. Volunteers.

**Alfred Chandler,** (unassigned), private: enlisted Sept. '64: prisoner; paroled and returned home.

Nelson Conrad, (unassigned), private: enlisted Sept. '64; discharged by G. O. June, '65.

John D. Feucht, (unassigned), private: enlisted Sept. '64: discharged by G. O. June '65.

## 141st N. Y. Volunteers.

Alfred C. Deats, (Co. K), corporal; enlisted Aug. 8, '62; discharged by G. O. June 18, '65.

## 179th N. Y. Volunteers.

Henry Menold, (Co. K).

## 185th N. Y. Volunteers.

Henri Beloud, (Co. D), private: enlisted Sept. 13, '64; transferred to Co. F, 22nd N. Y. Cav.; discharged May 30, '65.

Isaac Horton, (Co. C), private; enlisted Sept. 3, '64; died Nov. 11, '64 of typhoid fever in hospital near Alexandria, Va., where he is buried, aged 27 years.

Lorenzo D. Minier, (Co G); also see Co. B, 171st P. V.

Samuel G. Minier, (Co. G), private; enlisted Sept. 5, '64; discharged by G. O. June, '65.

## Company A, 8th U. S. Infantry.

Abazina French, private; enlisted March 17, '62; captured at Manassas, Va., prisoner at Belle Isle 15 days; discharged March 20, '65—expiration of term.

John French, private; enlisted March 17, '62; discharged March 17, '65—expiration of term.

Lemuel Hemenway, (Co. D), private; enlisted March 17, '62; died about Oct. '62, aged about 22 years.

William Sheeler, private; enlisted March '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate the latter part of '62.

Daniel D. Tompkins, private; enlisted March 5, '62; discharged Aug. 7, '62; re-enlisted Sept. '63 in Co. F, 146th N. Y. V.; wounded in left foot at Wilderness; discharged June 17, '65.

## Company D, 39th Ill. Volunteers.

Norman P. Bullis, teamster; enlisted Aug. 9, '61; discharged Sept. 10, '64—expiration of term: vet.

George L. Fuller, sergeant; enlisted Aug. 9, '61; promoted successively to corporal and sergeant; discharged Sept. 10, '64—expiration of term; vet.

## Company H, 92nd Ill. Volunteers.

Charles R. Fuller, assistant hospital steward; enlisted Sept. '62; promoted from private; discharged at close of war.

## 14th Veteran Reserve Corps.

George Warren, private Co. C; enlisted March 8, '64; discharged by G. O. July 24, '65.

## Other Soldiers.

Allen Carpenter.
David Carpenter.
Perry Carpenter.
Robert Carpenter.
Alanson Conrad, private Co. B, 6th N. Y. V. Heavy Artillery.
William Crowley.
David H Demoney, died near Releigh, N. C., aged 27 years.
Martin Harrigan.
O. Ritner Hemenway, wounded at Spottsylvania.
Sylvester Horton, died in Kentucky, May 16, '62.
David Kilmer, Co. G, 127th Ill. Vol.
Stephen J. Lovelace, sergeant; died at Harper's Ferry hospital Dec. 27, '62, aged 31 years.
James Russell.
Archibald Sheeler.
Harry Smith.
Orrin Smith.
Valentine Smith.
Robert Vancise, Sickles' brigade.
James Warren, died at Soldier's Home, Dayton, O.

## Company F, 13th Pennsylvania Militia.

[From Sept. 12 to Sept. 25, 1862.]

Corporals—Newton Kinney, Archibald Forbes; privates—Stephen G. Barner, Jeremiah Kilmer, Joseph Post, George W. Shores, Cyrenus Webb, Charles Vancise. (Co. H.)

## Company A, 35th Pennsylvania Militia.

[From July 2 to Aug. 7, 1863.]

Corporal—Stephen Z. Shores; privates—Ira A. Barnum, William K. Hill, Benjamin F. Horton, George W. Horton, William P. Horton, John J. Webb, William Webb, Isaac L. Young.

## Engineer Corps.

George Childs, Elisha Forbes and Lawrence Vought.

## BURIAL RECORDS.

### HORNBROOK CEMETERY.

David Childs.
Dr. C. D. H. Cole, died Jan. 1, 1894, aged 76 years.
J. Oscar Frost, died July 3, 1898, aged 58 years.
Ulysses E. Horton, died Feb. 4, 1893, aged 74 years.
Hillman Ingerson, died July 16, 1865, aged 23 years.
Stephen J. Lovelace, see record of service.
Lawrence Smith, died July 5, 1865, aged 22 years.
Wm. H. Snyder, died July 23, 1881, aged 37 years.
Philander M. Towner, died Aug. 14, 1887, aged 45 years.
Austin C. Tuttle, see record of service.

### GHENT CEMETERY.

Henri Beloud, died March 8, 1900, aged 67 years.
Burton Conrad, died April 5, 1873, aged 39 years.
John N. Dunham, died May 5, 1866, aged 39 years.
O. Ritner Hemenway, died Oct. 5, 1880, aged 43 years.
James Horton, died Feb. 9, 1893, aged 65 years.
Wm. E. Stephenson, died Nov. 7, 1900, aged 79 years.
Daniel D. Tompkins, died April 26, 1898, aged 64 years.
Ira Tompkins, died Sept. 11, 1870, aged 54 years.
John Chandler.

### NORTH GHENT CEMETERY.

Frank Conrad.
Nelson Conrad.
Geo. L. Hemenway, died June 17, 1865, aged 22 years.
Henry Menold, died July 16, 1901, aged 74 years.
Abraham B. Vancise, died April 20, 1892, aged 62 years.

POST CEMETERY.

Joseph Post.
David Kilmer.

SHESHEQUIN CEMETERY.

Mortimer Anthony.
Stephen Anthony, killed, see record of service.
Capt. C. H. Ames, died Oct. 30, 1879, aged 60 years.
Guy D. Ball, killed, see record of service.
David Daines, see record of service.
Abraham Dingman, died Nov. 24, 1901, aged 77 years.
Abisha French, died Nov. 26, 1882, aged 68 years.
Samuel Heavener, died July 13, 1876, aged 38 years.
Jay Heath.
Geo. F. Kinney, died Aug. 9, 1896, aged 56 years.
Abram B. Luckey, died April 6, 1901, aged 58 years.
Daniel Minier, killed, see record of service.
Geo. P. Rogers, died March 16, 1865, aged 26 years.
Matthew Rogers, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864, aged 20 years.
Valentine Smith.
John P. Snyder, killed, see record of service.
Orrin D. Snyder, killed, see record of service.
Edmund Vann, died Dec. 10, 1891, aged 60 years.
Dealmon M. Watkins, died July 12, 1888, aged 44 years.

The "Sheshequin boys" served in every department of the Union army, except the navy, and their fighting record includes all the great battles of the war. There was scarcely a family in the town but what sent one or more of its members to the front. Nine brothers, sons of Abraham Vancise, donned the blue. William Tripp and three sons faced rebel bullets. The father lost his life in prison, one of the sons, Henry, died, the other two returned home battle-scarred. The first martyr to the cause of the Union was Almon C. Gillett. who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. The last man from the town, killed in action, was Daniel Minier.

The percentage of loss (20 per cent.) among the Sheshequin soldiers was exceedingly high. Sixteen were killed on the battlefield—Almon C. Gillett, Clarence B. Shaw, Stephen Anthony, James H. Childs, Abraham Miller, Daniel Minier, William Phinney, Orange Shores, Hiram L. Culver, John P. Snyder, Sophronus Hill, Newcomb Kinney, Guy D. Ball, Charles N. Billings, Joseph Brady and Daniel Vann; four died of wounds—Hugh Farley, Loren Bennett, David Daines and Orrin D. Snyder; three died in prison—William Tripp, Lester E. Brigham and David Heavener; one was killed accidentally—James A. Shores; fifteen died of disease—S. Gibson Shaw, Harrison VanVeckten, Jeremiah S. Shores, Mahlon Shores, Squire H. Lamoreaux, Jacob Sheeler, Henry P. Tripp, Wilson D. Gillett, Geo. L. Hemenway, Austin C. Tuttle, Isaac Horton, Lemuel Hemenway, David H. Demoney, Sylvester Horton and Stephen J. Lovelace; one, Lawrence Smith, died on his way home. Twenty-four were badly wounded. Eight experienced the horrors of rebel prisons. Jno. R. Brink says of the 13 of his company, captured with him, he was the only one who came out of prison alive. During the five months he was in Salisbury 5,000 Union soldiers died.

## CHAPTER VII.

### EDUCATION, CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

#### SCHOOLS.

THE earliest elementary schools in the county, as established by the first settlers, were conducted in the most simple and primitive style. As the people began to improve their dwellings, the abandoned dwelling-house served for the first school-house. When a building was erected for the purpose of school, it was not much better. The people of the neighborhood assembled, put up a house of logs, laid up "cob-house fashion," so high that it would be about six feet between the floors. The floor was laid down loose, so that the pupils might take up a board to obtain whatever might have fallen through the crevices. The interstices between the logs were chinked with pieces of wood fitted for that purpose, and then an abundance of mud was spread over to make them tight. The fireplace was from four to six feet long and about the same height, the jambs of which were formed by large flat stones set up on one edge. The desks were made by boring in the logs and putting in pins for the shelf to lie on.

The seats were slabs, with pegs put in for legs. The only furniture besides consisted of a cross-legged table and, perhaps, a borrowed chair. The wood was hauled in drags and cut by the teacher and older boys. The desks extended along two sides of the room, with benches in front, and the pupils sat with their faces to the wall. One end of the room contained the door, and the opposite one was occupied by the fire-place. Two or three smaller benches were arranged about the fire-place, which were occupied by the smaller pupils; here frequently they were compelled to sit from morning till night on benches without backs, and often so high their feet could not touch the floor. All the appliances of the school were in harmony with the rude character of the building. Professional teaching was unknown. The best educated of the sons and daughters of the farmers and mechanics were selected for this work, who enlisted in teaching only as a temporary employment, always leaving the school when a more lucrative business offered. The intellectual qualifications were not of a very high order. Reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic as far as Reduction, or at the most through the "Double rule of Three," were ample; geography and English grammar were unknown. Books were few and of the most indifferent character—often three or four pupils using the same book. Goose-quills were used for pens, and making and mending them were a part of the teacher's work. Ink was manufactured from the bark of the soft maple. Problems were sometimes worked out upon shingles: and the

teacher or pupils ruled the paper used for copy books. The only apparatus was obtained in the beech and hickory groves near by, and ability to use the rod with frequency and effect was an essential qualification for the schoolmaster. Schools were kept open six days in the week and from three to six months in the year. The compensation for male teachers was from $8 to $12 per month, and for female teachers from 75 cents to $1 per week, in each case including board among the families of the neighborhood. In the earliest schools, the teacher was paid by a voluntary subscription from the people, which consisted sometimes of grain, flax, wood, work or whatever could be given in remuneration for the services rendered. Subsequently, a rate bill based upon the number of days each pupil had been in school, was made out by the teacher, handed to the committee elected at the meeting of the inhabitants of the district, who collected the money and paid the teacher. No public money or appropriation was made for the support of public schools prior to 1834, except from the county funds. Money from the county was drawn in the following manner: The assessor of each township or borough was instructed to make inquiry if any persons were so poor they could not pay for the tuition of their children, or part of them. In such case the assessor returned the names of such indigent children to the county commissioners, and a warrant was drawn on the county treasurer for the tuition of such child or children.

The first school in the township of which we have any record, was taught by Moses Park about 1790 in Upper Sheshequin, where a school house was erected in 1793. The Duke Liancourt, who passed through "Old Sheshequin" in 1795, says: "There are two schools in the neighboring country, which are both kept by women who teach needlework and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by the fee of five shillings a quarter paid by each scholar." In 1797 or '98, Dr. Adonijah Warner, a native of Massachusetts, who had located in Athens, came to Sheshequin and "engaged to teach school, with the privilege of visiting his patients when called upon." He does not appear to have taught more than one term, as he soon after married Nancy Means of Towanda and located in Wysox. Other early teachers in the neighborhood were: Zebulon Butler, Ethlyn Brown, Matilda Brink, Martha Chandler, Miss Pelton, Rev. Whitney, Mr. Woodburn, Eliza Hill, Miles F. Kinney, Wallace Kinney, Wayne Kinney, Mrs. S. J. Gibson, Julia H. Kinney and Henry Hancock.

Joseph Franklin and Seeley Hayes were probably the first teachers in the Hornbrook locality. Later teachers here were: Dr. William S. Way, Dr. Amos Park, Minerva Griffin, Lucinda Horton, James Crooks, Emeline Snyder, Caroline Ayer, Matilda Brink, Theo. Fairchild, a Mr. Barner, Franklin and Hiram Blackman. The log school house which stood in the back fields of E. H. Brigham, the one in the hollow below the Macafee place

and the one on the Young's farm at Ghent, are yet remembered. Before the erection of the schoolhouse at Hornbrook, school was kept also in a little house on the Newell place and in a house on the farm of Warren Gillett.

The first teachers in the Ghent neighborhood were Sally Dexter, Larman H. Elliott, Newton Kinney, John Wickizer, Sally Townsend, Geo. W. Eastman, Wm. Elliott, Russell McKinney, Preceptor Forbes, Rozilla Lent, Amanda Rippeth, Aaron Post, Tabitha Horton, Emeline Sickler and Nancy Shores. The first school buildings were log houses on the Young's and Davidson's place. In the early 30's a plank building was erected in front of the present Ghent school-house. Warren Gillett and Permilla Cooley were also early teachers in the town.

The feature of especial interest and entertainment 60 and 70 years ago was the spelling match, generally held every Saturday afternoon. After the contest between the two sides (chosen by leaders appointed by the teacher) of the school had been gone through with, came the concluding and exciting feature of the program. This was to see "who could stand the longest," or spell the school down. In the lower settlement, Emily Billings, who subsequently married George Horton, was the champion speller; but the Blackmans excelled as a "family of spellers." The spelling contests soon became evening affairs and were participated in by the best spellers of the different neighborhoods.

James Crooks is remembered as the most eccentric of the old-time pedagogues. He had a weakness for liquor, and one day while teaching at Hornbrook got pretty thoroughly drunk. This afforded great amusement for the boys and the school was turned into a circus for that day. The old master raced the boys around through the woods, and finally captured Dan Smith, who had to stand the licking for the whole school.

Way back in the early 30's, while school was being kept in the Jenks house, near the Macafee place, a most unfortunate accident occurred, resulting in the death of a child. In those days the fuel was cut by the larger boys during recess and the noon hour. George Barnard and Darwin Gillett were taking their turn, chopping a race on the same log to see who could cut it off first. Unseen by them, a little son of Mr. Jenks, two or three years old, came running up behind and was struck in the head by Gillett's axe, death resulting in a short time.

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CHURCHES.

**Congregationalists or Presbyterians.**—As the early settlers of this county were for the most part from New England, they brought with them their New England habits, and their social, religious and political ideas; and as Congregationalism was the predominant religion in New England, so for many years it was in Bradford county. On the 3rd of October, 1791, Rev. Jabez Culver, a Congregationalist minister, met followers of his faith at the

house of Capt. Jehial Franklin in Wysox and organized the first church in the county. This organization was originally known as "The Church of Christ at Wysox," and later became a Presbyterian church. A number of the pioneers of Sheshequin early joined this church. As shown by the records persons were admitted into full communion with the church as follows: John Newell, Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Sally Gore, Rachel Brink, Oct. 3, 1791; Polly Newell, Nov. 5, 1791; Hannah, wife of Jno. Newell, May 4, 1794; Judith, daughter of Samuel Gore, July 30, 1815; prior to 1830—Warren Gillett, Martha Gillett, Benjamin Ferguson, Betsy Jane Ferguson, Ruth E. Horton; in 1832—Emeline Gillett; in 1833—Polly Rippeth, Sally Newell; 1834—Elizabeth Post; 1852—Ensley W. Gillett and Sarah Gillett. The members of this denomination never had a separate organization in Sheshequin; those who resided there, worshiped at Wysox.

**The Baptists.**—The Baptists had a considerable class in Sheshequin at an early day, but as most of this history is incorporated in the article on the "Universalist society," we omit further mention here.

**The Universalist Society.**—Written by Maj. W. H. H. Gore: The history of the Sheshequin Universalist society I have obtained partly from official records and traditions, but the earlier records of the society, if there ever were any, are lost, and we must depend on tradition as regards the organization or birth. I give it as it was given to me years ago. My first recollections begin

about 1840, and I often heard my parents and grandparents talk of the building of the church and the early days of the society, and from the most reliable information to be obtained it was moulded into form about 1808. Up to that time the people of the valley, including the people across the river (now Ulster) worshiped according to the "Baptist faith," Rev. Moses Park mainly ministering to their spiritual necessities, preaching in a school house located near the center of the valley. Also Elder West labored in the settlements round about. He was what would now be termed a revivalist, and was for a time settled with the Wysox parish.

In 1791 the Baptists between Athens and Towanda held meetings on each side of the river alternately. Many of the meetings being held at Judge Gore's, it being handy for the people "over the river" to cross over and come up the flats through the old Indian meadow by a footpath to Judge Gore's house ; and while the good people were at their devotions, the boys, my father among the rest, tied the grass together across the path and then hid in the brush to see the deacons and sometimes their wives fall. Not exactly from grace, but perhaps their thoughts were at times somewhat ungodly. Moses Park moved to Sheshequin about 1786 ; he married a daughter of Gen. Simon Spalding, and owned the farm on which I was born. He commenced preaching Universalism in 1793 and remained in Sheshequin until 1806, when he sold his farm to Judge Gore and removed to

Ohio; remaining about two years, when he returned to Athens and died in 1817, aged 51 years.

On a monument in Springfield township is this inscription—"Sacred to the memory of Rev. Noah Murray, the first preacher of Universalism in Bradford Co., who died May 11th, 1811, in the 75th year of his age." Mr. Murray was born in Connecticut. He commenced preaching as a Baptist, was converted to Universalism and moved to Athens in 1790. It would seem that he preached in Sheshequin, and preached strongly (as was then the custom) of his religious convictions. This could not be tolerated; this pretender must be silenced; he must no longer disseminate the heretical doctrine of universal salvation of the whole human family from the bondage of sin and corruption. He was scattering fire brands in the walls of Zion, and in order to end so deplorable a state of affairs, Moses Park and Joseph Kinney were deputed to fight this Goliah and demolish his strongholds. They were thought to be well adapted to accomplish this laudable purpose; the former possessing the Christian virtues in an eminent degree, and the latter adding a shrewdness, ingenuity, and soundness in argument hard to withstand. Armed with their well-thumbed Bible, they proceeded to Athens, to the residence of Mr. Murray, and made known their errand; he received them kindly and courteously, and gladly accepted the challenge and acceded to their request. All night and the next day they fought the good fight. The doctrine of the endless suffering of the wicked, with baptism as a

saving ordinance, were relied on by them as indispensable to a correct understanding of the Scriptures and a necessity of the divine government. But the deeper they went into the investigation, the weaker became their defense; they saw one after another their strongholds demolished and the sun of righteousness melting the icebergs of Calvanism. In short, they were defeated, and acknowledged it and finally rejoiced over it. They agreed to adopt the doctrine of Murray, and Mr. Park was to present the sentiments to his congregation and study the effect without proclaiming the name of the new faith. His congregation approved of the new preaching and wondered at the improvements in spirituality and wisdom of the preacher. Finally, after speaking as if by inspiration, he informed his hearers that he believed with his whole soul the doctrine of the universal salvation of the whole human race; that he could no longer minister to them as pastor of a Baptist society and tendered his resignation. A few denounced, but a large majority stood by him and remained steadfast in the doctrine till their death.

After he returned from Ohio about 1808, a society was formed, but whether they had a settled pastor during the succeeding years I am unable to learn; but they had occasional services from itinerant preachers, Rogers, Stacey, Thomas, etc., till 1827, when the citizens by voluntary subscription erected the present church edifice. It was built by Wm. Marvin of Pike, aided by the citizens who made "bees" to haul stone, to get out timber, etc.;

and I find in the old account book of Ebenezer Shaw a charge of one gallon whisky, to aid in hauling stone for church. The steeple has since been remodeled, lowered and shape changed. It has been reshingled and repainted several times, but the interior arrangement is nearly like the original. There was a Sunday school introduced soon after building the church, probably about 1830 or '31, Miss Julia H. Kinney being active in the work. Rev. G. S. Ames was installed as pastor and remained there for some years. His wife was a daughter of Moses Park.

In 1833, I find some rules and regulations, with a preamble as follows: Whereas, the Sheshequin and Athens Universalist society has been circumscribed by means of a new society having been formed at Athens, and it becomes necessary to make alterations and some new rules for the welfare and prosperity of pure religion among us; we, the undersigned, therefore adopt the following articles as our guide or rules of conduct: Art. 1st—The society shall be known hereafter as "The First Universalist Society of Sheshequin." Then follows the usual articles as to duties of officers, etc., and articles of faith, and any person subscribing to the same would be considered a member. Then, in 1843, I find another series of articles retaining the old name and differing but little from the original articles. It was still called a society. About this time an effort was made to have a regular church organization, and through the efforts of Mrs. Julia H. Scott, succeeded in part. I can remember as a

boy, probably about 1841, of the rite of baptism being performed, and Mrs. Scott was one of the persons baptised, also my mother, and undoubtedly it was at this time a church organization was formed. This was under the ministering of Rev. G. S. Ames. Then follows a list of members—35 males and 31 females, all of whom have passed to the great beyond, with one exception—Charlotte Spalding, now Mrs. Segar, living in Sayre, over 80 years of age. The officers were : Trustees, Joseph Kingsbury, Avery Gore, Ebenezer Shaw, Reuben Griffin, Franklin Blackman ; treasurer, Obadiah Gore ; clerk, Geo. W. Kinney. Jan. 11, 1845, the society met at the the "Center school house," re-elected the above named officers, and took up the subject of repairing and painting the "meeting house." On motion, the trustees were authorized to raise by subscription a sum necessary for that purpose, and if more could be raised than was necessary the balance to be applied for preaching.

The question of a legal charter of incorporation was referred to a committee, consisting of Joseph Kingsbury, O. H. P. Kinney and Hiram Shaw. Bearing date of May 6, 1845, a charter was granted under the name of the "First Universalist Society of Sheshequin," and empowers them to "sue and be sued, to take and hold lands, tenements, goods and chattels, the clear yearly value or income of which shall not exceed $2,000, to grant, bargain, sell, mortgage and deed any real estate, etc." Article 9 states "That the meeting house belonging to this society shall be open for all Christian preachers of

any denomination to hold meetings in, when not occupied by a preacher of the denomination of this society." The object of this charter at that time was to prevent the church property from drifting to other denominations. In 1845 is given another list of members, all of whom are dead. I do not know the exact date of the organization of the North Branch Association, but I find delegates elected to places of meeting as follows: 1833—Joseph Kingsbury, Nathaniel Flower, Brooklyn; 1834—Joseph Kingsbury, Eben Shaw, Sheshequin; 1840—Jabez Fish, G. W. Kinney, Troy; 1841—Jabez Fish, Hiram Shaw, Monroeton; 1842—Harry Gore, O. H. P. Kinney, Gibson, Susquehanna Co.; 1843—Joseph Kingsbury, George Kinney, Sheshequin; 1844—Hiram Shaw, Obadiah Gore, Orwell; 1844—G. W. Kinney, C. H. Ames, conference, Sheshequin; 1845—Joseph Kingsbury, Harry Gore, Monroeton. At the annual meeting, 1846, the following named were elected: Trustees, Ebenezer Shaw, Silas P. Gore, Charles H. Ames, Obadiah Gore, Samuel B. Hoyt; treasurer, Jabez Fish; clerk, George Wayne Kinney; preacher, Brother Andrews; delegates to Springfield, Jabez Fish, Horace Kinney. Feb. 11, 1849, at a meeting of the society, on motion of O. H. P. Kinney it was, "Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Gibson be requested to forward a copy of his sermon delivered at the Universalist church this day, on the death of Joseph Kingsbury, to the editors of the *Magazine and Advocate* for publication." There was also published in the same issue of the paper, with notice of death of Joseph

Kingsbury, some poetry written by O. H. P. Kinney, one verse of which I quote from memory :

"O, could I leave behind me then
An honored name like thine:
Could I be called by honest men
A friend of all mankind:
O, then I'd die though friends should mourn.
And even earth be sad.
For angels would come to greet me home
And Heaven itself be glad."

I find no record of the various pastors who have from time to time ministered to the society; I have nought but memory to aid me, and not having resided there from 1853 to 1873, there is not a very vivid impression of the occurrences between those dates. The Rev. S. J. Gibson was there for a long time. We find him there in 1849 preaching the funeral sermon of Joseph Kingsbury, and am quite sure he officiated at the funeral of Avery Gore in 1846, and remained with slight intervenes until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he took a clerkship in Washington, returning home to die November, 1864. In the meantime, Brothers Cheeney, Palmer, Royse and Peebles had short engagements there. Following came Gillman, Delong, Crosby, Williams, Earle, Peck, Brunning and others, with occasional lapses without any minister. At times our partialist friends would hold services, notably the Methodists and Baptists: a Brother Williams, Methodist, preached regularly for a time, also Brother French, Baptist, from Athens. I find the following record of Sunday, April 28, 1878 : Our partialist

friends in the surrounding country becoming much disturbed and alarmed at the spiritual condition of their "awful neighbors" in the valley, occasionally send a "screaming Moses" to warn us of the wrath to come. Today a Mr. Peters vouchsafed to instruct us on the Biblical doctrines. He made up in zeal what he lacked in oratory, and possibly of his own knowledge. We concluded that he meant well, which was all the compliment we could pay him. In January, 1879, J. Barton French of Athens and a Rev. Mr. Watrous, Baptists, held a revival meeting and had good audiences, but did not have much success in getting mourners' bench filled. Rev. Dr. Taylor and Brother Gardner of Towanda came up one evening and had a pleasant and profitable meeting. Rev. French continued to preach once in two weeks during the winter; his discourses were very liberal and acceptable. The Sunday school was kept up during the winter under the direction of Myra Kingsbury. June 15, 1879, the church was beautifully decorated and trimmed with roses and other flowers, and the first Rose Sunday service was held, Rev. Dr. Taylor officiating, and the solemn rite of baptism was conferred on 20 children. During the summer and following winter, Brother Ralph E. Earle preached very acceptably, but as the compensation was not sufficient he left for wider fields in the spring of 1880. The society was again without a pastor, but Miss Myra Kingsbury consented to preach once in two weeks, which arrangement was continued during the summer, and through her efforts, as-

sisted by Rev. Dr. Taylor, a church organization was effected June 20, 1880. There were 28 baptized and a church organized with a membership of 20. Rev. Myra Kingsbury was ordained and remained with us until Thanksgiving, when she preached her farewell sermon and accepted a call in Vermont. Rev. B. Brunning of Athens preached once every two weeks during the year 1882. The N. B. Association was held at Mansfield in August, and the following delegates attended: Laura Snyder, W. H. H. Gore, Susan Fish and Matilda Gore. The association of 1883 was held here, and a large and profitable meeting with a goodly number of ministers present, viz: Revs. Nye, Taylor, Brunning, Clark, Myra Kingsbury and Emma E. Bailey. The church was repaired during the year, re-papered and new windows put in.

The society seems to have been subject to remittent fevers. I find recorded July 5, 1884, the following: The society is dead, and not enough vitality left to get up a respectable funeral. Sunday school closed with the Christmas holidays, and the church has not been used for divine services since that time, not even a funeral, and the edifice stands as a reminder of the good old days of our fathers who met regularly and worshiped in spirit and in truth. The society slumbered for the next few years and did not fully arouse from its Rip VanWinkle sleep till 1895, when Rev. G. A. King, assisted by Brother Russell of Athens and Brother Polk of Towanda, held a series of meetings. A. Y. P. C. U. was organized, and during January, 21 members were admitted. Since that

time church services have been quite regular, with very slight intermissions, under Revs. Myra Kingsbury, Ballou, Tillinghast and Graves.

This brings the history down to the present time, and some useful lessons might be drawn from the experience of this old society, which was and is the pioneer society of this section. In their gifts of talent to the church at large, the women are certainly in the ascendancy, but we will not note them all, yet the names of Mrs. Julia H. Scott,* Miss Myra Kingsbury and Mrs. Alice K. Wright have become and are becoming historic. I would also call attention to the earnest work done by by Mrs. Matilda Gore, Mrs. Alice Kinney and Miss Susan Fish; they were devoted members, and gave time and money to advance the interests of the society, and their deaths left a big vacuum in the ranks. May their example be followed by others. In the early days when to acknowledge one's self to be a Universalist, was to be os-

* Rev. Abel C. Thomas, the celebrated Universalist minister, who preached somewhat extensively in 15 states, in his autobiography published in 1852, thus comments on a visit to Sheshequin in the fall of 1832: "I arrived in Sheshequin in season for the next morning service. Need it be said that rich enjoyment awaited me among the excellent people of that beautiful valley? Grandfather Kinney, Joseph Kingsbury, and others of the worthy people of that day, have gone home—and the sweet singer who made Sheshequin widely renowned, is sleeping near her favorite Isle of Susquehanna! Ah me! how the stern reaper has been at work in that goodly land. Let me speak of Miss Julia H. Kinney—and yet so musical and thoughtful were the words she uttered, living, and suffering, and dying, and so hallowed is her memory, that I fear to trust myself

tracised, when even one member of the society, George Kinney, had his oath challenged in a court of the county, because he did not believe that God had created millions of human souls for the express purpose of consigning them to endless torment as an awful example to the few elect, and to enhance their pleasure and happiness as they peered over the edge of the burning abyss and watched the writhing victims, and that the incense of the burning might be wafted as sweet perfume to their nostrils. Yea, it was amid opposition and oppression that the church seemed to flourish the best; but let us hope that the times of depression have passed, and that the church and society of Sheshequin will now join the procession in the great onward movement, which now seems to have animated our churches all over the land. That such may be the case, is the earnest prayer of one whose earliest recollections are associated with that church and society.

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with any record concerning her. Yet why should I hesitate to speak of her commanding yet modest presence—her large, dark, and mildly-searching eye—her thoughtful yet gladsome companionship—her true heart, and brilliant mind? These qualities are most gladly and sadly remembered by those to whom she was best known - gladly, because they were—sadly, because they are not. Twice I saw her afterwards—once in Norwich, Conn., in 1835, and once in Boston, at the U. S. Convention of 1838. In 1850, I stood by her grave, and my tears were mingled with the gentle June rain that fell on the turf above her. Favorite and favored fir trees watched by her head, while silently pointing upwards and the Susquehanna flowed by in its quiet beauty, a symbol of that spiritual influence of hers which shall flow on forever."

**Christians** —In 1834 Rev. Noel Rouse, a Christian minister, came to Hornbrook and preached regularly at the school house. He formed a class, among whom, were Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Horton, Jr., Daniel Brink and wife and several others. They were known as "Rouseites." The organization was never very strong and after Mr. Rouse left in 1839, the members drifted away from the place and to other denominations.

**Methodists.**—Among the early settlers of the county, there were very few Methodists; but this church ever alive to the spiritual necessities of men, and ready to stand on the very outposts of civilization, sent her ministers early into this field to do pioneer work for the church and for the Master. As early as 1792 John Hill stands connected with Tioga. Tioga was a mission field of indefinite extent, designed to embrace the new settlements from Wyalusing north and west, wherever they might be found nestled in the dense and lofty forests. In the autumn of 1792 William Colbert was appointed to the field, and commenced his labors on the Tioga circuit. During his first journey in December among other places, he preached at Sheshequin. On the 11th of April, 1793, Mr. Colbert met at Sheshequin Rev. Thomas Ware, who had come on in the capacity of an elder, attended quarterly meeting, administered the sacrament and preached several times when they went down the river together to Wilkes-Barre. In the autumn of 1793 Mr. Colbert, in company with Thornton Fleming, visited Tioga circuit again, held quarterly meeting in Sheshe-

quin, and then they continued their explorations up into the lake country into the state of New York. The year 1807 was memorable on account of the visit of Bishop Asbury on the old Tioga circuit. In the months of June and July he made a tour through the country from the Hudson up the Mohawk, on to the lake country, thence south down the Susquehanna. July 11, the party reached Mr. Light's, east of Athens. Here a camp-meeting was in progress. The bishop says: "I preached on the camp ground. It may be I spoke to 1,000 people." The next day was the Sabbath, and he says, "my congregation may have doubled in numbers today, and there were no troublesome drunkards. I ordained five worthy men local preachers, namely, Daniel Wilcox, John B. Hudson, Samuel Emmitt, John McKean and Nathaniel Lewis." On Tuesday the bishop preached and stayed all night at Judge Gore's, and the next day passed on to Wyalusing.

In 1799 John Leach and David Dunham were the preachers on the Tioga circuit, or the circuit which embraced Sheshequin; in 1803, James Herron and Samuel Budd; in 1807, Robert Burch and Benedict Burgess; in 1808, John Kimberlain and Mr. Best; in 1809–10, Loring Grant and Palmer Roberts; in 1811, John Wilson and Samuel Thompson; in 1812, Marmaduke Pearce and Abram Dawson; in 1814, Renaldo M. Everts; in 1815, Elisha Bibbins; in 1816–17, John Griffing; in 1818, Elijah King and E. Bibbins; in 1819, E. Buttles and Jephthai Brainard (local); in 1820, Ebenezer Doo-

little and H. G. Warner; in 1820–21, Asa Cummings and John Sayre (succeeded by Gaylord Judd); in 1822, John Griffing and James Hodges, Joseph Towner(exhorter); in 1823, Nathaniel Chubbuck (exhorter); in 1825, Horace Agard and J. Pearsoll; in 1826, John Griffing and David A. Shepard; in 1828, Charles Nash and John Sayre; in 1829, Charles Nash and Ebenezer Coleson; in 1831, Sophronius Stocking and Moses Cushman; in 1832, Joseph Towner and Chas. W. Adams. The foregoing with Rev. David Blackman who lived at Hornbrook and "preached to the people round about" comprise a pretty full list of the pioneer preachers who labored among the Sheshequin people. About 1832 there was a division of the circuit and we are unable to find a list of those who preached in Sheshequin for some years. However, it appears that Rev. Joseph Towner occupied this field for some time and is yet well remembered by many of the older residents.

"The circumstances which led to the introduction of Methodism in the northeastern part of this county was somewhat peculiar. Ordinarly the preacher introduced himself sending on his appointments and pioneering his way. Nathaniel Chubbuck emigrated to Orwell in 1812, and as soon as he had erected his log house went to Sheshequin, where there was Methodist preaching, and secured an appointment to be made for his house in Orwell. Mr. Chubbuck at this time was not a pious man, but had accepted the offer of a new saddle from his father, on condition that he would have Methodist preaching in his

house. Marmaduke Pearce was on the circuit, and preached the first Methodist sermon in this part of the county."

At first the circuit preacher made the rounds once or twice a year. His visitations gradually increased until finally there was preaching in each neighborhood every two weeks. Meeting was held at the home of some pioneer or in the log school house. Wm. J. Lent, nearly 88 years of age, remembers listening to Rev. Dvaid Blackman, preaching to a congregation, assembled in Joshua Shores' barn.

Methodism, at first, seems to have made very slow progress in Sheshequin. We are unable to find the record of any class being formed here prior to 1851. The earliest members of this denomination were: Joshua Horton and wife, Joshua Horton, Jr., Mrs. Joseph Lent and a few others. During the last half century, however, there has been such an impetus to Methodism in this quarter as to have fairly absorbed all other denominations. At the present time there are four Methodist Episcopal churches in the town with a fifth organization whose members worship at Ulster. No other church in the town holds regular services.

*The Hornbrook Methodist Episcopal Church.*—A class was formed here in 1857 with Lewis B. Gillette leader, and the following members: Jemima Gillett, Wm. P. Horton, Catharine Chaffee, Richard T. Horton, Rhoda Horton, Jemima Elliott, Weston C. Evans, Hannah Horton, Sophia Shaffer, Catharine Shaffer, Mary A.

Evans, Peter Hollenback, Nancy Hollenback and Abigail Hollenback. During the winter of 1861–62 a great revival, conducted by Rev. Nathan Fellows, was held at the school house and many conversions made. This so strengthened the organization that steps were immediately taken towards the erection of a church edifice. A contract was entered into with Willard Crotsley, builder, who put up and completed the building during the summer and fall of 1862. The total cost of the structure was about $2,000 which was raised by voluntary subscription. The church was dedicated Dec. 2, 1862, Nathan Fellows, pastor, E. H. Cranmer, presiding elder. A charter of incorporation was granted, Sept. 11, 1863, by the court on petition of Charles Chaffee, Josiah Kilmer, David Newell, Wm. B. Horton, Jeremiah Kilmer. L. H. Kilmer, B. L. Macafee, Lewis B. Gillett, Wm. Snyder, Wm. K. Hill, David Horton, Jr., J. B. Gillett, Wm. P. Horton, G. W. Blackman, F. Blackman, Thos. Weller, Ensley Gillett, Rosseter Gillett, J. P. McMahon, E. Brigham, Orrin Moore, J. M. Rundell, M. Lovelace, J. F. Blackman, Peter Hollenback, Harry Smith, Wilson D. Gillett, Geo. L. Horton, Joshua Horton and Reuben Young. The first trustees as named in the charter were Charles Chaffee, J. F. Blackman, Wm. P. Horton, E. J. Newell and Josiah Kilmer. The pastors of the church since 1856 have been : 1857, '58, Joseph Whithum ; 1860, J. W. Hewitt ; 1861, '62, Nathan Fellows ; 1863, Elijah Wood ; 1864, '65, Francis S. Chubbuck ; 1866, John T. Brownell ; 1867,

J. M. Grimes; 1868, '69, Wm. H. Gavit: 1870, '71, J. B. Santee; 1872, '73, G. L. Williams: 1874, '75, J. B. Davis; 1876, '77, '78, Silas Barner; 1879, '80, '81, S. F. Wright; 1882, H. G. Blair; 1883, '84, '85, Luther Peck: 1886, '87, '88, S. B. Keeney; 1889, '90, '91, '92: P. M. Mott; 1893, '94, '95, N. W. Barnes; 1896, '97, '98, G. O. Beers; 1899, 1900, '01, '02, L. P. Howard (present pastor). The present class comprises a membership of 80. The organization maintains a large Sabbath school, and has all the church auxiliaries. The edifice has been twice improved and repaired; in 1874 at an expense of $1,100, and in 1901 at a cost of $900. The pleasant parsonage, built in 1894, of the charge, is located here.

*Ghent Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The pioneer Methdists in the Ghent locality were Reuben Young and wife, Isaac S. Horton and wife, Burgess Barnum and wife, Darwin T. Gillett and wife and Dr. Wm. C. Ransom and wife. May 16, 1871, on petition of Benj. Smith, Guy Smith, G. W. Horton, Samuel Davidson, Jr., D. M. Bidlack, Martin T. Horton, John E. Horton, Milo Merrill, Jr., Wm. Vann, Reuben Young and J. B. Santee, the court granted a charter of incorporation under the style and title of the "Ghent Methodist Episcopal Church," and named in said charter Samuel Davidson, Jr., I. L. Young, A. Dingman, D. T. Gillett and Milo Merrill, Jr., as trustees, Samuel Davidson, Jr., treasurer and I. L. Young, secretary. At this date the congregation comprised a class of 32 with Darwin T. Gillett, class leader.

During 1871 a contract was entered into with Martin Tompkins, builder, for the erection of a church edifice. Land for the site was donated by Daniel M. Bidlack and funds raised by voluntary subscription. The building was completed and dedicated in the fall of the same year. The present membership of this organization is 80, with a prosperous Sabbath school and the other helpful church departments.

*The North Ghent Methodist Episcopal Church* was organized March 23, 1880, with about 20 members, Abram Dingman, class leader, Henry Menold and Amaziah Sheeler, stewards, S. F. Wright, pastor and Y. C. Smith, presiding elder of the Owego district. In 1880 the handsome and commodious church edifice was erected; and dedicated Thursday, Nov. 25 of the same year by Presiding Elder Y. C. Smith assisted by Revs. S. F. Wright and L. P. Howard. The building complete cost a little over $2,000. The land for the site was donated by Henry Menold, and money, material and labor contributed by the following: O. H. Towner, S. D. Buck, Philip Verbeck, David Struble, A. Dingman, Benj. Vanduzer, John Verbeck, Frank Saxton, J. J. French, Amaziah Sheeler, Dewitt Alger, Isaac Thompson, Archy Sheeler, Geo. Feucht, Frank Zeller, G. C. Merrill, Geo. Chandler, Omer Tompkins, S. G. Minier, Godfrey Eiklor, Geo. Eiklor, Dr. Cole, Milo Merrill, D. T. Gillett, Reuben Young, Wm. P. Horton, Birdsey Watkins and Rev. S. F. Wright. The church has a membership of 75 and a good working Sabbath school. Since its organiza-

tion the North Ghent church has been connected with the Hornbrook–Ghent charge and supplied by the same pastors.

*Union Corners Methodist Episcopal church.*—In 1851 a class of 25 was organized at Black or Union Corners with Abram Shores, class leader. Early members in this locality were : J. B. Smith, Lucinda Smith, Geo. Gard, Anna Gard, Lorenzo Post, Jeremiah Kilmer, Christine Kilmer, Silas Barner, Eliza Barner, Elizabeth Ferguson, Andrew Webb, Elizabeth Webb, Stephen Shores, Diana Shores and Silas H. Shores. In 1894–'95 the neat church edifice was put up by Fred Beloud, contractor, and dedicated March 27, 1895, Presiding Elder W. Treible, Dr. A. Griffin and other ministers taking part in the exercises. The church has a class membership of 70, a prosperous Sabbath school and the church auxiliaries. This organization is connected with the Hornbrook–Ghent charge.

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SOCIETIES.

**Masonic.**—Rural Amity Lodge No. 70, F. & A. M., was chartered July 6, 1796, and instituted May 21, 1798. From 1798 to 1810 meetings were held alternately at Tioga Point and Sheshequin, in the latter place, at the houses of Joseph Kingsbury and John Spalding. Since 1810 all meetings have been held at Tioga Point. Gen. Simon Spalding, Col. John Spalding, Col. Jos. Kingsbury, Rev. Moses Park and Wm. Witter Spalding had been made Masons

in Union Lodge, Newtown, previous to the organization of Rural Amity Lodge, but all became members of the latter upon its institution. Many of Rural Amity's most esteemed and useful members were residents of Sheshequin. Col. Joseph Kingsbury presided over this lodge 18 years. Other early members were Ebenezer Shaw, Avery Gore, Benjamin Shaw, Wm. B. Spalding, Harry Spalding, Ulysses Spalding, Byron Kingsbury and Harry Gore. A number from Sheshequin became members of Union Lodge No. 108, Towanda, namely: Josiah Tuttle, Samuel K. Gore, Geo. C. Gore, Henry Kingsbury and others of a later date.

**Odd-Fellows** —Valley Lodge, No. 446, I. O. O. F., the only secret society in the town, was chartered July 18, 1851, and instituted Nov. 15th of the same year by H C Baird, D. D. G. M., of Athens Lodge with the following officers: Somers Kinney, N. G.; Chas. H. Ames, V. G.; A. J. Cole, Sec.; Samuel Griffin, A. S.; Elisha Satterlee, Treas. The charter members were—C. H. Ames, O. H. P. Kinney, W. M. Brooks, W. W. Kinney, A. J. Cole, P. H. Kinney, H. B. Chaffee, Geo. E. Lent, S. J. Gibson, Thomas Minier, Samuel Griffin, Samuel Minier, Abram Gore, Elisha Satterlee, Wm. E. Gore, Henry Tanner, Horace Kinney, Lawrence Vought, Somers Kinney, Stephen Vought and Geo. Walker. The organization was very prosperous till 1863 when so many of its members having gone to war the lodge went into a state of lapse. It was re-instituted June 22, 1871, with the following officers: Wm. Snyder, N. G.; L. S. Kingsbury,

V. G.; G. W. Kinney, Sec.; Edwin Gore, Treas. Upon re-organization these old members again took their places in the lodge: C. H. Ames, Thos. Weller, A. B. Gore, Lawrence Vought, Jno. N. Griffin, Ralph Gore, Jacob P. Rogers, H. Bird Lent, Geo. W. Blackman, Comfort C. Gore, Wm. J. Lent, Clinton Gore, Horace Horton, Wm. Tuttle, Matthew Hiney, L. J. Culver, Luman P. Horton and Daniel Gore. The first meetings of this society were held in rooms of the third story of the Valley House. The organization has occupied its present commodious and attractive quarters since 1872. It owns the building and was chartered as "Valley Hall Lodge Association," May 19, 1877. That the organization is in a healthy financial condition may be seen from its last statement, under date of Sept. 30, 1902: Invested funds, $2,500; on certificate of deposit, $981; judgment note, $550; funds in hands of treasurer, $71.89; regalia and furniture $400. Since its inception 369 persons have been initiated and re-instated in Valley Lodge. Its rolls contain the names of many prominent and distinguished personages: G. W. Kinney, O. H. P. Kinney, O. D. Kinney, Maj. W. H. H. Gore, Capt. C. H. Ames, Capt. A. J. Thompson, Capt. U. E. Horton, G. W. Blackman, Revs. S. J. Gibson, E. R. Earle, J. B. Santee, O. K. Crosby and G. L. Williams, Hon. Wm. Skinner, Hon. L. J. Culver and others. The present officers are—A. R. Gillette, N. G.; A. G. Chaffee, V. G.; W. S. Elsbree, Sec. (past 13 years); S. E. Sweet, F. S.; Geo. Childs, Treas. Membership, 56.

**Other Societies,** as Temperance, Patrons of Husbandry, etc., have existed from time to time but as a rule were of short duration.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PIONEER ENTERPRISE.

#### MILLS.

Mills to grind the grain and to cut the timber into lumber were among the first necessities of the pioneers. The first grist-mill, as described on page 165, was built in 1807 by Wm. Presher and Judge Gore. The first saw-mill was put up in 1808–9 by Judge Gore. It was in the cove, north of the present residence of S. G. Marshall, on a small creek about 20 rods from its junction with the river. Power was had from this and Deerlick creek. A dam was built on the latter stream and the water turned into a channel which had been cut across to the smaller creek containing the mill. This mill was operated only a few years. About 1813 Wm. Presher with the assistance of Judge Gore added a saw-mill to his grist-mill, both of which, for many years, gave acceptable service. The power for these mills was had from the river, where a dam was built and the water conducted through a race to the machinery. From Judge Gore's Day Book

we learn that different persons were engaged, working on the mill-race and river dam in June, 1808.

The second grist-mill was erected by General Spalding and his son, John, soon after the construction of the Presher mill. It stood up the hollow some distance east of the main road on property of now O. D. Kinney. It was what is known as an overshot mill, its water supply being carried in troughs from the creek, nearly a half-mile distant. This mill was provided with "two run of stones" and ground all kinds of grain. It was operated many years. Farther up the hollow on the same creek from which the grist-mill was supplied, Joseph Kingsbury had a saw-mill, erected prior to 1819.

In the lower part of the town a dam was built across Hornbrook creek on the J. H. Chaffee place in the early part of the last century. It is said a saw-mill was built here by Isaac Horton, a fact we are unable to substantiate. A portion of this old dam still remains. It is probable this was the enterprise commenced by Eliphalet Gustin (see page 140) but never completed. In 1836–37 Parley Ayer and Edward Sickler built a "double saw-mill" on the river near the present Quarry Glen Club house. A dam was constructed across the river and motive power supplied through a race. The property soon passed into the hands of David Horton, who continued to operate the mill for a number of years. He twice rebuilt it, after destruction by flood and fire.

Saw-mills in the eastern part of the town and at Black pond by Jesse Drake, were put up at a considerable later

date than those above mentioned. In 1840 extensive lumbering operations were begun at East Ghent. Three Englishmen—Smart, Fowler and Marshall, doing business under the name of T. C. Smart & Co., purchased a large tract of valuable timber, put up (on the place of Eugene Bailey) a steam saw-mill with four up-and-down saws and constructed a railroad, for conveying their product by horse-cars, to the river. Operations were continued three or four years, when the three foxy Englishmen suddenly disappeared (it is said with a handsome sum) leaving many bad debts and notes, amounting to $15,000, for their endorsers, Colonel Kingsbury, Wm. Snyder and Avery Gore, to pay.

A wind-mill, used in chopping rye for making whisky, was constructed by Judge Gore prior to 1808. It was attached to an octagon frame on a building, which stood near the Gore residence, north of the creek and west of the Orwell road. The mill was ultimately taken down and the frame used many years for storing hay.

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STORES.

For necessary articles of food and clothing the first settlers were required to go to Wilkes-Barre. In 1791 Judge Gore brought in a stock of goods which he offered for sale at his house. He did an extensive business for the times. He and his son, Avery, continued merchandizing till 1821. In 1803 Zebulon Butler came from Wilkes-Barre with a stock of goods and began business with Harry Spalding in a small framed house, near

the present residence of William Snyder. In 1809 Butler sold out, and soon after, Spalding moved his goods to Towanda and became a prominent merchant. In 1833 R. J. Jenks opened a store at Hornbrook, and Nathaniel Moody another at Snyder's. Other early merchants were: 1835, William Snyder; 1836–37, Snyder & Moody; 1839, Nathaniel Moody; 1840, Moody & Gore, Allen & Light, James Brink; 1844–45, Horace Kinney & Co., Allen & Storrs; 1846, Storrs & Jones, Horace Kinney & Co., Wells, Nichols & Co. About this time Daniel Brink commenced doing business at Hornbrook on a large scale, having the most important store in the town.

A century ago, trade was carried on almost exclusively by barter. A few illustrations from Judge Gore's old ledger will be found interesting. It should be remembered that he had the first distillery in this section of the state. His customers were scattered throughout the wilderness and even beyond the limits of Bradford county. The following are some of the names and abstracts of accounts, contained in the original Gore ledger:

*Gen. Simon Spalding*—Account from March 12, 1792, to Dec. 22, 1800. Charges: Much whisky; ¼℔ indigo, 3s; 6℔ tea, 1£, 2s, 6d; 26 yds. linen, 3£, 5s; 1 quire paper, 2s; 1℔ pepper, 5s; 4 skeins thread, 8d; tea, paper pins and sugar, 9s, 8½d; the credits are by cash, wheat, buckwheat, rye and cargo of salt.

*Capt. Stephen Fuller*—Account from July 19, 1792, to April 9, 1801. Largely whisky; pair shoes, 11s, 3d; 12℔ sugar, 10s, 9d; flatirons and 2 qts whisky, 11s, 8d; 1℔ tea, 4s, 6d; paper pins, 1s, 10½d; velvet, silk and

thread, 12s, 5d ; 3℔ tobacco, 3s ; comb broom, and repairing other, 9d. Credit by work, rye, cash, cabbages and flax.

*Benjamin Cole*—Account from April 7, 1792, to Dec. 2, 1795. Charges: Principally whisky, spelling book, grass scythe, iron shovel, tea, calico, red baize, tea, chocolate, lead, knife and broom. Credit by rye, peas, corn, oats and cash.

*Capt. Jeremiah Shaw*—Account from May 16, 1792, to Dec. 21, 1795. Charges: Whisky, calico, apron check, silk, tassle and fan, snuff, iron shovel, cotton bonnet, ginger and allspice, snuff box, paper pins, quire paper, sundries. Credit by flax, potatoes, steer and killing hog.

*Elijah Horton*—Account from Dec. 20, 1793, to Jan. 3, 1797. Charges: Whisky, calico, needles, indigo, powder, quire paper, snuff and almanac, check linen, tea, apron check, thimble, lead, coating, thread, sundries. Credit by cash and note.

*Joseph Kinney*—Account from March 28, 1792, to Nov. 5, 1795. Charges: Much whisky, pair snuffers, 2 pounds tea and sundries. Credit by cash and rye.

*Col. John Franklin*—Account from Nov. 6, 1792, to July 25, 1797. Charges: All "whisky." Under date of June 30, 1794, the following order appears: "Obadh Gore, Esq.: Sir—Please to fill the vessels sent by James Bidlack with whisky. I can not tell what they will contain. You will send me the account. I shall call upon you as soon as I can leave home and pay you the money. I am yours, etc., John Franklin."

*Arnold Franklin*—Account from June 21, 1792, to July 29, 1795. Charges: Whisky, 25 nails 6d, coffee, powder, fan, quire paper, tea, chocolate, almanac, knife, salt, needles, writing two bonds 2s, 5d, and sundries.

Credit by sugar, rye, tobacco, pair woman's shoes and cash.

*Reuben Fuller*—Account from May 31, 1792, to April 11, 1804. Charges: Whisky, sugar, shot, salt, cash, grass scythe, buttons, ½ quire paper, almanac, pair cords, paper pins, several yards cloth, indigo, copperas, silk thread, hair ribbon, shoe binding, 510lb chop rye. Credit by wheat, rye, cabbages, straw, oats, cider and note.

*Samuel Gore*—Account from March 3, 1792, to June 24, 1795. Charges: Liberal amount of whisky, buckskin 10s, sauce pan, 11lb tallow, bowl egg punch, bowl milk punch, pair women's shoes, 4½ yds. cloth, 1 yard linen, salt, insoles, 21lb pork, tea, peruvian bark, coffee, almanac, silk thread and pins, chocolate, indigo, quire paper, knife, pocket handkerchief, 2 pounds wool, 12 pounds cheese, several yards cloth, 3 files, spelling book, primer, 2 horse collars and sundries. Credit by cash, sugar and discount with several persons.

*John Newell*—Account from March 5, 1792, to April 14, 1795. Charges: Whisky, powder, flatiron, salt, 12 flints, calico, cotton, nutmeg, indigo, tea, knife and sundries. Credit by 6 bushels corn, 1 mink and 2 martin skins, sugar, 5 muskrat skins, 14 bushels rye and cash.

*Capt. John Spalding*—Account from March 13, 1792, to Feb. 9, 1796. Charges: Considerable whisky, cutting knife, nail-rod, buckshot, conk-shell, sugar, indigo, rice, metheglin, 209 pounds beef, meat barrel, tin tunnel, kettle, indigo, tea and sundries. Credit by 1200 shingles, 24½ bushels rye, hops, horse, work and discount with different persons.

*Jedediah Shaw*—Account from March 25, 1792, to Sept. 15, 1795. Charges: Whisky, potatoes, rice, powder, venison, brass cock, sugar, several yards of cloth,

lawn handkerchief, needles, 3 knives and forks, pair stockings, silk bandanna, coffee, silk thread, chocolate, quire paper, pasteboard, indigo and sundries. Credit by rye, flax, wheat, corn, work, voyage to Wyoming in boat, cash and discount with different persons.

*William Fergason*—Account from March 28, 1792, to Sept. 26, 1807. Charges: Whisky, kettle, shot, 6 flints, powder, tea, calico, salt, knife, pair sleeve buttons, tea, pepper, allspice, cream jug, cambric, thread and sundries. Credit by cow and note.

*Isaac Horton*—Account from April 24, 1794, to Jan. 25, 1796. Charges: Tea, pepper, indigo, pocket-knife, whisky, thread, buttons, ½ paper pins, cotton and sundries. Credit by rye, 170 pounds pork, cash and note.

*Abel Newell*—Account from March 1, 1792, to Sept. 29, 1797. Charges: Considerable whisky, pair smoothing irons, salt, pair shoe buckles, check linen, tape, silk thread, needles, indigo and sundries. Credit by cooper work, 14 hogsheads, kegs and fat tub, black pig, rye, cash and exchange of cattle.

*Eliphalet Gustin*—Account from March 2, 1792, to June 12, 1805. Charges: Whisky, wheat, potatoes, conk-shell, salt, grindstone, razor, 3 knives and forks, thread, snuff, needles, chocolate, saddle and sole leather. Credit by making shoes for Rachel, Jane, Betsy Durkee, Sally, Avery, George, Polly, William Avery and Culbertson, large corn basket, 2 cheese baskets, 2 corn baskets, flax, buckwheat, hops, rye, shoes for Jennie Frazier and possession of island.

*Peter Snyder*—Account from March 12, 1792, to June 25, 1795. Charges: Whisky, surveying and arbitration with Brown, cash, flannel cloth, lead, cotton bandanna, indigo, silk thread and sundries. Credit by rye, bee skips and cash.

*Ichabod Blackman*—Account from April 23, 1792, to March 20, 1797. Charges: Whiskey, iron kettle, calico and paper, shawl, pepper, indigo, chocolate, salt, tea, skein of silk, tape, tobacco, ½ set teacups, check linen, velvet, cloth, nutmeg, cloves and sundries. Credit by rye, hops, wheat, corn, sugar, pair boots, 6 pairs shoes, earthen crock and cash.

*Moses Park*—Account from June 6, 1792, to March 3, 1796. Charges: Seven different times for powder, shot and buckshot; whisky, 37 yards linen, silk thread and sundries. Credit by discount with B. Green and John Spalding.

*Benjamin Brink*—Account from Sept. 15, 1792, to Jan. 17, 1797. Charges: Writing deed 9d, grass scythe, calico, thimble, testament, pepper, almanac, whisky, copperas, linen cloth and thread, powder, blue cloth, knife, paper pins, scissors, indigo, black gauze, skein of silk and sundries. Credit by rye, wheat, sugar and cash.

*William Spalding*—Account from March 7, 1792, to Feb. 2, 1796. Charges: Considerable whisky, sugar, tea, raisins, chintz and corduroy, paper pins, 1½ quires paper, blue cloth, changeable handkerchief, brown linen, baize, thread, 2 yards ferret and sundries. Credit by rye, oats and schooling.

*Elijah Horton, Jr.*—Account from Sept. 15, 1792, to Oct. 4, 1796. Charges: Writing deed, whisky, tea, powder, indigo, pepper, cotton, bandanna, chocolate, lard, copperas, calico, thread, buttons, tobacco, Feb. 4, 1796, 2 qts. whisky by Gilbert for wedding, jacket pattern and sundries. Credit by making shoes for Lucy, rye, 2 pairs men shoes, pair woman's shoes and 3000 shingles.

*Josiah Marshall*—Account from Sept. 10, 1792, to March 10, 1796. Charges: Tallow, barrel, 8 flints, shot, pepper box, grass scythe, pepper, cloth, quire paper,

shovel, tea, whisky, cutting knife, green shag and lawn. Credit by rye, flax, oats, cash and powder.

*Ebenezer Shaw*—Account from Aug. 14, 1794, to Jan. 30, 1796. Charges: Nail of cambrick, silk twist, whisky and sundries. Credit by flax and discount with different parties.

*Capt. Daniel Gore*—Account from Dec. 11, 1792, to July 4, 1803. Charges; Pair of oxen, knee-buckle, oats, whisky and cash. Credit by wheat, corn, steer, pork, shoes, pair bellows and notes from different parties.

*Capt. John Fuller*—Account from Dec. 17, 1792, to Feb. 2, 1796. Charges: Auger, 4 flints, considerable whisky, iron shovel, pair cords, tea, indigo, scythe, flannel, needles, cloth, salt, tape, binding and silk twist. Credit by mending cart wheel, bringing salt, making 5 yokes, plow, rye, oats, 6 geese, 4lb 7 ozs. butter and cash.

*John Newell, Jr.*—Account from July 4, 1793, to July 30, 1796. Charges: Smoothing iron, whisky, 18 flints, 2 lbs. lead, razor, knife, brown linen, skein silk and cloth. Credit by 3 otter skins, 2 marten skins, 2 muskrat skins and cash.

*Josiah Tuttle*—Account from Aug. 21, 1794, to Feb. 1, 1796. Charges: Powder, pair spurs, pair shoes, blue cloth, allspice, coating, yellow flannel, silk twist, cords, tea, pepper, sugar, penknife, whisky, raisins and sash ribbon. Credit by getting wood and cash.

*Timothy Culver*—Account from April 29, 1795, to Dec. 16, 1795. Charges: Set of knives and forks, sleeve buttons, knife, whisky and sundries. Credit by cash.

*Joseph Salisbury*—Account from June 22, 1794, to July 26, 1795. Charges: Pair shoe buckles, whisky, velvet, shoe binding, tea, indigo, quire paper, cloth, silk twist and sundries. Credit by rye, making shoes, hides and cash.

*James Brink*—Account from Sept. 19, 1795, to March 27, 1800. Charges: Tobacco, tea, salt, pair spectacles, whisky and cash. Credit by cash and taking up a boat.

*Hugh Rippeth*—Account from Sept. 5, 1794, to Aug. 4, 1798. Charges: Chocolate, knife, tea, tobacco, muslin, thread, whisky, blank deed and sundries. Credit by cash.

*Josiah Newell*—Account from June 27, 1793, to June 16, 1799. Charges: Whisky, calico, ginger, salt, cords, 1¼ yards corduroy. Credit by sugar, rye, cash and young cow.

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HOTELS.

Houses of public entertainment were early established in what is now Bradford county, and though log buildings as they were, with limited accommodations, to the weary traveler on his long journeys, they were a haven of comfort and refreshment. These old time inns were the gathering points of the settlers—for social, political and other purposes. The occasional traveler was always received with great interest. He brought the news from the outside world, yet was looked upon with more or less suspicion until his business might be learned, for in those days the settlers were at war with the land agents. Many pleasant memories and incidents are associated with these old hostelries. As shown by the records of Luzerne county Obadiah Gore was licensed a "taverner" for Sheshequin in 1789, Avery Gore in 1798, John Spalding in 1799 and Richard Horton in 1808. After the organization of Bradford county tavern licenses were granted

as follows: Richard Horton, 1814 to 1820; Wm. Snyder, 1815 to 1828; Ebenezer Shaw, 1817 to 1832; Daniel Brink, 1833 to 1845; Nathaniel Moody, 1837 to 1846; Wm. Snyder, Jr., 1846; Daniel Brink, Jr., 1846 to 1850; Geo. Vincent, 1848; Wm. J. Lent, 1849 to 1855.

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### DISTILLERIES.

Soon after coming to Sheshequin, about 1786 or '87, Judge Gore put up the first distillery in the county. His whisky became famous and had a very extensive sale. The plant, which was kept in constant operation for nearly 40 years, stood back of the Gore residence at the foot of the hill on the north side of the creek. Other distilleries that were in operation in 1812 were those of Peter Snyder, Matthew Rogers and Calvin Carner. At a later date Benjamin Newell had a distillery on the H. H. Johnson place and Stephen Newell one on the Fox farm at Hornbrook. John Randall also had a distillery on the run above Ayer's grist-mill and Capt. James Smith another in the hollow below his residence.

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### TANNERIES.

Peter Snyder established a tannery on the Elisha Forbes place about the year 1800. He did a thrifty business. All the hides were taken to Snyder's and tanned, then each farmer took his side of leather and had it made up into boots and shoes for the family. Mr. Snyder also manufactured harnesses and saddles. He was succeeded by his son, William, who moved the busi-

ness to the farm now owned and occupied by William Snyder, 2nd. In 1845–46 George Jeffers built a small tannery at Hornbrook where Moses Vancise now lives. Before the plant was completed Jeffers died and the building was used for other purposes.

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MAIL MATTERS.

In 1800 a mail route was established between Wilkes-Barre and Painted Post, with offices at Wyalusing and Athens in this county. "In 1803 Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga on foot once in two weeks." In 1804 postoffices were established at Wysox and Sheshequin, with Burr Ridgway postmaster at the former place and Avery Gore at the latter. "In 1810 Conrad Teetor contracted with the Government to carry the mail once a week in stages from Sunbury to Painted Post by the way of Wilkes-Barre, Wyalusing, Sheshequin and Athens." However, he did not always drive his "coach and four," as he was accustomed to call his team, going on horseback or with a one-horse wagon when the mail was small or the passengers few. In those days the postage was paid by the one receiving the letter or parcel. By Act of Congress, Feb. 1, 1816, the following rates of postage were established: Single letters, (single letters were those that contained one piece of paper; double letters, two pieces; triple letters, three pieces, etc.) any distance not exceeding 40 miles, 8 cents; over 40 miles not exceeding 90, 10 cents; over 90 not exceeding 150, 12½ cents; over 150 not exceeding

300, 17 cents; over 300 not exceeding 500, 20 cents; over 500, 25 cents. The same can now be carried to any part of the United States for 2 cents. Double and triple letters were double and triple the above rates. Avery Gore continued postmaster at Sheshequin for many years. In the early '30's the Hornbrook postoffice was established with Dr. William S. Way postmaster. The Ghent postoffice was established in 1848, with R. N. Horton first postmaster. Jeremiah Kilmer served as postmaster at Black, during the existence of this office—from April 25, 1878, to May 1, 1901. The offices at Black, Ghent and Hornbrook were discontinued May 1, 1901, upon the inauguration of the rural free delivery service, which provides a daily mail from Towanda as a distributing point. Offices remaining are Sheshequin, Glosser and Trinket.

## CHAPTER IX.

### VARIOUS TOPICS.

#### FLOODS.

THE Sheshequin Valley has several times been visited by great inundations. The first of these of which we have any record is mentioned by Sherman Day: "In 1771 there was an immense flood in the Susquehanna, and all the inhabitants (the Moravians and Indians) at Sheshequin were obliged to save themselves in boats and retire to the woods where they were detained four days." In the spring of 1784 occurred the notable "ice flood." The damage was particularly severe in the Wyoming Valley. Colonel Franklin says: "The breaking up of the Susquehanna river on the 15th of March, 1784, greatly distressed the inhabitants, who had been obliged during the time of war to remove and build their houses on the lowlands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain and large quantities of snow on the mount-

ains, together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height —ten, and many place twenty feet higher then it had ever been known since the settlement of the country" Early in October, 1786, when the crops of corn and pumpkins were still on the ground, continuous rains produced a freshet which had seldom been equalled. Crops were swept away and the bosom of the river was covered with floating pumpkins. The loss was severely felt and many cattle died the succeeding winter for want of sustenance. For years this freshet was designated by the old inhabitants as the "Pumpkin Flood." Another great inundation occurred in the valley of Sheshequin in July, 1809, doing at that season of the year, great damage to growing crops. In 1842, Feb. 4 and March 5, the river again arose to a great height. The freshet of March 17, 1865, known as "St. Patrick's Day Flood," was the greatest, up to that time, known to the people along the Susquehanna. In the month of February an unusually deep snow had fallen, and as the weather continued cold for four or five weeks, other snows accumulated on the top of it. In the early part of March the weather became suddenly warm, the wind blew from the south, with frequent showers of rain and the snow melted with surprising rapidity. As the ground was frozen, the water all ran into the streams. Fortunately, the ice had broken up and gone down the river a few days before. Everybody along the river expected a flood, but when the

water was at a height as great as ever had been known before and was still rising, great anxiety began to be manifested. Steadily at the rate of about four inches per hour, the water continued to rise until it reached a point, varying with the width of the river, from six to eight feet higher than ever known. Great damage was done—fences, houses, barns, cattle, horses, stacks of hay and grain, and piles of lumber were swept down the stream in a confused mass. The next great flood was on the 1st of June, 1889, which was surpassed by the freshet of March 1 and 2, 1902.

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### SHAD-FISHING.

One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad, which in their season were found in the Susquehanna, being of a superior quality and flavor. As soon as the ice went out of the river the shad started on their journey to the fresh water creeks, for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. They came in very large schools, and from time immemorial the natives of the forest had been in the habit of taking them in large quantities with their bush-nets. In taking these fish the settlers would select a cove on the point of an island free from rocks and large stones as "the drawing place" for their seine. There was good "pulling ground" at different points in the vicinity of Sheshequin. Sometimes 500 shad were taken at a haul. Judge Gore "salted down" a sufficient supply of these fish, which he sold to the settlers. The

dams, which were subsequently thrown across the Susquehanna, have prevented the shad from ascending the river, thus depriving the people of a great luxury.

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MEMORABLE OCCURRENCES.

The memorable "Dark Day," or **Total Eclipse of 1806** is thus recorded by Mrs. Perkins: "We remember while in Sheshequin, seeing the total eclipse of 1806, when the chickens went to roost, the cows went lowing home and the teacher and scholars ran home in dismay." 1816 was **"The Year Without a Summer,"** for in every month there was a sharp frost. January was mild, as was February with the exception of a few days. The greater part of March was cold and boisterous, April opened warm, but grew colder as it advanced, ending with snow and ice and winter cold. In May ice formed half an inch thick, buds and flowers were frozen and corn killed. Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. July was accompanied with frost and ice. In August ice formed half an inch thick. A cold northwest wind prevailed all summer. Corn was so frozen that a great deal was cut down and dried for fodder. The first two weeks in September were mild and the balance of the month cold with frost, ice forming to the thickness of half an inch. October was more than usually cold with frost and ice. November was cold and blustering with snow enough for good sleighing. December was quite mild and comfortable. The destruc-

tion of crops was so general that a famine almost resulted. Early settlers referred to this unfruitful year as "eighteen hundred and starve to death." A grand celestial phenomenon or **Meteoric Shower,** was exhibited in the heavens on the morning of Nov. 13, 1833. This beautiful and wonderful exhibition of "falling stars" was seen and is remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants.

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### OLD TRAINING DAYS.

A law was early passed, providing for the organization of the State Militia. An enrollment of each town or district was made and every able bodied man between the ages of 21 and 45 years was required to join a company and present himself on training days for drill. He was to become familiar with military tactics, so in case of war, the State could readily equip and put into the field an army of trained soldiers. The trainings were affairs of much interest. Officers appeared in their insignia of rank while the privates were dressed in their usual homespun garments and went through the manual of arms with guns or sticks. Marching was done to the music of the fife and drum. Patriotic airs, and liquor furnished on these occasions, created sufficient animation for a "warm time" and pugilistic exercises were frequently engaged in. There were usually two drills each year—company and regimental or battalion. The original Sheshequin company was formed in 1788 with John Spalding captain and Samuel Gore lieutenant. Two of

the old militia captains, Wm. J. Lent and Abraham Gore, are still living. John Spalding and Franklin Blackman were promoted to battalion commanders.

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HUNTERS, HUNTING AND SHOOTING MATCHES.

The early settlers, especially those back on the hills, were required to keep guns to protect their stock against the ravages of panthers, wolves and bears. None of the Sheshequin settlers made hunting a business, only as necessity required and as a matter of diversion. Deer were plentiful and easy victims to anybody who had a gun. Archibald Forbes, John Brink, Charles Forbes, George Merrill, Isaac S. Horton and Forbes Low were among those who enjoyed "the chase" and the crack huntsmen for deer and foxes. The usual mode of taking deer was by chasing them with dogs from the hills to the river where they were easily dispatched by experienced riflemen. Brink was a dead-shot and marvellously successful. Charles Forbes on two occasions killed two deer at a single shot. Low, who was the last of these old time hunters, killed more than 100 deer, and 40 foxes in one fall alone. When only smaller game was left **Hunting Matches** came in vogue. There were several forms of these. Some occupied only a few hours while others continued a week or more and sometimes the match would be for the best results during an entire season. A match often meant a contest between two sportsmen for half a day. In such a case the contestants usually took opposite directions in their quest for

game, meeting at a given place and time. He who had the smaller amount of game either gave it to the winner or paid for a treat or supper. The hunting match affording the greatest satisfaction occupied about three days and had from ten to fifty participants on each side. There was a captain for each side and the score was computed by means of tables agreed upon. For instance a hawk or owl counted 100 points, crow 50, woodchuck 50, squirrel 10, blackbird 10, rats 10, etc. Usually only the heads of birds and ears, or tails of animals were brought in for the count. When the contesting parties met there was a test of skill as marksmen and sometimes in feats of strength and wrestling. David Horton was the man of iron nerve 40 and 50 years ago. He was not only the crack shot at the matches, but the little man of marvellous strength without an equal. In the Sheshequin matches the losing party paid for the supper or a stated number of gallons of milk punch. **The Shooting Match** was also a rather exciting affair. Upon announcement that a shooting match would be held at Mr. Blank's all the marksmen of the neighborhood would assemble and pay a 6-pence a shot at a turkey or goose, placed 20 rods off. The shooting was off-hand. If the marksman hit the fowl it was his, if he missed he paid another 6-pence and tried again. The practice of shooting at fowls was discontinued and a target used instead.

PHYSICIANS.

Physicians early located in Sheshequin. We find Dr. John Dorman practicing here in 1794 and '95, and Dr. Champion Scofield from 1794 to '96. They were followed by Dr. Adonijah Warner, who remained about a year and then located in Wysox. Dr. Joseph Westcoat, a Revolutionary soldier, practiced in Sheshequin and Ulster a number of years. Drs. Gillett, Hamlin, Way and Park have previously been mentioned. Dr. David Barber came in 1843.

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SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

In the assessment of Ulster township (then including Sheshequin) made in 1813 by George Kinney, assessor, and Samuel Bartlett and Jared Holcomb assistant assessors, we glean the following facts: Highest valuation of those residing in Sheshequin—Obadiah Gore; $3,101; John Spalding, $2,476; Samuel Gore, $2,115; Avery Gore, $1,844; Ebenezer Shaw, $1,793; Jabez Fish, $1,364; Peter Snyder, $1,282; Samuel and Timothy Bartlett, $1,208; Samuel Marshall, $1,180; Isaac Horton, $1,115; Joseph Kinney, $1,083; Joseph Kingsbury, $1,031; Joshua Horton, $838; Wm. Snyder, $763; Matthew Rogers, $578; Benjamin Brink, $509. Persons were assessed with occupations as follows: Samuel Gore, justice of the peace; Wm. Snyder, shoemaker and tanner; Isaac Horton with a ferry; Obadiah Gore with a tavern and grist-mill; John Spalding with a grist mill; Peter Snyder, Obadiah Gore, Matthew Rogers and Calvin

Carner with a distillery each. The first assessment, after the formation of the township, was made in the fall of 1820 by Thomas Marshall, assessor. His return showed a total valuation of $35,454 ; tax $177.27 ; number of taxables, 90 ; cows, 134 ; horses, 56 ; oxen, 39 ; the greatest number of cows, Avery Gore, 11 ; Avery Gore and Isaac Horton 4 horses each ; highest tax, Avery Gore, $18.04, next highest, William Snyder, $14.

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MEN OF MARK.

A number of Sheshequin's sons have distinguished themselves at home and abroad in the various callings of life. Two, Harry L. Horton and Orrin D. Kinney, have achieved great success in the field of finance and are reputed millionaires. Their first lessons in business were obtained in the little stores of their native town. The former, born July 17, 1832, was a son of Wm. B. Horton, and the latter, born July 3, 1845, a son of Maj. Horace Kinney.

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NOTES.

The first child, born in Sheshequin of whom we have any record, was Simon, son of Joseph Kinney, Aug. 26, 1784. The next was Harry, son of John Spalding, Sept. 30, 1784. Both became men of distinction.

The first bride in the new settlement was Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. John Spalding.

The first death of which we have any record was that of Eunice, wife of Joseph Spalding, Dec. 6, 1790.

The first framed barn (1786) and framed house (1787) were built by Judge Gore. The second framed house was erected by Joseph Kinney.

Col. John Spalding was one of the jurors in the first case tried in Bradford county—the Commonwealth vs. John Head—Jan. 20, 1813. Daniel Brink was also one of the jurors at the first term of court in the county.

Drowning accidents and suicides have from time to time been matters of deep sorrow, but the saddest fatality of all, was the burning of the house of Cornelius Hurley at East Ghent in the Spring of 1850 in which he, his wife and a child lost their lives.

Of the original families the Hortons have ever been the most prolific. At an election held in Sheshequin about 1870, there were 49 of the name who voted.

In making the enumeration of Sheshequin in 1880 G. L. Fuller found the oldest and youngest person in the same family. They were Col. Franklin Blackman and a great-grandson, a child of Harry Blackman.

## CHAPTER X.

### MORTUARY RECORD.

THE following record of deaths of Sheshequin pioneers and their families is taken from the headstones marking their final resting places. Unmarked graves are not included in this list:

SHESHEQUIN CEMETERY.

| DIED. | NAME. | AGE—yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 15, 1800 | Jedediah Shaw | 37 | | |
| May 26, 1800 | George Spalding | 18 | | |
| June 12, 1803 | Harriet Park | 6 | | |
| Oct. 1, 1806 | Ruth, consort of Gen. Simon Spalding | 65th | | |
| July 1, 1810 | Samuel Bartlett | 64 | | |
| March 19, 1811 | Abigail, wife of Capt. Jeremiah Shaw | 64 | | |
| May 21, 1812 | Acon Boyce | 10 | | |
| May 24, 1813 | Capt. Stephen Fuller | 82 | | |
| Jan. 24, 1814 | Gen. Simon Spalding | 72 | — | 8 |
| April 16, 1814 | Capt. Jabez Fish | 67th | | |
| May 29, 1815 | Capt. Jeremiah Shaw | 85 | | |
| March 8, 1817 | Moses Park, Jr. | 13 | | |
| May 30, 1817 | Rev. Moses Park | 51 | | |
| July 14, 1817 | Elijah Brink | 22 | | |
| Feb. 4, 1818 | James Bidlack | 3 | 11 | |
| Feb. 1, 1821 | Timothy Bartlett | 31 | | |
| July 21, 1821 | Henry Boyce | 54 | | |
| Jan. 14, 1822 | Peter Snyder | 77 | 9 | 12. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 27, 1824 | Sally Ann, wife of Earl Mastin | 36 | 5 | 27 |
| Oct. | 18, 1827 | Nancy, daughter of E. & L. Clark | 25 | | |
| Feb. | 19, 1828 | Col. John Spalding | 64th | | |
| April | 30, 1828 | James Bidlack | 49 | 7 | 8 |
| May | 3, 1829 | Polly M. Harris, wife of B. P. Snyder | 26 | 8 | 21 |
| Jan. | 31, 1830 | Elizabeth, wife of Benj. Brink | 65 | 6 | 2 |
| June | 17, 1830 | Margaret Hicks | 33 | 11 | |
| Dec. | 28, 1830 | Benj. Brink, Jr | 37 | 7 | 16 |
| Oct. | 26, 1831 | Mary Ann Spalding | 19 | | |
| June | 2, 1832 | Matthew Rogers | 87 | | |
| April | 8, 1833 | Wealthy Ann, wife of Luther Carner | 33 | | |
| May | 2, 1834 | Samuel Gore | 73 | | |
| May | 15, 1835 | Almy L., daughter of S. & H. Marshall | 14 | 11 | 15 |
| Nov. | 12, 1836 | John Moore, Jr. | 27 | 1 | 19 |
| Aug. | 28, 1837 | Dr. Amos P. Park | 32 | 4 | 14 |
| April | 24, 1838 | Charles Northrup | 32 | | |
| July | 11, 1838 | Dorliska, daughter of S. & H. Marshall | 20 | — | 26 |
| July | 30, 1838 | M. Taylor Baxter | 43rd | | |
| March | 1, 1839 | Hiram C. Lent | 26 | — | 3 |
| June | 9, 1839 | Oliver Brown | 78 | 5 | 6 |
| Jan. | 9, 1840 | Samuel Marshall | 48 | 7 | |
| June | 9, 1840 | Sarah, wife of Joseph Kinney | 76 | 11 | 9 |
| Aug. | 8, 1840 | David C. Hulse | 32 | 9 | 1 |
| Sept. | 5, 1840 | Abraham B. Gore | 48 | | |
| Sept. | 29, 1840 | Warren Gillett | 57th | | |
| Oct. | 23, 1840 | Rebecca Gillett | 82nd | | |
| April | 3, 1841 | Harriett N., wife of Richard Holmes | 32 | | |
| June | 3, 1841 | Joseph Kinney | 86th | | |
| May | 2, 1842 | Mary S., consort of Rev. Moses Park | 66 | | |
| June | 2, 1842 | Jared Norton | 85 | 6 | |
| Sept. | 30, 1842 | Nehemiah Northrup | 81 | | |
| Dec. | 21, 1842 | Samuel Hoyt | 73 | 6 | |
| Feb. | 20, 1843 | Mary, wife of G. S. Ames | 29 | | |
| April | 4, 1844 | Susan, wife of Capt. Jabez Fish | 83rd | | |
| May | 19, 1844 | Sarah, wife of Nehemiah Northrup | 65 | | |
| July | 12, 1844 | Lucy M., daughter of Geo. Kinney | 17 | | |
| July | 30, 1844 | William Northrup | 28 | | |
| June | 6, 1845 | William Bartran | 27 | 9 | 24 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 4, 1845 | Perley Kinney | 43 | | |
| Oct. | 16, 1845 | Maj. William W. Spalding | 77 | 11 | |
| Nov. | 17, 1845 | Sarah, wife of Samuel Gore | 81 | 7 | 7 |
| Dec. | 31, 1845 | Benjamin Brink | 82 | | |
| Jan. | 22, 1846 | Caroline Marshall | 14 | 1 | 7 |
| March | 28, 1846 | Eliza, wife of F. G. VanNorstran | 22 | 9 | 20 |
| April | 16, 1846 | Elsia M. Smith | 18 | | |
| Aug. | 28, 1846 | Delila, daughter of S. & H. Marshall | 22nd | | |
| Nov. | 7, 1846 | Arlette, wife of Dr. Amos Park | 36th | | |
| March | 28, 1847 | John, son of N. & Sally Moody | 20 | 11 | 8 |
| May | 3, 1847 | Harriet, wife of Caleb Wright | 31st | | |
| June | 7, 1847 | Mary, wife of Peter Snyder | 93 | 10 | 28 |
| July | 6, 1847 | Maria, wife of Jesse Brown | 49 | 3 | 13 |
| Dec. | 30, 1847 | Chloe, wife of John Chandler | 74 | 1 | 15 |
| Jan. | 22, 1849 | Col. Joseph Kingsbury | 74 | 8 | 3 |
| April | 10, 1849 | Esther, wife of Oliver Brown | 86 | 5 | 25 |
| Aug. | 9, 1849 | Mary, wife of Samuel Hoyt | 70 | 5 | |
| Oct. | 30, 1849 | John C. Vancise | 93 | | |
| Aug, | 31, 1850 | Angenora Griffin | 34 | 5 | 13 |
| June | 9, 1851 | Sibyl Marshall | 21 | 1 | 27 |
| Jan. | 26, 1852 | Wallace G. Marshall | 16 | 9 | 27 |
| Nov. | 5, 1852 | Shubal Wells | 56 | — | 5 |
| Dec. | 16, 1852 | Sarah, wife of Perley Kinney | 52 | 7 | 18 |
| Jan. | 29, 1853 | Nathaniel Moody | 52 | 10 | 25 |
| April | 22, 1853 | Emma, daughter of Rev. G. S. Ames | 16th | | |
| Aug. | 5, 1853 | Elizabeth, wife of James Batran | 66 | 9 | 5 |
| Sept. | 25, 1853 | Mary, wife of Nathan Ames | 78 | | |
| Oct. | 6, 1853 | Col. Robert Spalding | 63 | 3 | 5 |
| Nov. | 16, 1853 | Sally Ann, wife of William Tripp | 43 | 1 | 1 |
| Jan. | 2, 1854 | Wealthy Ann, wife of Col. Jno. Spalding | 87th | | |
| April | 28, 1855 | Jabez Fish | 23 | | |
| Aug. | 4, 1855 | Martha, wife of Warren Gillett | 74 | 5 | 13 |
| Aug. | 3, 1855 | Mary Ann, wife of Joseph Lent | 69 | 7 | 5 |
| March | 14, 1856 | Sarah, dau. of Jos. and Sarah Kinney | 64 | | |
| Aug. | 16, 1856 | Stephen Follan | 66 | 3 | 12 |
| July | 19, 1857 | Elijah Luckey | 77 | 1 | 17 |
| July | 29, 1857 | Lydia, wife of Matthew Rogers | 85 | | |
| Aug. | 2, 1857 | Samuel Griffin | 35 | 6 | 21 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 24, 1857 | Nelly V., wife of Hiram Merrill | 58 | 4 | 5 |
| Dec. | 11, 1857 | B. F. Watkins | 53 | 11 | |
| Dec. | 19, 1857 | Silas P. Gore | 43 | | |
| Jan. | 25, 1858 | Eve, wife of John Snyder | 55 | 7 | 3 |
| July | 22, 1858 | Avery G. Kinney | 26 | 10 | |
| Dec. | 4, 1858 | Jane, wife of Orin Lamareaux | 34th | | |
| June | 29, 1859 | Anna, wife of Daniel Mallory | 82 | 5 | 18 |
| Jan. | 6, 1860 | Caty, wife of John Chandler | 69 | 6 | |
| Sept. | 16, 1860 | Mary, wife of Abram Luckey | 26 | 4 | 3 |
| Oct. | 12, 1860 | William Snyder | 77 | 8 | 22 |
| Feb. | 20, 1861 | Matilda, wife of Guy Kinney | 61st | | |
| Jan. | 18, 1862 | Miles F. Kinney | 32 | | |
| March | 22, 1862 | Reuben Griffin | 80 | 4 | 19 |
| April | 29, 1862 | George Kinney | 74 | | |
| Feb. | 1, 1863 | Ellen H., daughter of Guy Kinney | 20 | 4 | |
| Aug. | 28, 1863 | Esther, wife of James Bidlack | 76 | 3 | 12 |
| Sept. | 20, 1863 | Judith, wife of Elias Minier | 67 | 3 | 3 |
| Dec. | 30, 1863 | Mary, wife of George Kinney | 76 | 9 | 14 |
| Sept. | 18, 1864 | Anna, wife of Col. Joseph Kingsbury | 85 | 5 | |
| Nov. | 13, 1864 | Rev. Schuyler J. Gibson | 47 | 10 | 18 |
| May | 31, 1865 | Elias Minier | 78 | 4 | 19 |
| April | 14, 1865 | Anson Bidlack | 60 | 11 | 23 |
| May | 6, 1866 | Mary, wife of Elijah Luckey | 77 | | |
| July | 4, 1867 | Maj, Horace Kinney | 54 | 5 | 7 |
| Nov. | 17, 1867 | Phebe M., daughter of Joseph Kinney | 60 | | |
| April | 10, 1868 | Cynthia, wife of Ebenezer Shaw | 85 | | 23 |
| April | 24, 1868 | Thomas Vann | 68 | 1 | 10 |
| May | 21, 1868 | Nancy Snyder | 75 | 10 | 22 |
| Aug. | 28, 1868 | Harriet N., wife of William J. Lent | 49 | 10 | |
| Sept. | 30, 1868 | Sarah A., wife of Francis S. Ayer | 49 | 9 | 24 |
| ———— | 1868 | Lucy, wife of Thomas Marshall | 72 | | |
| March | 3, 1869 | Joseph Lent | 83 | | |
| March | 5, 1869 | Ruth A., wife of George W. Fish | 37 | | |
| Sept. | 17, 1869 | Aurelia, wife of Col. Robert Spalding | 77 | 1 | 8 |
| Nov. | 19, 1870 | Zebulon B. Spalding | 63 | 11 | 19 |
| Feb. | 20, 1871 | Morgan G. Thompson | 58 | 1 | |
| March | 8, 1871 | Chester S. Merrill | 41 | 10 | 24 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 11, 1871 | H. Clay Kinney | 31 | | 5 |
| May 15, 1871 | Kezia B., wife of Z. B. Spalding | 50 | | 15 |
| Dec. 17, 1871 | Ebenezer Shaw | 100 | 3 | 12 |
| March 5, 1872 | Minerva, wife of Isaac Lyon | 63 | 9 | |
| Oct. 25, 1872 | Guy Kinney | 73 | 7 | 5 |
| May 19, 1873 | James R. Baker | 65 | 3 | 5 |
| Aug. 10, 1873 | Loren D. Tyrrel | 65 | | |
| April 3, 1874 | Esther M. Shaw, wife of R'bn Thompson | 84 | | 25 |
| Sept. 20, 1874 | Milton Phillips | 69 | 4 | |
| Nov. 23, 1874 | John Brink | 76 | 9 | 15 |
| April 5, 1875 | W. W. Wilkinson | 64 | | |
| July 15, 1875 | Harvey Mallory | 60 | 10 | 15 |
| March 15, 1876 | Jabez Fish | 76 | 7 | 12 |
| Dec. 24, 1876 | Edward C. Vought | 58 | 4 | 9 |
| May 31, 1878 | Eliza J., wife of Abraham Gore | 51 | 3 | 9 |
| Aug. 27, 1878 | Mary A. West, wife of Reuben Thompson | 54 | 1 | 3 |
| Oct. 1, 1878 | Gracie G., wife of John Childs | 25 | 9 | 24 |
| Jan. 7, 1879 | John S. Rogers | 83 | 2 | 20 |
| May 12, 1879 | Sylvester Minier | 56 | 4 | |
| May 29, 1879 | Calista, wife of Chester S. Merrill | 48 | | |
| Oct. 28, 1879 | Charlottie Martin | 79 | 10 | 3 |
| Oct. 30, 1879 | Capt. C. H. Ames | 60 | 4 | 10 |
| April 17, 1880 | Maria, wife of John S. Rogers | 78 | 5 | 15 |
| April 30, 1880 | Harry Shaw | 76 | 4 | |
| May 8, 1880 | George W. Kinney | 69 | | 6 |
| May 27, 1880 | Emeline S., wife of Loren D. Tyrrel | 61 | | |
| Oct. 11, 1880 | Hiram Tompkins | 61 | 1 | 23 |
| April 14, 1881 | Lottie, wife of Samuel Vancise | 79 | | |
| June 19, 1881 | Hannah, wife of William Snyder | 89 | 11 | |
| Nov. 21, 1882 | Jesse Brown | 85 | 6 | 26 |
| Nov. 26, 1882 | Abisha French | 68 | | |
| Dec. 18, 1883 | Archibald Forbes | 79 | | |
| June 28, 1884 | Meliora, wife of Samuel Osborn | 63 | 10 | |
| July 19, 1884 | Elizabeth, wife of Daniel D. Tompkins | 56 | | |
| Feb. 27, 1885 | Mary, wife of James McDonald | 75 | 7 | 13 |
| July 21, 1886 | Polly, wife of Harry Shaw | 78 | 3 | 22 |
| ———— 1886 | Alice, wife of Orrin D. Kinney | 41 | | |
| Feb. 17, 1887 | Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Vann | 85 | 11 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 23, 1887 | Maria, wife of Shubael Wells | 91 | 1 | 2 |
| May | 22, 1887 | Catherine, wife of Harvey Mallory | 76 | | |
| Sept. | 24, 1887 | Sarah E., wife of B. F. Watkins | 79 | 11 | 13 |
| Dec. | 3, 1887 | Charles E. Segar | 77 | 8 | 17 |
| July | 24, 1887 | Guy Smith | 70 | 2 | 17 |
| Feb. | 1, 1888 | Martin Tompkins | 66 | 4 | 27 |
| April | 17, 1888 | Mariah, wife of John Sheeler | 56 | | |
| July | 26, 1889 | James McDonald | 84 | 2 | 15 |
| Nov. | 23, 1889 | Anna P. Kinney | 72 | 4 | 26 |
| March | 29, 1890 | Perley H. Kinney | 63 | 11 | 9 |
| Nov. | 24, 1890 | Edwin Gore | 83 | 2 | 6 |
| Feb. | 23, 1891 | Abby M., wife of George W. Kinney | 79 | 5 | 7 |
| June | 1, 1891 | Samuel Vancise | 95 | | |
| July | 7, 1891 | Amanda, wife of Jabez Fish | 91 | 7 | 13 |
| May | 26, 1892 | Amanda, wife of John Brink | 86 | 1 | |
| June | 20, 1892 | Wright Snyder | 78 | 1 | 1 |
| July | 31, 1892 | Almena Tanner, wife of E. Watkins | 54 | 2 | 6 |
| Sept. | 12, 1892 | Samuel Osborn | 76 | | |
| Oct. | 10, 1893 | Obadiah Gore | 84 | — | 2 |
| Dec. | 29, 1893 | Olive, wife of Martin Tompkins | 76 | 10 | 28 |
| June | 9, 1894 | Harriet N., wife of C. H. Ames | 66 | 3 | 28 |
| Oct. | 25, 1894 | Archibald A. Sheeler | 82 | 2 | 28 |
| Jan. | 30, 1895 | Matilda, wife of Obadiah Gore | 80 | 7 | 15 |
| Dec. | 17, 1896 | Mary J. Ayer | 60 | 7 | 17 |
| March | 23, 1897 | Sarah Eliza, wife of Rev. S. J. Gibson | 74 | 6 | 22 |
| Oct. | 7, 1897 | Francis S. Ayer | 79 | 4 | 25 |
| March | 16, 1898 | Ephraim Watkins | 63 | — | 19 |
| March | 13, 1899 | Amelia C., wife of Elisha Forbes | 55 | — | 21 |
| Feb. | 24, 1901 | Charles J. Brown | 65 | 8 | 15 |
| March | 13, 1901 | Hester, wife of Archibald Forbes | 94 | 8 | 19 |
| May | 9, 1902 | L. S. Kingsbury | 78 | 7 | 25 |

The earliest marked grave is that of Jedediah Shaw, "May 15, 1800." The first person buried here was probably Mrs. Eunice Spalding, who died December 6, 1790. The greatest age inscribed upon any tombsone, marks the grave of Ebenezer Shaw, "100 years, 3 months and

12 days." The oldest person is thus mentioned in a newspaper notice: "Died in Sheshequin, August 22, 1834, Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, aged 105 years." Of persons buried in this cemetery, as shown by ages on tombstones, 38 were over 60; 44 over 70; 29 over 80; 6 over 90; 1 over 100.

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HORNBROOK CEMETERY.

| DIED. | NAME | AGE yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 11, 1804 | Milly, wife of Elijah Horton | 40 | | |
| June 9, 1809 | Elizabeth, wife of Timothy Winship | 42 | | |
| May 12, 1812 | Richard, son of Joshua Horton | 10 | 1 | 10 |
| May 19, 1814 | Lucy, wife of Joshua Horton | 33 | 6 | 5 |
| Jan. 16, 1819 | George W., son of F. Blackman | 4 | 6 | |
| Aug. 14, 1821 | Elijah Horton | 81 | 10 | 7 |
| Aug. 9, 1822 | Mercy, wife of Jonas Smith | 78 | | |
| March 11, 1825 | Jemima, wife of Elijah Horton | 80 | 8 | 5 |
| Sept. 5, 1828 | David S. Blackman | 34 | 2 | 21 |
| Sept. — 1829 | Sergt. Timothy Culver | 88 | | |
| June 21, 1830 | Josiah Tuttle | 56 | | |
| April 6, 1831 | Sally, wife of Abel Newell | 74 | | |
| April 23, 1831 | Lucy, wife of Elisha Forbes | 33 | | |
| March 27, 1833 | Francis Joseph Pesse | 63 | | |
| Sept. 27, 1334 | Elisha Forbes | 38 | 6 | 14 |
| Feb. 20, 1835 | Richard Horton, Jr. | 27 | 8 | 17 |
| Aug. 9, 1835 | Elijah Horton | 67 | 3 | |
| Feb. 23, 1837 | Eliza, daughter of E. & Lucy Forbes | 13 | | |
| March 5, 1837 | James Shores | 63 | 1 | |
| April 9, 1837 | Abel Newell | 78 | | |
| Sept. 26, 1837 | Deborah, wife of John C. Forbes | 75 | | 27 |
| June 15, 1838 | Eliza Ann, daughter of David Horton | 16 | 3 | 20 |
| June 30, 1838 | Mary, wife of Jonathan Thompson | 47 | 1 | 18 |
| Oct. 21, 1838 | Erastus S. Baldwin | 22 | | |
| March 14, 1839 | John, son of J. & Mary Thompson | 16 | 11 | |
| June 3, 1839 | Hannah, wife of Lawrence Rose | 53 | 8 | 17 |
| May 10, 1841 | Sally, wife of Isaac Horton | 64 | 2 | 15 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 14, 1843 | Benjamin Brink | 27 | 11 | |
| Dec. | 23, 1843 | Jesse Smith | 77 | | |
| Jan. | 1, 1844 | John, son of Sullivan Chaffee | 29 | 4 | 15 |
| March | 15, 1844 | Jane, wife of Jesse Smith | 77 | | |
| March | 3, 1845 | Abigail, 2nd wife of Elijah Horton | 64 | 11 | 2 |
| June | 7, 1845 | Kelseis Heath | 64 | 9 | 18 |
| June | 22, 1845 | Jay, son of John M. Smith | 18 | | 10 |
| Sept. | 13, 1845 | Sullivan Chaffee | 60 | 9 | 2 |
| April | 20, 1846 | Lucinda, wife of Joshua Horton | 58 | 2 | 18 |
| Nov. | 26, 1846 | Frederick Finney | 57 | | |
| Sept. | 25, 1847 | Elmer Shores | 29 | 2 | 17 |
| Dec. | 11, 1848 | Katharine, wife of Marvin Lovelace | 25 | 10 | 2 |
| Sept. | 18, 1849 | Harriet, wife of Eleazer Horton | 25 | 7 | 12 |
| Oct. | 19, 1849 | Christina, wife of Abraham Fretts | 50 | 10 | 9 |
| June | 7, 1850 | Melinda, 1st wife of William B. Horton | 39 | 8 | 9 |
| June | 5, 1851 | Abraham Fretts | 56 | 9 | 18 |
| June | 19, 1851 | Laura, wife of Isaac Horton | 54 | | |
| Jan. | 20, 1852 | Sidney, son of Sullivan Chaffee | 20 | 4 | 2 |
| April | 19, 1853 | John C. Forbes | 93 | 6 | |
| July | 12, 1853 | Juliette, daughter of Sullivan Chaffee | 23 | 11 | 2 |
| Sept. | 3, 1853 | Saloma, wife of George Kilmer | 85 | | |
| Oct. | 18, 1853 | Elizabeth, wife of James Shores | 73 | 6 | 9 |
| Nov. | 2, 1853 | Joseph E., son of David Horton | 17 | | 5 |
| Jan. | 10, 1855 | Archibald, son of A. & Hester Forbes | 15 | 2 | |
| Feb. | 15, 1856 | George Ingerson | 43 | 11 | 25 |
| July | 31, 1856 | Edmund Hill | 58 | 4 | 20 |
| Aug. | 5, 1856 | Daniel B. Culver | 49 | 3 | 16 |
| Sept. | 27, 1856 | Josephine, wife of Daniel B. Culver | 47 | 5 | 21 |
| Nov. | 14, 1856 | Anthony Middaugh | 70 | 10 | 12 |
| Feb. | 7, 1857 | Mrs. Fanny Mahler | 57 | 1 | 22 |
| Nov. | 23, 1858 | William Horton | 69 | 6 | 9 |
| Nov. | 16, 1859 | Emma E., wife of J. N. Dunham | 30 | 8 | 4 |
| June | 1, 1860 | Richard C. Horton | 44 | | 2 |
| Oct. | 15, 1860 | James B. DeMoney | 48 | 6 | 6 |
| Feb. | 1, 1861 | Catharine G., wife of Sullivan Chaffee | 69 | 1 | 18 |
| Sept. | 6, 1861 | Isaac Horton | 89 | 4 | 17 |
| March | 1, 1862 | Nancy, wife of Peter Hollenback | 70 | 1 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 10, 1863 | J. George Mahler | 70 | 9 | 26 |
| July | 7, 1863 | Marguerite, wife of Francis J. Pesse | 83 | | |
| Oct. | 7, 1863 | Mary E., wife of Joseph R. Horton | 37 | | 26 |
| Oct. | 27, 1863 | Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Horton | 64 | 2 | 22 |
| July | 14, 1864 | John M. Smith | 75 | 6 | 20 |
| Dec. | 12, 1864 | Sibyl, wife of Col. F. Blackman | 76 | 2 | 6 |
| Jan. | 31, 1865 | Lovina, wife of Patrick Dun | 42 | 1 | 10 |
| Feb. | 19, 1865 | Joshua Horton | 90 | 3 | 22 |
| Jan. | 8, 1866 | Betsey, wife of Alanson Lovelace | 67 | | 13 |
| March | 20, 1867 | Daniel J. Horton | 48 | 8 | 2 |
| April | 2, 1867 | Caleb Ingerson | 55 | 5 | 4 |
| Aug. | 20, 1867 | William B. Horton | 59 | 10 | 29 |
| Feb. | 23, 1869 | Ada M., wife of G. W. Blackman | 34 | | |
| April | 17, 1869 | Christinna, wife of Jeremiah Kilmer | 73 | | |
| Sept. | 24, 1870 | Isaac Elliott | 50 | 10 | |
| May | 3, 1871 | Lucinda, wife of George Ingerson | 43 | 8 | 28 |
| Feb. | 22, 1872 | Christina, wife of Benjamin Childs | 68 | | |
| Feb. | 27, 1872 | Abram Barner | 65 | 4 | 5 |
| March | 7, 1872 | Rachel, wife of John M. Smith | 80 | 11 | 16 |
| Nov. | 26, 1872 | Alanson Lovelace | 74 | | |
| Dec. | 28, 1872 | Lucinda, 1st wife of Guy Smith | 53 | 2 | 1 |
| Feb, | 24, 1873 | J. R. Horton | 52 | 5 | 19 |
| March | 18, 1873 | Adelaide Pesse, wife of Andre Delpuech | 70 | 5 | 6 |
| June | 4, 1873 | Sylvie, wife of George Frink | 32 | 5 | 4 |
| Jan. | 28, 1875 | Hannah, wife of David Horton | 80 | 11 | 23 |
| June | 22, 1875 | David Horton | 86 | 8 | |
| Dec. | 29, 1875 | Abram Patterson | 70 | 10 | 20 |
| May | 15, 1877 | Lucinda, wife of J B. Smith | 62 | 1 | |
| Aug. | 31, 1877 | Stephen Shores | 76 | 6 | 17 |
| Oct. | 11, 1877 | Eve Ann, wife of S. H. Shores | 59 | 3 | 13 |
| Jan. | 5, 1878 | Jerusha C., wife of Willard Crotsley | 67 | 3 | 28 |
| March | 15, 1878 | Matilda, wife of George Smith | 57 | 5 | 28 |
| Oct. | 23, 1878 | Sarah, wife of Edmund Hill | 79 | 9 | 1 |
| Nov. | 25, 1878 | Elizabeth, wife of Marvin Lovelace | 50 | 7 | 25 |
| May | 25, 1879 | Mary G., wife of I. L. Young | 40 | 6 | 5 |
| March | 24, 1880 | Esther, wife of William Horton | 91 | 2 | 5 |
| Aug. | 14, 1880 | Col. Franklin Blackman | 92 | 10 | 16 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 29, 1880 | Elizabeth, wife of A. F. Ferguson | 68 | 6 | |
| Nov. | 24, 1880 | Benjamin Childs | 78 | 3 | 11 |
| Sept | 21, 1881 | John B. Smith | 68 | 9 | 15 |
| March | 22, 1882 | Darwin T. Gillett | 60 | 7 | 7 |
| Dec. | 9, 1882 | Clarissa, wife of Edward Brigham | 68 | 10 | 11 |
| April | 30, 1883 | Saloma J., 2nd wife of Wm B. Horton | 58 | | 3 |
| June | 1, 1883 | S. H. Shores | 68 | 3 | 22 |
| Dec. | 12, 1883 | Peter Vancise | 49 | 9 | 7 |
| Nov. | 19, 1884 | Jeremiah Kilmer | 89 | 1 | 16 |
| Feb. | 11, 1885 | Mary A., wife of Henry Vann | 50 | 8 | |
| Feb. | 27, 1885 | Emily, wife of John O. Frost | 43 | | |
| March | 22, 1885 | Emily, wife of Reuben Young | 69 | 5 | 6 |
| July | 13, 1885 | G. W. Heath | 62 | 1 | 12 |
| July | 29, 1885 | Josiah Kilmer | 64 | | |
| Aug. | 17, 1885 | Stephen Newell | 85 | | |
| Oct. | 22, 1886 | Nancy S., wife of J. B. DeMoney | 72 | | 11 |
| May | 26, 1887 | Jerome B. Gillett | 66 | | 25 |
| Sept. | 26, 1887 | Caroline, wife of Abraham Patterson | 80 | 10 | 12 |
| Dec. | 8, 1887 | Diana, wife of Stephen Shores | 83 | 2 | 4 |
| May | 4, 1889 | Rhoda, wife of Richard Horton | 72 | 8 | 18 |
| May | 12, 1889 | Richard Horton | 75 | 11 | 22 |
| May | 20, 1889 | William Tuttle | 76 | 2 | |
| June | 12, 1889 | Charles Chaffee | 75 | 6 | 14 |
| June | 1, 1890 | Eliza, wife of Benjamin Smith | 80 | 6 | 27 |
| Aug. | 3, 1891 | Benjamin Smith | 81 | 11 | 14 |
| Nov. | 18, 1891 | Sarah E., wife of Ensley Gillett | 70 | 7 | 11 |
| Jan. | 1, 1892 | Willard Crotsley | 81 | 3 | 21 |
| March | 17, 1892 | Horatio W. Hughes | 71 | 10 | 19 |
| Sept. | 21, 1893 | Susan L., wife of William P. Horton | 53 | 11 | 23 |
| Nov. | 10, 1893 | Reuben Young | 78 | 8 | 21 |
| Dec. | 31, 1893 | Henry Vann | 58 | 10 | |
| ——— | 1893 | Lewis B. Gillett | 81 | | |
| ——— | 1893 | Jemima, wife of Lewis B. Gillett | 78 | | |
| Jan. | 1, 1894 | Dr. C. D. H. Cole | 75 | 8 | 27 |
| Oct. | 31, 1894 | Rev. Luther Peck | 67 | 7 | 22 |
| Dec. | 3, 1894 | Eliza M., wife of James Sherwood | 72 | | 4 |
| Sept. | 29, 1895 | Sarah Middaugh | 92 | 3 | 9 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 3, 1896 | Mary, wife of Horace Horton | 61 | 3 | 11 |
| Sept. | 3, 1896 | William J. Delpuech | 71 | 10 | 21 |
| Feb. | 5, 1897 | Elisha J. Newell | 68 | | 9 |
| March | 10, 1897 | Catherine, wife of Stephen Newell | 94 | | |
| Sept. | 9, 1897 | Ensley Gillett | 83 | 2 | 1 |
| Dec. | 6, 1898 | James Sherwood | 87 | 3 | 9 |
| March | 11, 1900 | Adaline, wife of Charles Chaffee | 75 | 11 | 21 |
| Aug. | 9, 1901 | George Smith | 83 | 6 | 14 |
| Sept. | 26, 1901 | Hannah, wife of Dr. C. D. H. Cole | 66 | 8 | 10 |
| Nov. | 17, 1901 | George Chaffee | 83 | | 6 |
| April | 11, 1902 | Rhoda, wife of Daniel J. Horton | 78 | 11 | 22 |

The earliest marked grave is that of Mrs. "Milly" Horton, who died Feb 11, 1804. Ichabod Blackman, drowned in April, 1798, it is claimed, was buried in this cemetery. Of persons resting here, Mrs. Catharine Newell was the oldest, 94 years; 28 were over 60; 33 over 70; 21 over 80, and 6 over 90 years at time of death.

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GORE CEMETERY.

| DIED. | | NAME. | AGE | yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 14, 1804 | Hannah Park, mother of Judge Gore | 83 | 1 | 11 | |
| March | 23, 1813 | Sally, wife of Isaac Cash | 38 | 6 | 1 | |
| April | 12, 1813 | Isaac Cash | 46 | 8 | | |
| March | 22, 1821 | Obadiah Gore | 77 | 9 | 15 | |
| April | 24, 1829 | Anna Avery, wife of Obadiah Gore | 84 | 4 | 6 | |
| May | 3, 1830 | Christopher Avery | 71st | | | |
| July | 9, 1840 | Samuel K. Gore | 53 | 7 | 5 | |
| July | 30, 1847 | Capt. Avery Gore | 82 | 6 | 20 | |
| Jan. | 6, 1849 | Calista, wife of Samuel K. Gore | 54 | 1 | 7 | |
| May | 2, 1861 | Avery E., son of Ralph Gore | 21 | 3 | | |
| March | 23, 1866 | Lucy, wife of Avery Gore | 93rd | | | |
| Dec. | 27, 1867 | Jane, wife of George Gooding | 73 | | | |
| May | 28, 1875 | George Gooding | 80 | 3 | 8 | |

## GHENT OR HORTON CEMETERY.

| DIED. | NAME. | AGE-yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 14, 1818 | Elizabeth, wife of John Elliott | 46 | 6 | 4 |
| May 1, 1846 | Neomy, wife of John Tompkins | 37 | | |
| Jan. 1, 1851 | Aaron French | 83 | 10 | |
| June 11, 1857 | Hannah, wife of Jabez Tompkins | 64 | 8 | 11 |
| July 4, 1857 | John Elliott | 87 | 5 | 20 |
| Nov. 13, 1857 | Samuel Bailey | 36 | 10 | 11 |
| Nov. 14, 1857 | Joseph Wright | 42 | | |
| July 13, 1860 | Jabez Tompkins | 69 | 10 | 2 |
| March 4, 1861 | Prudence, wife of Abraham Payne | 74 | 6 | 18 |
| Nov. 6, 1861 | Abraham Payne | 81 | 1 | 8 |
| April 3, 1862 | Julia Beloud | 69 | 7 | 22 |
| Dec. 6, 1863 | Mary, wife of Aaron French | 85 | 7 | 8 |
| May 5, 1866 | John N. Dunham | 39 | 4 | 9 |
| July 30, 1868 | Mary, wife of James Horton | 28 | 8 | 11 |
| July 23, 1869 | Rachel, wife of Daniel Hill | 55 | 1 | 12 |
| Sept. 11, 1870 | Ira Tompkins | 53 | 7 | 20 |
| Dec. 28, 1872 | Lydia, wife of Joseph Wright | 54 | | |
| March 21, 1873 | Daniel Tompkins | 36 | 7 | |
| April 5, 1873 | Burton Conrad | 39 | | |
| Jan. 9, 1874 | Isaac S. Horton | 81 | 11 | 19 |
| March 15, 1875 | Jane, wife of Richard Pickering | 66 | | |
| March 26, 1875 | Ethelinda, wife of C. D. Ferguson | 61 | | |
| March 7, 1877 | Hannah, wife of Isaac S. Horton | 84 | 6 | 13 |
| Feb. 18, 1878 | George E. Horton | 54 | 3 | 26 |
| Feb. 17, 1879 | Anna, wife of Samuel Davidson | 74 | 11 | 6 |
| March 9, 1879 | Samuel Davidson | 73 | 8 | 16 |
| Oct. 5, 1880 | O. R. Hemenway | 43 | 4 | 4 |
| April 9, 1881 | William Collins | 75 | 5 | |
| Oct. 29, 1885 | Eliz'h Chandler, wife of Ira Tompkins | 70 | | |
| June 26, 1886 | Nathan Baxter | 63 | 6 | |
| Jan. 27, 1888 | Nancy, wife of O. R. Hemenway | 47 | 7 | 7 |
| July 20, 1888 | Anastagia, wife of Joseph Horton | 65 | 11 | |
| Nov. 28, 1888 | Eliza, wife of Burton Conrad | 52 | | |
| Oct. 4, 1889 | William C. Ransom | 64 | 10 | 19 |
| Aug. 2, 1892 | Curtis D. Ferguson | 77 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 9, 1893 | James Horton | 65 | 1 | 28 |
| April | 12, 1895 | Zipporah, wife of John E. Horton | 78 | 8 | 7 |
| April | 24, 1896 | Mary, wife of Samuel Bailey | 76 | — | 17 |
| ——— | 1897 | Theresa, wife of Wm. E. Stephenson | 70 | | |
| April | 26, 1898 | Daniel D. Tompkins | 73 | 8 | 20 |
| March | 10, 1899 | John E. Horton | 81 | 11 | 1 |
| March | 8, 1900 | Henri Beloud | 76 | 8 | 15 |
| April | 5, 1900 | Elizabeth, wife of William C. Ransom | 64 | 5 | 24 |
| Feb. | 3, 1901 | Joseph Horton | 82 | 2 | 1 |

## BLACK OR PATTERSON CEMETERY.

| DIED. | | NAME. | AGE–yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 10, 1826 | William Ferguson | 64 | | |
| March | 3, 1858 | Martha R., daughter of Wm. Patterson | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Jan. | 27, 1860 | William Patterson | 62 | 2 | 27 |
| May | 8, 1874 | Emma T., daughter of Wm. Patterson | 24 | | |
| April | 22, 1876 | Mary, wife of Wm. Patterson | 71 | — | 10 |

## POST CEMETERY.

| DIED. | | NAME. | AGE–yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June | 23, 1838 | William Rippeth | 46 | 9 | 28 |
| Sept. | 24, 1838 | John, son of Wm. Rippeth | 13 | 3 | 27 |
| Oct. | 4, 1849 | Cynthia, wife of Aaron Post | 43 | 10 | 19 |
| July | 13, 1850 | Rebecca, wife of James Smith | 68 | | |
| March | 2, 1856 | Nancy E., wife of L. D. Post | 28 | — | 4 |
| Nov. | 3, 1856 | Peter Shores | 46 | 4 | 15 |
| Oct. | 12, 1858 | Eunice, wife of Wm. Patterson | 29 | | 8 |
| Jan. | 3, 1859 | Richard Shores | 38 | 11 | 5 |
| Feb. | 13, 1860 | Polly, wife of Wm. Rippeth | 62 | 5 | 13 |
| Oct. | 1, 1860 | James Smith | 76 | 7 | |
| Oct. | 19, 1861 | Tabitha D., wife of Nathaniel Shores | 63 | | |
| April | 15, 1862 | Elias Post | 71 | 4 | |
| April | 13, 1868 | Martha W., wife of Andrew D. Smith | 39 | 4 | 12 |
| Nov. | 12, 1872 | Eli Shores | 64 | 4 | |
| March | 5, 1875 | George W. Patterson | 25 | 1 | 16 |
| May | 12, 1883 | Maria P., wife of Richard Shores | 61 | 1 | 10 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 8, 1883 | Kaziah, wife of Samuel Shores | 53 | 5 | |
| Oct. | 20, 1886 | Jane Shores | 70 | 6 | 8 |
| Dec. | 27, 1891 | Abram Shores | 73 | | |
| Sept. | 14, 1894 | Lorenzo Dow Post | 69 | 7 | |

NORTH GHENT CEMETERY (old).

| DIED. | | NAME. | AGE–yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nov. | 16, 1852 | Pamelia Jayne, wife of Orrin Billings | 18 | 6 | 22 |
| July | 8, 1859 | Rosena K. Brown | 61 | 2 | 16 |
| April | 6, 1894 | George A. Feucht | 80 | 6 | 19 |
| Sept. | 21, 1896 | Charles F. Hiney | 45 | 11 | |

NORTH GHENT CEMETERY (new).

| DIED. | | NAME. | AGE–yrs | mos | ds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May | 6, 1837 | Alphonso Billings | 65 | | |
| Oct. | 6, 1865 | Jacob Glasser | 56 | | |
| Feb. | 19, 1883 | Joseph Hemenway | 78 | | |
| March | 11, 1883 | Sarah, wife of Philip Verbeck | 74 | | |
| ——— | 1887 | Isaac Decker | 80 | | |
| April | 20, 1892 | Abram B. Vancise | 61 | 11 | 14 |
| June | 10, 1893 | Pamelia, wife of Joseph Hemenway | 88 | 9 | |
| Dec. | 10, 1893 | Francis A. Sexton | 58 | 10 | 14 |
| May | 1, 1896 | Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Glasser | 77 | | |
| Aug. | 24, 1898 | Nancy M., wife of W. R. Vancise | 52 | 3 | 2 |
| Jan. | 8, 1899 | Orrilla A. Hemenway | 72 | 9 | 8 |
| July | 16, 1901 | Henry Menold | 74 | 3 | 16 |

# Conclusion.

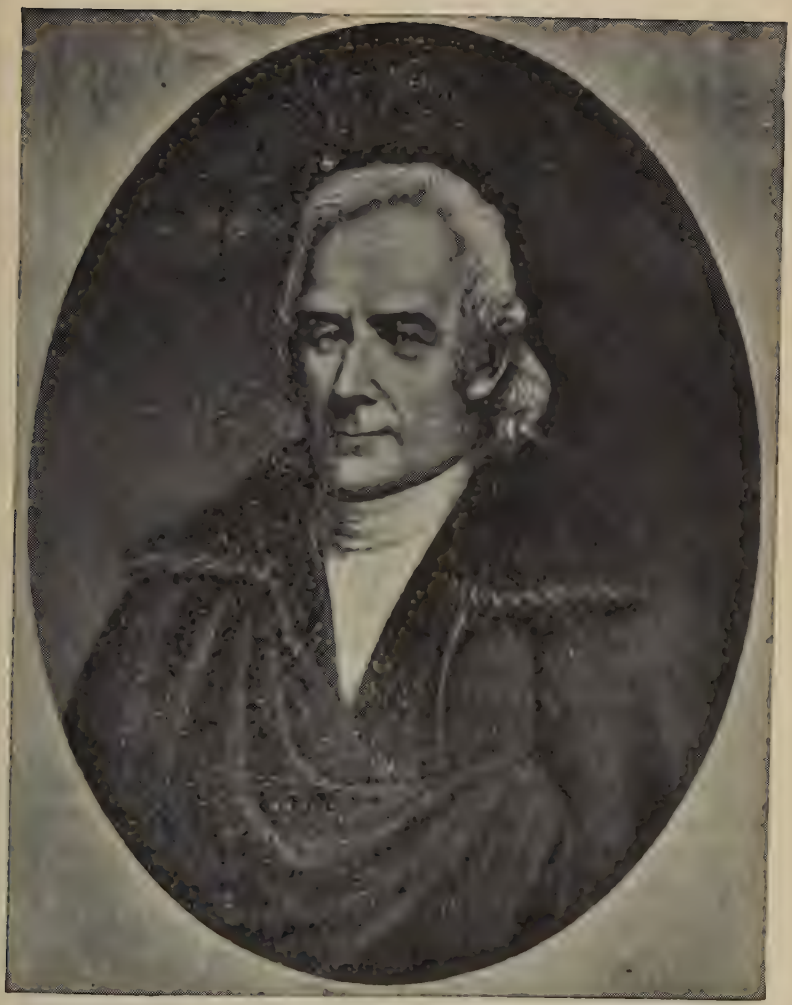
Although costing a vast amount of research and labor, it is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for us to be able to present this volume to the large number of people who will be interested in its contents. It has not been our aim to make fancy word pictures, but to write history such as will endure for all time. Public and family records have generally been consulted for information, and in verifying all material facts. We wish to express our appreciation for favors extended by the War Department, Washington, D. C.; State Library, Harrisburg, Pa., the custodians of public records in Luzerne and Bradford county for courtesies in our examinations, as also to the Wyoming and Tioga Point Historical Societies. We are under many obligations to Major W. H. H. Gore for his deep interest in this work, information furnished, and valuable records placed in our hands. Miner's History of Wyoming and Craft's History of Bradford County have been used with profit. The old people, with whom our interviews were "feasts of pleasure," are large contributors to this work. We sincerely thank them: Wm. J. Lent, Daniel M. Bidlack, Stephen Bidlack, Giles M. Hoyt, Abraham Gore, Henry Segar, Forbes Low, David Horton, Comfort C. Gore, Rosseter Gillett, Edward G. Gooding, Wm. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Kingsbury, Mrs. Orace Powell, Hon. L. J. Culver, Mrs. Margaret Tomkins, Ira Murphy, John R. Post,

Lloyd Fish, David Newell, Mrs. Sally Horton, Mrs. Lydia Vought, Samuel Minier, Wm. P. Horton, Mrs. Wm. A. Chamberlain, G. W. Blackman, Isaac J. Horton, Hon. and Mrs. C. S. Russell and H. S. Clark. The following have also given valuable assistance: John H Chaffee, O. F. Ayer, H. H. Johnson, Walter H. French, Mrs. Wm. Spangenberg, Miss N. M. Davies, Henry Forbes, Wm. R. Vancise, Rev. S. F. Wright, Rev. L. P. Howard, H. B. Lent, Abazina French, B. K. Gustin, I. L. Young, Frank Tompkins, S. Griffin, Charles Vann, S. G. Marshall, Moses Vancise, Mrs. Sarah Blair, W. S. Elsbree and Milo Merrill. To these and any others, whose names may have been overlooked, we wish to express our gratitude.

## APPENDIX.

### COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN.

*COLONEL JOHN FRANKLIN*, who fought for the Independence of America, celebrated in the Yankee and Pennamite struggles, had for his associates the brave men who settled Sheshequin. Until the close of his eventful life he was their friend and neighbor. Without a notice of him our task would be incomplete. This remarkable man was of English descent and a son of John and Keziah (Pierce) Franklin. He was the third in a family of eight children, and was born at Canaan, Conn., September 23, 1749. John Franklin, the elder, was a man of considerable wealth and influence in the town where he lived, a man of integrity, piety and virtue; a strict disciplinarian, yet commanding the love and veneration of his family. The mother is said to have been a woman of uncommon intelligence, quick of wit and of unusual vivacity and power of conversation. Of Colonel Franklin's early life but little is known. He enjoyed only the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his day. The following anecdote is preserved of his boyhood days, as related by Mr. Miner: "Having, as was the custom, accompanied the family on Sabbath to their place of worship, the meeting house being only enclosed but neither ceiled nor plastered, the beams and rafters were all exposed to view. John saw that his austere father sat through the sermon with great uneasiness, but



*COL. JOHN FRANKLIN.*

could not divine the cause. On returning home, the father said 'John, it is my duty to give you a severe thrashing, so now prepare yourself for you shall have it presently.' 'But you won't whip me, father, without telling me what for?' 'No, certainly; your conduct at meeting is the cause. Instead of attending to the sermon you were all the time gaping about, as if you were counting all the boards and beams in the meeting house.' 'Well, father, can you repeat the sermon?' 'Sermon, no; I had as much as I could do to watch you.' 'If I tell you all the minister said you will not whip me?" 'No, John, no; but you can't do that.' Young Franklin immediately began with the text, and taking up the discourse went through every head of it with surprising accuracy. 'Upon my word,' said the delighted father, 'I should not have thought it.' 'And now,' said John, 'I can tell you exactly how many beams and rafters there are in the meeting house.' This is the more wonderful, when we remember that the sermons of that day were from one hour to an hour and a half long. His ever-springing affection for his parent is beautifully evinced in his journal. Almost every other page has the entry, 'wrote a letter to father.'"

Colonel Franklin married February 2, 1774, Lydia Doolittle of Canaan, Conn., and in the following spring moved to Wyoming and settled in Plymouth. Here the family remained until the summer of 1776, during which time two sons, Billa and Amos, were born. Colonel Franklin's father had become a proprietor in the Susque-

hanna purchase, and located his right in the township of Huntington. Thither, John, leaving his family in Plymouth, went solitary and alone in the spring of 1775, and made his "pitch" on the banks of Huntington Creek in Luzerne county. Having circumscribed the limits of his claim by notching and blazing the bark of the trees and overturning some of the soil with the poll of his axe, made thus his warrant of entry according to the custom of the times and entered upon the formal possession of his rights. "No white man had preceded him in this vicinity; he was the first, and the unmolested choice of the virgin soil was before him and here he made his selection and dedicated his future home. His faithful dog, the only witness to this act of possession, and his rifle leaning against a tree hard by—the only battery of his defence." During this year he erected his log house, cleared and sowed some three or four acres to grain, and in the summer of 1776 moved his family into the wilderness. His nearest neighbor was at the Susquehanna river, a distance of some seven or eight miles. For the next two years he was busily engaged on his farm, attending the town meetings where he was quick to debate and able to defend his opinions, and was soon looked upon as one of the foremost men of the valley. When the 24th regiment of Connecticut Militia was organized, he was made captain of the Salem and Huntington company. At the battle of Wyoming, Franklin and his company were directed to report at Forty Fort immediately, but his company was so scattered that he was unable to

bring them on in time to participate in the battle. Of himself, he says, as soon as he had taken care of his family (he had now three children, the third a daughter, Kezia,) he set out with what few of his company could be gathered for Wyoming, and reached the fort too late to participate in the engagement. He was present, however, to lend his advice in regard to the surrender and his aid to the fugitives. Having done all in his power to help the sufferers, he returned to his family, and, taking his wife and three little children, started for a place of safety. Going down the river, he stopped for a short time at Paxtang, then went to Windsor in Berks county. Here the family were attacked with the smallpox, and Mrs. Franklin died November 17, 1778. As soon as the children recovered, about the 1st of December, he set out for Canaan in order to leave his helpless children in the care of his relatives. Hitching a yoke of oxen to a cart, he put into it his three little children (the oldest four years, the youngest eight months old,) tied a cow by the horns to follow and drove on, having a cup into which he milked from time to time as occasion required and fed the babe. Thus he traveled the rough way 200 miles, through forests, fording streams and frequently sleeping under the canopy of the heavens, though in the month of December, arriving at his destination in safety, having exhibited all the patience and tenderness of a mother as well as the care and providence of a father.

After devastating the country, burning houses, destroying crops and driving off what live stock they could

find, the Tories and Indians abandoned the valley. Soon after a few of the old settlers began to venture back to secure some portion of their crops if any had been left by the enemy. They built some log houses for shelter and defence, in which they spent the winter. Franklin returned to Wyoming early the next spring. Here his ability as a leader was readily acknowledged, and from this time he began to be the foremost man at Wyoming. He was now in the 30th year of his age, over six feet in height, broad of shoulder, lithe, strong, quick, resourceful, fearless, a very athlete physically, commanding the respect of all for the uprightness of his life, his commanding abilities and his unquestioned patriotism. Those who had returned to Wyoming for better protection had formed themselves into a military company, of which Franklin was made the captain ; he was also appointed a justice of the peace, so that he combined in himself both the highest military and civil functions in Wyoming, and to his decisions all bowed with respect and confidence. In the expedition of Colonel Hartley, in the autumn of 1778 were two companies from Wyoming ; 58 men of the Independent company under Captain Simon Spalding, and 12 volunteers of the Militia company commanded by Franklin. In this expedition, Franklin and his men were in the fore-front and won the greatest praise of their commander. In Sullivan's campaign he was captain of the Wyoming Volunteers, and in the attack of General Hand on Chemung, known as "Hogback Hill," was severely wounded in the shoulder, which, of course, pre-

vented further participation in the campaign. From the return of this expedition in October, 1779, until the close of the war, scouting parties of the Wyoming Militia were out daily watching exposed points, pursuing marauding bands of Tories and Indians, protecting workmen on their farms and the many ways where there was danger from the lurking foe, a service that taxed to the utmost the skill and judgment of the commandant, whose eyes must be everywhere. Franklin was not content in planning these military expeditions, but not infrequently took part in them himself. Early in September, 1780, Captain Franklin and three men set out on a scout up the river. At Tioga Point they came to where large parties had encamped and saw two Indians. At Tioga they found a canoe, and in two days' easy sail arrived safely at Wyoming fort. On another occasion, he accompanied a scout as far as Wysox, where they had a brush with the enemy and captured a sword and a silver watch—this Franklin wore to the day of his death, a memento of his fortitude and of his bravery. Yet we find him holding his justice's court, at work upon his farm, taking a hand in the hunt, writing letters about Wyoming affairs—in short, in all the multifarious work that came to his hand.

After the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania over the Susquehanna Company's purchase had been affirmed by the Trenton decree (December 30, 1782,) contrary to all expectation, the government, instead of confirming the settlers in their possessions, declared that nothing could

be done to interfere with the claims of those holding Pennsylvania title, and instead of quiet the New England people were given to understand that they must purchase their land at the land-holder's own prices or vacate their homes. An association composed of the Gores, Roswell Franklin, John Franklin and others of the prominent New England men in Wyoming, was formed for the purpose of purchasing a large tract of land about Owego, in the State of New York, upon which they would remove. Franklin was absent on a tour of exploration from May till June, 1783, but for some reason the purchase was never consummated. He returned, determined to resist every act by which an attempt should be made to wrest from the settler his claim to the lands which were bought by the blood of his kindred. The struggle which ensued was long and bitter. In the various conferences which were held with commissioners and other officials, in writing letters, in visiting various other parts of the Wyoming settlements, in circulating petitions pleading the cause of the Connecticut people before the supreme executive council, congress and the legislature of Pennsylvania, Franklin was constantly busy and "always true to the people whom he represented and for whom he spoke, challenging not only the unqualified confidence of the settlers, but calling forth the bitterest epithets from the partisans of the Pennsylvania landholders. Whenever the rights of the Connecticut people were assailed he stood ready for their defence." In nothing was Colonel Franklin more distinguished than in his

wonderful versatility in devising means for the accomplishment of his purpose. When it became evident that the legislature of Pennsylvania was controlled by the land-holders, the first scheme was to secure a court in which the private right to the soil could be tried. Failing in this, the next movement was to interest the Connecticut government in behalf of the suffering settlers; but in this the government declined to use anything but the moral influence of its opinions on its executive council of the Commonwealth. Next was the new state plan in which it was intended, through the aid of the Susquehanna company and the sympathy felt for the New England people at Wyoming to bring on a sufficient force to wrest the territory from the grasp of the Commonwealth. At this date the articles of Confederation were in effect, which compelled Congress to refrain from interfering in the domestic affairs of any state. Men prominent in politics, possessed of great wealth and personal influence, pledged Franklin their support. A conference was had with General Ethan Allen, of Fort Ticonderoga fame, who had just succeeded in securing statehood for Vermont under much opposition, and who, in cocked hat and feathers, came on to Wyoming, declaring that he had made one state and "by the Eternal God and the Continental Congress he would make another." The plan seemed feasible and success certain. In the meanwhile, the Pennsylvania government became thoroughly alarmed and began to make overtures for peace. The disputed territory was erected into the county of Luzerne by an

Act of the Legislature passed September 25, 1786. This was the next act of conciliation and compromise.

Colonel Timothy Pickering, who had been quartermaster in the Revolutionary army and held in high esteem throughout the country, a man of consummate skill and tact and of great ability, courage and enterprise, was appointed to organize the new country. Promises were freely made that the settlers should be quieted in their possessions if the laws of Pennsylvania were permitted to go into effect. At the suggestion of Pickering, a petition was circulated and numerously signed by the old settlers, stating that seventeen townships, each five miles square, had been allotted to settlers prior to the Trenton decree, and praying that these lots be confirmed to settlers thereon: the legislature, March 28, 1787, passed what was called the Confirming Law, confirming said lots to the settlers thereon, providing for compensation to Pennsylvania claimants out of the unoccupied lands in the Commonwealth, and for the appointment of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of the law. The Act establishing the county of Luzerne and the Confirming Law created heated discussion in Wyoming. On the one side it was declared that Pennsylvania had come to a better understanding of the case and was disposed to treat the settlers with justice, recognize their rights, secure their titles to their lands, give them courts and officers of law and representation in the legislature. On the other side it was contended that no confidence could be placed in Pennsylvania, that she had frequently allured them to

trust her promises only to deceive and destroy them, and was now under a different guise, pursuing the same policy of deception and fraud—that there were many who had expended large sums of money in the purchase of land lying outside of the seventeen townships, others whose husbands, fathers or brothers had been killed in the war, and whose lands had not been assigned until after the Trenton decree, but the title of these was in justice as good every way as that of the old settlers in the townships; and then the half-share men, who had come to them in their distress, relying upon their promise, who had aided them in their conflict with the Pennsylvania authorities, and by their loyalty and courage had driven them to make this offer of compromise, whom now to forsake would be the most wicked treachery, that these were abandoned without recognition and compensation. A public meeting was held for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the law and determining what course should be pursued. Quoting from Mr. Miner: "So great a gathering had not been in the valley for years. Matters of the highest moment were to be discussed and decided. Indeed, the future of Wyoming seemed to rest on their deliberations and the decision of that day. Little less than war or peace appeared to be involved in the issue. All felt the magnitude of the questions to be resolved. But Wyoming was no longer united. Discord had reared its snaky crest; malign passions were awakened. Brother met brother, friend greeted friend not with the all hail of hearty good

will, but with beating heart, knit brow and the frown of anger and defiance. Colonel Pickering, sustained by the Butlers, the Hollenbacks, the Nesbits and the Denisons, appeared as the advocate of the law and compromise. Colonel Franklin, supported by the Jenkinses, the Spaldings and the Saterlees, came forth the champion of the Connecticut title." The meeting ended in riot and confusion, although a vote was taken to support the law and accept the compromise. These measures completely thwarted Franklin's new state scheme. The whole country was in confusion. Pickering had succeeded beyond his expectations in the first part of his program, of dividing the Connecticut people and setting the old settlers against the half-share men. Franklin, however, continued busy, devoting all his tireless energy and consummate ability to uniting opposition to the Confirmation Law. In order to frustrate the efforts of Franklin, Pickering determined to get rid of him, for a time, at least. A writ was obtained secretly and intrusted to competent hands, and Franklin, unsuspecting the plot, was suddenly arrested and conveyed to Philadelphia jail on the charge of high treason. "The news of the arrest and abduction of Franklin spread over the country as fast as couriers could carry it. The northern part of Luzerne was swept with a whirlwind of excitement. Here the half-share men principally lived. The blow which struck down Franklin was aimed at them. He had fallen in defence of their rights. He was their leader, counsellor and friend. They felt their interests were at stake

and determined that Pickering, for whom they could find no language strong enough to express their contempt, should suffer for this assault upon their beloved leader." Pickering fled to Philadelphia. In November, 1788, a court was ordered to be held at Wilkes-Barre for the trial of Franklin. Chief Justice McKean presided. Franklin's strong frame was bowed and weakened by sickness and 13 months' confinement, and his spirit was broken. "The lion was tamed." He was indicted for high treason, but the trial was never called and Franklin was admitted to bail, it was claimed, under promise that he would not further oppose the laws of Pennsylvania. Soon after (1789) he removed to his farm in Athens township, Bradford county, where he lived until his death, but never took out for it a title under Pennsylvania, nor was ever molested because he did not.

In 1792 Colonel Franklin was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county. From the expiration of his term as sheriff, he was busy for a number of years as one of the commissioners and as the clerk of the Susquehanna Company, which continued to hold frequent meetings at Athens, selling rights and granting townships. The Intrusion Law (1795) made these acts criminal. Under this act, Colonel Franklin, John Jenkins, Elisha Satterlee and Joseph Biles were indicted at the August sessions, 1801, of Luzerne county, and a special verdict found against them. The case was removed by certiorari to the Superior court. The act was held to be constitutional, but the defendants were discharged on other grounds.

In 1781, while Connecticut claimed jurisdiction over the county of Westmoreland, representatives were sent to her assembly at Hartford. Colonel Franklin went one year. In 1795 and 1796 he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Assembly. From 1799 to 1803 he was in the assembly every term. Mr. Miner says of him: "A few months before an election with great tact Franklin would commence his essays, awaken old and new prejudices and hopes, kindling the spirit of the people to that degree of warmth that Colonel Franklin *must* go to the Assembly, and he went." As an evidence of his popularity in this county, in 1801 he received every vote in the Tioga district, and in the Wyalusing district all but six; in 1802, every vote but three in the three election districts of which the county was composed, and in 1803 all but ten. In the legislature, on all those questions relating to land titles he was ever ready to defend with his might the half-share men, and bitter in denunciation of the inhumanity and greed of the landlords. An attempt was made in the sessions of 1802–3 to expel him from the House on account of his being under indictment for violations of the Intrusion Law; but it failed. Determined, however, to get rid of him, in 1804 an act was passed setting off that part of Luzerne county which contained the residence of Franklin to Lycoming. The first draft of the bill included that part of Luzerne, north of Towanda creek and west of the Susquehanna river. Colonel Franklin, when the bill was read, arose in his seat and informed the gentlemen that he lived on the

east side of the river. The bill was accordingly changed so as to include him in the dismembered portion. In 1805, however, he was elected by the people of Lycoming, and to the chagrin and mortification of his enemies he appeared again at Lancaster and took his seat. As it was his crowning, so it was his closing victory. In politics, Colonel Franklin was a Federalist, and wielded so large an influence in Luzerne county—in the nearly equally balanced parties of the state, that he was courted and countenanced by eminent politicians in the Commonwealth. Even between him and Colonel Pickering civilities passed and they dined together at the table of a mutual acquaintance.

His life had been one of constant toil, exposure and anxiety, burdened with many cares and wearied with many conflicts. The great questions to which he had devoted his great energies were practically settled, and he desired the peace and rest of his own home. Here he was not idle, but as long as strength remained he was busy in the cultivation of his farm and in the management of private enterprises in which he was engaged. Surrounded by friends who loved and revered him, it was his delight to recount the story of his early days and the sufferings and toils of his associates and companions. Although usually grave and dignified in his demeanor, there was a vein of sly humor often mingled in his conversation. At one time, in giving his evidence before court, referring to some transaction which took place about the time of his abduction, he observed that about

that time he was called "on important business to Philadelphia; he had just gone in company with several gentlemen to that city." At another time he referred to his moving to Athens as immediately after his return from a protracted visit to Philadelphia. He was a ready writer and his pen was constantly employed. He possessed a most remarkable memory which he retained to the last. In his last years it was his custom to attend the funerals of the older people of his acquaintance and make some remarks, relative to the life and character of the deceased, which for many years were held in grateful remembrance. In earlier years Franklin was a communicant member of the Congregational church. During the period of strife and war and political contention, he gave little thought or attention to religious matters. In his retirement during the last years of his life he was a pronounced Universalist He read his Bible much, and for many years the older people spoke reverently of his long, fervent prayers and devout conversation. Colonel Franklin married for his second wife Abagail, daughter of Capt. Stephen Fuller, and widow of Capt. James Bidlack, who was massacred by the Indians, July 3, 1778. By this marriage he had no children, but was ever a father to the two sons and two daughters left by Captain Bidlack. Colonel Franklin died at his home in Athens, March 1, 1831, at the age of 81 years, 3 months and 8 days. He is burried on a gravelly bluff, a few rods north of his mansion, overlooking the highway and in full view of Tioga Point, with which he was for many

years so closely associated. His wife, Abigail, died in Athens, Jan. 30, 1834, in the 83d year of her age. She is buried beside the colonel, and their resting place is marked by a plain marble slab which gives only their names, ages and dates of death. Of the children of John and Lydia Franklin, Billa settled first at Palmyra, N. Y., afterwards at St. Albans, N. Y., where he died leaving a family of nine children; Amos, a physician by profession, settled at Cayuga village and died there Oct. 11, 1804, leaving one son, Henry, who died without children; Keziah married Dr. Solomon Beebe, settled at Geneva, N. Y., and died without children.—*Compiled from Miner's History and address of Rev. David Craft, before Tioga Point Historical Society.*

# *Bradford County.*

Bradford county was formed as **Ontario County,** Feb. 21, 1810, by an Act of Assembly, from the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming. By Act of March 24, 1812, the county was organized for judicial purposes and the name changed from Ontario to **Bradford,** in honor of William Bradford of Pennsylvania, second Attorney-General of the United States under President Washington.

**The population** of the county, as determined by the different enumerations, has been : 6,288 in 1810 ; 11,554 in 1820 ; 19,746 in 1830 ; 32,769 in 1840 ; 42,831 in 1850 ; 48,734 in 1860 ; 53,204 in 1870 ; 58,541 in 1880 59,233 in 1890 ; 59,403 in 1900.

## DIVISIONS.

The following are the townships, area, date of organization and territory from which taken :

**Wyalusing**—Area, 26 square miles, organized March, 1790, from Stoke.

**Wysox**—Area, 20 square miles, organized April, 1795, from Tioga.

**Athens**—Area, 49 square miles, organized January, 1797, from Tioga.

**Ulster**—Area, 16 square miles, organized January, 1797, from Tioga.

**Burlington**—Area, 24 square miles, organized January, 1802, from Wysox.

**Orwell** (Mt. Zion, 1801)—Area, 32 square miles, organized from Athens and Ulster, changed to Orwell in 1802.

**Canton**—Area, 38 square miles, organized August, 1804, from Burlington.

**Towanda**—Area, 15 square miles, organized January, 1808, from Wysox and Wyalusing.

**Smithfield**—Area, 42 square miles, organized between 1804 and 1810, from Ulster.

**Pike** (Bradford)—Area, 43 square miles, organized from Rush and Orwell, changed to Pike in April, 1813.

**Warren**—Area, 44 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Rush and Orwell.

**Windham**—Area, 35 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Orwell.

**Wells**—Area, 35 square miles, organized April, 1813, from Athens.

**Columbia**—Area, 43 square miles, organized August, 1813, from Smithfield.

**Springfield** (Murraysfield)—Area, 44 square miles, organized August, 1813, from Smithfield.

**Asylum**—Area, 24 square miles, organized November, 1814, from Wyalusing. The original township of Asylum was taken from Wyalusing in 1814; from Asylum Albany was taken off in 1824; *Durell township* was formed from Asylum, Monroe and Wysox in 1842; Wilmot was next taken off from Asylum and reorganized from Asylum and Wilmot in 1858; now followed the dispute over names, which was settled in 1859 by dropping the name of Durell and removing the name of Asylum to what had been Durell and the name of Terry given to what had lastly been Asylum.

**Troy**—Area, 42 square miles, organized December, 1815, from Burlington.

**Ridgebury**—Area, 38 square miles, organized February, 1818, from Athens and Wells.

**Franklin**—Area, 15 square miles, organized September, 1819, from Towanda and Canton.

**Sheshequin**—Area, 35 square miles, organized May, 1820, from Ulster and Wysox.

**Monroe**—Area, 36 square miles, organized September, 1821, from Towanda. Monroe township was taken from Towanda, and Towanda reorganized from Burlington and part of Towanda.

**Litchfield**—Area, 30 square miles, organized December, 1821, from Athens.

**Albany** (New Albany)—Area, 36 square miles, organized February, 1824, from Asylum.

**Tuscarora** (Spring Hill, 1829)—Area, 29 square miles, organized from Wyalusing, changed to Tuscarora, February, 1830.

**Granville**—Area, 23 square miles, organized, February, 1831, from Burlington, Canton, Franklin and Troy.

**Rome** (Watertown)—Area, 30 square miles, organized December, 1831, from Orwell, Sheshequin and Wysox.

**South Creek**—Area, 31 square miles, organized May, 1835, from Ridgebury and Wells.

**LeRoy** (Union, September, 1835)—Area, 44 square miles, organized December, 1835, from Canton and Franklin.

**Herrick**—Area, 20 square miles, organized February, 1838, from Orwell, Pike, Wyalusing and Wysox.

**Standing Stone**—Area, 16 square miles, organized September, 1841, from Herrick, Wyalusing and Wysox.

**Armenia**—Area, 17 square miles, organized February, 1843, from Canton and Troy.

**Wilmot** (Greenwood)—Area, 50 square miles, organized May, 1849, from Asylum.

**North Towanda** (Sugar Creek)—Area, 10 square miles, organized December, 1851, from Towanda.

**Overton**—Area, 46 square miles, organized February, 1853, from Albany, Franklin and Monroe.

**West Burlington**—Area, 24 square miles, organized February, 1855, from Burlington.

**Terry**—Area, 34 square miles, organized May, 1859; Asylum changed, Durell dropped.

**Barclay**—Area, 20 square miles, organized May, 1867, from Franklin.

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The following are the **Boroughs** of the county and date of incorporation:

Towanda—March 5, 1828.
Athens—March 29, 1831.
Troy—April 11, 1845.
Sylvania—May 5, 1853.
Burlington—February 14, 1854.
Monroe—May 19, 1855.
Rome—February 3, 1858.
LeRaysville—May 16, 1863.
Alba—February 4, 1864.
Canton—May 10, 1864.
South Waverly—January 28, 1878.
New Albany—December 6, 1879.
Wyalusing—February 16, 1887.
Sayre—January 27, 1891.

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## *President Judges.*

| | TERM. |
|---|---|
| John Bannister Gibson | 1813 to 1816 |
| Thomas Burnside | 1816 to 1818 |
| Edward Herrick | 1818 to 1839 |
| John N. Conyngham | 1839 to 1849 |
| Horace Williston | 1849 to 1851 |
| David Wilmot | 1851 to 1857 |
| Darius Bullock | Sept. Term 1857 |
| David Wilmot | 1857 to 1861 |

Ulysses Mercur ..... 1861 to 1865
Farris B. Streeter ..... 1865 to 1874
Paul D. Morrow ..... 1874 to 1890
Benjamin M. Peck ..... 1890 to 1891
Benjamin M. Peck ..... 1891 to 1899
Adelbert C. Fanning ..... 1899 to 1901
Adelbert C. Fanning ..... 1901 incumbent

All the Judges prior to Wilmot were appointed by the Governor. A Constitutional Amendment in 1850, provided for the election of the Judges of the several Districts. All Judges holding commissions by appointment were cut off and made to expire on the first Monday of December, following the election of the new Judges. The new Judges were elected at the general election (1851) next following the adoption of this Amendment. Hence, it will be seen why Williston who had been appointed for a term of ten years, did not serve longer.

In 1857 Judge Wilmot was a candidate for Governor, he therefore resigned, and Darius Bullock was on the 8th day of August, 1857, appointed to fill the vacancy, by Governor Pollock, his commission to expire on the first Monday of December following. Wilmot was defeated for Governor at the October election; he was accordingly re-commissioned Judge, by Governor Pollock, to hold said office until the first Monday of December following the next General election. In 1858 he was again elected and commissioned for a full term of ten years. He was elected to the U. S. Senate in January, 1861, when he resigned his position as Judge and Ulysses Mercur was appointed his successor March 19, 1861. Judge Mercur's commission being issued to hold until the first Monday in December following the next general election, he was elected in October, 1861, for a full term of ten years and commissioned accordingly.

In 1864 Judge Mercur was elected to Congress. Farris B. Streeter was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Mercur by a commission dated March 4, 1865, to hold until the first Monday of December following the next general election. In October, 1865, Judge Streeter was elected for a full term of ten years.

By the Act creating the office of Additional Law Judge and the Act making Bradford and Susquehanna county each separate

Judicial Districts, Judge Streeter was succeeded as President Judge of the 13th District by Paul D. Morrow in 1874. In 1880 Judge Morrow was re-elected for a term of ten years. He served his term lacking only 20 days, having died Dec. 15, 1890. Benjamin M. Peck who had been elected for a term of ten years in November, 1890, was appointed Dec. 17, 1890, by Governor Beaver to fill the unexpired term of Judge Morrow. Judge Peck died in office Sept. 9, 1899, and on Sept. 21, 1899, Adelbert C. Fanning was appointed to fill the vacancy. In November, 1900, Judge Fannlng was elected to a full term of ten years. Judge Gibson was the youngest of our judges, being appointed at the age of 32 years.

## *Associate Judges.*

| | TERM. |
|---|---|
| George Scott appointed by Governor | 1813 to 1818 |
| John McKean " " " | 1813 to 1840 |
| Jonathan Stevens " " " | 1818 to 1841 |
| John Laporte " " " | 1840 to 1845 |
| Abraham Goodwin " " " | 1841 to 1844 |
| David M. Bull " " " | 1844 to 1845 |
| Harry Morgan " " " | 1845 to 1850 |
| Reuben Wilbur " " " | 1845 to 1849 |
| Jere Adams " " " | 1849 to 1851 |
| George Tracy " " " | 1850 to 1851 |
| Harry Ackley—Elected | 1851 to 1856 |
| Myron Ballard " | 1851 to 1856 |
| John F. Long " | 1856 to 1861 |
| Aaron Chubbuck " | 1856 to 1857 |
| John Passmore—Appointed | 1857 to 1858 |
| John Passmore—Elected | 1858 to 1863 |
| Volney M. Long " | 1861 to 1866 |
| Levi P. Stalford " | 1863 to 1868 |
| J. Wilson Vandyke " | 1866 to 1871 |
| Zebulon Frisbie " | 1868 to 1873 |
| Stephen D. Harkness Elected | 1871 to 1876 |
| Chauncey S. Russell " | 1873 to 1878 |

Aaron Chubbuck resigned and John Passmore was appointed Dec. 7, 1857, to serve until first Monday of December, 1858.

# *Sheriffs.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abner C. Rockwell | Elected October, | 1812 |
| John Spalding, 2nd | " " | 1815 |
| Lemuel Streator | " " | 1818 |
| Joseph C. Powell | " " | 1821 |
| Reuben Wilber | " " | 1824 |
| Benjamin McKean | " " | 1827 |
| Lockwood Smith, Jr | " " | 1830 |
| John L. Webb | " " | 1833 |
| Guy Tozer | " " | 1836 |
| Ira H. Stephens | " " | 1839 |
| John N. Weston | " " | 1842 |
| John F. Means | " " | 1845 |
| William S. Dobbins | " " | 1848 |
| Chester Thomas | " " | 1851 |
| John A. Codding | " " | 1854 |
| Thomas M. Woodruff | " " | 1857 |
| A. Hanson Spalding | " " | 1860 |
| J. Monroe Smith | " " | 1863 |
| William Griffis | " " | 1866 |
| J. Perry VanFleet | " " | 1869 |
| J. Monroe Smith | " " | 1872 |
| Andrew J. Layton | " November, | 1875 |
| Peter J. Dean | " " | 1878 |
| William T. Horton | " " | 1881 |
| Dallas J. Sweet | " " | 1884 |
| Morris Shepard | " " | 1887 |
| Joseph Powell | " " | 1890 |
| Nathan V. Weller | " " | 1893 |
| Ulysses M. Fell | " " | 1896 |
| Homer B. Drake | " " | 1899 |
| Stephen F. Robinson | " " | 1902 |

Abner C. Rockwell was the youngest sheriff, being elected at the age of 29 years.

Under the Constitution of 1790 each elector voted for two candidates and the two receiving the greatest number of votes were forwarded to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one of whom the Governor commissioned to be Sheriff. The same rule applied to Coroners.

## *Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, etc.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles F. Welles | Appointed July 13, 1812 |
| George Scott | " " 1, 1818 |
| Burr Ridgway | " Feb. 8, 1821 |
| George Scott | " Jan. 26, 1824 |
| Darius Bullock | " Feb. 19, 1830 |
| Alpheus Ingham | " Jan. 1, 1831 |
| James P. Bull | " May 7, 1831 |
| Samuel Strait | " Jan. 12, 1836 |
| Joseph C. Powell | " Oct. 21, 1836 |
| David Cash | Appointed and elected Jan. 21, 1839 |
| Aaron Chubbuck | Elected October, 1842 |
| Addison McKean | " " 1845 |
| Allen McKean | Elected October, 1848, '51, '54, '57 |
| E. O'Meara Goodrich | Elected October, 1860-'63 |
| William A. Thomas | " " 1866-'69 |
| Benjamin M. Peck | Elected Oct. and Nov., 1872-'75 |
| George W. Blackman | Elected November, 1878-'81 |
| William J. Young | " " 1884-'87 |
| Henry J. Madill | " " 1890 |
| Mial E. Lilley | " " 1893-'96 |
| J. Andrew Wilt | " " 1899-'02 |

Prothonotaries, Clerks of the Peace and Orphans' Courts, Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills were made elective by the Constitution of 1838. Prior to this date, appointments were made by the Governor from the party representing his political faith.

## *Clerk of the Orphans' Court.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| George Scott | Appointed | July 1, 1818 |
| Burr Ridgway | " | Feb. 8, 1821 |
| George Scott | " | Jan. 26, 1824 |

## *Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eliphalet Mason | Appointed | July 1, 1818 |
| Charles Whitehead | " | Feb. 8, 1821 |
| Alpheus Ingham | " | Jan. 26, 1824 |

## *Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Charles F. Welles | Appointed | July 13, 1812 |
| Alpheus Ingham | " | Feb. 19, 1830 |
| Elisha S. Goodrich | " | Jan. 1, 1831 |
| George A. Mix | " | " 12, 1836 |
| Dummer Lilley | " | May 11, 1838 |
| Ephraim W. Baird | Appointed and elected | Jan. 21, 1839 |
| Julius Russell | Elected | October, 1842 |
| Lyman E. DeWolf | " | " 1845 |
| Horatio Black | " | " 1848 |
| H. Lawrence Scott | " | " 1851 |
| James H. Webb | " | " 1854 '57 |
| Nathan C. Elsbree | " | " 1860 '63 |
| Henry J. Madill | " | " 1866 |
| Charles E. Gladding | " | " 1869 |
| Otis J. Chubbuck | " | " 1872 |
| Cephas E. Andrus | Elected | November, 1875 |
| Addison C. Frisbie | " | " 1878 |
| James H. Webb | " | " 1881 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adelbert D. Munn | Elected November, | | 1884 |
| James W. Hurst | " | " | 1887 |
| Charles M. Hall | " | " | 1890 |
| Alfred C. Blackwell | " | " | 1893 |
| John N. Califf | " | " | 1896 |
| George T. Ingham | " | " | 1899 |
| William J. McCabe | " | " | 1902 |

## *District Attorneys.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thomas Smead | Elected October, | | 1850 |
| James Macfarlane | " | " | 1853 |
| Paul D. Morrow | " | " | 1856 |
| Guy H. Watkins | " | " | 1859 |
| Paul D. Morrow | Appointed September, | | 1862 |
| George D. Montanye | Elected October, | | 1862 |
| William T. Davies | " | " | 1865 |
| Warner H. Carnochan | " | " | 1868 |
| Joseph B. Reeve | " | " | 1871 |
| John N. Califf | Elected November, | | 1874 |
| Isaiah McPherson | " | " | 1877 |
| Adelbert C. Fanning | " | " | 1880 |
| Eleazer J. Angle | " | " | 1883 |
| J. Andrew Wilt | " | " | 1886 |
| John W. Codding | " | " | 1889 |
| Benjamin Kuykendall, Jr. | " | " | 1892 |
| James T. McCollom | " | " | 1895 |
| Louis T. Hoyt | " | " | 1898 |
| Frank K. Stephens | " | " | 1901 |

Originally the Commonwealth was represented by Deputy Attorney-Generals, who acted under deputations from the Attorney-General of the State. In case of vacancies, the Court made temporary appointments. The Deputy Attorney-Generals, who served shorter or longer periods for Bradford county, in order of service, were: Henry Wilson, Garrick Mallory, Charles Catlin, T. B. Over-

ton, George Denison, Edward Overton, Ethan Baldwin, Darius Bullock, William Patton, David Cash, Silas Noble, Stephen Pierce, George Sanderson, E. W. Hazard, Darius Bullock, George Sanderson and Henry Booth.

The office of District Attorney was created by the Act of May 3, 1850, taking the place of and abolishing the office of Deputy Attorney-General.

Sept. 1, 1862, Paul D. Morrow was appointed to fill vacancy, caused by the absence of Guy H. Watkins, being in the volunteer service.

## *County Commissioners.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Kinney | Elected October, | | 1812 |
| Justus Gaylord, Jr | " | " | " |
| William Myer | " | " | " |
| Burr Ridgway | " | " | 1813 |
| Samuel McKean * | Appointed November, | | 1814 |
| Salmon Bosworth | Elected October, | | 1815 |
| Nathaniel Allen | " | " | 1815 |
| Eliphalet Mason | " | " | 1816 |
| Joseph C. Powell | " | " | 1817 |
| Bartholomew Laporte | " | " | 1818 |
| William Myer | " | " | 1819 |
| George Hyde | " | " | 1820 |
| Lemuel Streator | " | " | 1821 |
| Darius Bullock | " | " | 1822 |
| John Taylor | " | " | 1823 |
| Theodore Leonard | " | " | 1824 |
| Gould Seymour | " | " | 1825 |
| Burton Strait | " | " | 1826 |
| Churchill Barnes | " | " | 1827 |
| Hezekiah Dunham | " | " | 1828 |
| Eliphalet Mason | " | " | 1829 |
| John L. Webb | " | " | 1830 |
| Isaac Cooley | " | " | 1831 |
| John Elliott | " | " | 1832 |
| Morris Spalding | " | " | 1833 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Elias Rockwell | Elected October, | 1834 |
| Harry Morgan | " " | 1835 |
| Elisha S. Goodrich * | Appointed May, | 1836 |
| Daniel Park | Elected October, | 1836 |
| Irad Stevens | " " | 1837 |
| Myron Ballard | " " | 1838 |
| Irad Wilson | " " | 1839 |
| Benjamin Buffington | " " | 1840 |
| Edson Aspinwall | " " | 1841 |
| Daniel Brink | " " | 1842 |
| Joseph Towner | " " | 1843 |
| Luman Putnam | " " | 1844 |
| Ashbel L. Cranmer | " " | 1845 |
| John H. Black | " " | 1846 |
| Hiram Spear | " " | 1847 |
| Simeon Decker | " " | 1848 |
| Augustus S. Smith | " " | 1849 |
| Sturges Squires | " " | 1850 |
| Daniel B. Cotton | " " | 1851 |
| Isaac A. Park | " " | 1852 |
| Stewart Smiley | " " | 1853 |
| George H. Bull | " " | 1854 |
| Perley H. Buck | " " | 1855 |
| Dummer Lilley | " " | 1856 |
| Daniel Decker | " " | 1857 |
| Perley H. Buck | " " | 1858 |
| William A. Thomas | " " | 1859 |
| William H. Decker | " " | 1860 |
| Isaac Lyon | " " | 1861 |
| Josephus Campbell | " " | 1862 |
| William B. Dodge | " " | 1863 |
| John Beardslee | " " | 1864 |
| Sterne McKee | " " | 1865 |
| William B. Dodge | " " | 1866 |
| John A. Moody | " " | 1867 |
| Ezra Loomis | " " | 1868 |
| John B. Hinds | " " | 1869 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ezra C. Kellogg | Elected October, 1870 |
| Morris Shepard | " " 1871 |
| Benjamin Kuykendall | " " 1872 |
| Abram Snell | " " 1873 |
| Morris Shepard | Elected November, 1874 |
| Maurice J. Coolbaugh | " " 1875 |
| George W. Kilmer | " " " |
| John Baldwin | " " " |
| James W. Hurst | " " 1878 |
| Daniel Bradford | " " " |
| Miles F. Ransom | " " " |
| Daniel Bradford | " " 1881 |
| Myron Kingsley | " " " |
| Miles F. Ransom | " " " |
| Levi W. Towner | " " 1884 |
| Milton O. Loomis | " " " |
| George H. Vandyke | " " " |
| Levi W. Towner | " " 1887 |
| Sheldon H. Lindley | " " " |
| George H. Vandyke | " " " |
| Sheldon H. Lindley | " " 1890 |
| Pembroke S. Squires | " " " |
| Henry W. McCraney | " " " |
| John Wolf | " " 1893 |
| Horace Horton | " " " |
| Walter K. Green | " " " |
| George M. Decker | " " 1896 |
| Edward M. Pitcher | " " " |
| Horace M. Spalding | " " " |
| Edward M. Pitcher | " " 1899 |
| Horace M. Spalding | " " " |
| John H. Murray, Jr. | " " " |
| John D. Kinney *. | Appointed March, 1901 |
| Michael J. McNulty | Elected November, 1902 |
| Edson D. Harkness | " " " |
| John D. Kinney | " " " |

At the first election, October, 1812, Joseph Kinney was elected for a term of one year, Justus Gaylord, Jr., for two years and William

Myer for three years. In 1814 Clement Paine was elected but refused to serve. Samuel McKean was appointed for one year and in 1815 Nathaniel Allen was elected for two years, the balance of Paine's term. Owing to the provisions of the new Constitution, Morris Shepard was elected for a term of one year and Abram Snell for two years.

* Nov. 14, 1814, Samuel McKean was appointed for one year to fill vacancy caused by the refusal of Clement Paine to qualify. May 10, 1836, Elisha S. Goodrich was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Morris Spalding. March 9, 1901, John D. Kinney was appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Edward M. Pitcher.

All other Commissioners have served a full term of three years.

## *County Superintendents.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Emanuel Guyer | Elected 1854 |
| Charles R. Coburn | Elected 1857, '60 |
| Otis J. Chubbuck | Elected 1863, '66 |
| Austin A. Keeney | Elected 1869, '72, '75 |
| J. Andrew Wilt | Appointed January, 1878 |
| George W. Ryan | Elected 1878, '81, '84, '87, '90, '93 |
| Herbert S. Putnam | Elected 1896, '99, '02 |

The office of County Superintendent was created by Act of May 8, 1854, which provides that the school directors of each county shall meet in convention at the seat of justice on the first Tuesday of May in each third year and select *viva voce* by a majority of the directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent for three succeeding school years. (Each school year begins with the first Monday of June, from which date, the term of superintendent is reckoned).

Austin A. Keeney died in office Jan. 23, 1878, and J. Andrew Wilt was appointed to fill the vacancy, serving till the first Monday of June, 1878.

## *Historical Memorandum.*

(These blank pages are reserved for noting historical events, which may have escaped the attention of the author, future events and family records.)

*Historical Memorandum.*

*Historical Memorandum.*

*Historical Memorandum.*

# *Historical Memorandum.*

*Historical Memorandum.*

# *Historical Memorandum.*

*Historical Memorandum.*

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# HISTORY

OF

# OVERTON

## 1810----1910.

---

*INCLUDING*

SKETCHES OF ALL THE PIONEER FAMILIES, THRILLING INCIDENTS OF EARLY TIMES, HABITS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE,

*HER SOLDIERS,*

CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STATISTICS AND MATTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST CONNECTED WITH THE TOWNSHIP.

---

BY

CLEMENT F. HEVERLY,

EDITOR OF THE BRADFORD STAR,

AUTHOR OF "OUR BOYS IN BLUE," HISTORY OF THE TOWANDAS SHESHEQUIN AND VARIOUS HISTORICAL WORKS.

.....*ILLUSTRATED*.....

---

TOWANDA, PA.:
THE BRADFORD STAR PRINT.
1910.

*To Overton's heroic pioneers, her brave defenders of the Union and her faithful sons and daughters, this volume is most affectionately dedicated.*

Most sincerely,

C. D. Hurley

# *Introductory.*

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when many of the Overton pioneers were yet living, a fondness for the tales of early times which had been created in our youth, led us to have the stories retold that they might be accurately noted and put in permanent form. As a boyish experiment we had the collection published in a booklet, styled "The History of Overton Township." The limited edition was soon exhausted. Since then much additional information has been gathered. To fulfill a promise made our friends, that we would publish an enlarged and complete history of Overton, the year 1910 is chosen for the issuance of such work, it being the centenary of the settling of the town.

It is a duty of pleasure for us to chronicle the deeds of the brave men and women who carved out homes in the wilderness, tell how they lived, struggled and overcome obstacles. The good they did is worthy our remembrance, and we should cherish their memory and keep

it bright. We love to recall the scenes of early life and be young again. Eugene J. Hall has put in verse some of these pictures :

From the weather-worn house on the brow of the hill
We are dwelling afar in our manhood today;
But we see the old gables and holly-hocks still,
As they looked long ago, ere we wandered away;
We can see the tall well-sweep that stands by the door,
And the sunshine that gleams on the old oaken floor.

We can hear the low hum of the hard working bees
At their toil in our father's old orchard, once more,
In the broad, trembling tops of the bright-blooming trees,
As they busily gather their sweet winter store;
And the murmuring brook, the delightful old horn,
And the cawing black crows that are pulling the corn.

We can hear the sharp creak of the farm gate again,
And the loud, cackling hens in the gray barn near by
With its broad sagging floor and its scaffolds of grain,
And its rafters that once seemed to reach to the sky;
We behold the great beams and the bottomless bay
Where the farm-boys once joyfully jumped on the hay.

We can see the low hog-pen, just over the way,
And the long-ruined shed by the side of the road,
Where the sleds in the summer were hidden away
And the wagons and plows in the winter were stowed;
And the cider mill, down in the hollow below,
With a long, creaking sweep, the old horse used to draw.
Where we learned by the homely old tub long ago,
What a world of sweet rapture there was in a straw;
From the cider-casks there, loosely lying around,
More leaked from the bung-holes than dripped on the ground.

We beheld the bleak hillsides still bristling with rocks,
Where the mountain streams murmured with musical sound,
Where we hunted and fished, where we chased the red fox,
With lazy old house-dog or loud-baying hound;
And the cold, cheerless woods we delighted to tramp
For the shy, whirring partridge, in snow to our knees,
Where, with neck-yoke and pails, in the old sugar camp,
We gathered the sap from the tall maple trees.

And the fields where our plows danced a furious jig,
  While we wearily followed the furrow all day,
Where we stumbled and bounded o'er boulders so big
  That it took twenty oxen to draw them away;
Where we sowed, where we hoed, where we cradled and mowed
  Where we scattered the swaths that were heavy with dew,
Where we tumbled and pitched, and behind the tall load
  The broken old bull-rake reluctantly drew.

How we grasped the old "sheepskin" with feelings of scorn
  As we straddled the back of the old sorrel mare,
And road up and down through the green rows of corn,
  Like a pin on a clothes-line that sways in the air;
We can hear our stern fathers reproving us still,
  As the careless old creature "comes down on a hill."

We are far from the home of our boyhood today,
  In the battle of life we are struggling alone;
The weather-worn farmhoure has gone to decay,
  The chimney has fallen, the swallows have flown,
But fancy yet brings on her bright golden wings,
  Her beautiful pictures again from the past,
And memory fondly and tenderly clings
  To pleasures and pastimes too lovely to last.

We wander again by the river today;
  We sit in the school room o'erflowing with fun,
We whisper, we play, and we scamper away
  When our lessons are learned and the spelling is done.

We see the old cellar where apples were kept,
  The garret where all the old rubbish was thrown.
The little back chamber where snugly we slept,
  The homely old kitchen, the broad hearth of stone,
Where apples were roasted in many a row,
  Where our grandmothers nodded and knit long ago.

Our grandmothers long have reposed in the tomb;
  With a strong, healthy race they have peopled the land;
They worked with the spindle, they toiled at the loom,
  Nor lazily brought up their babies by hand.

The old flint-lock musket, whose awful recoil
Made many a Nimrod with agony cry,
Once hung on the chimney, a part of the spoil
Our gallant old grandfathers captured at "Ti."

Brave men were our grandfathers, sturdy and strong,
The kings of the forest they plucked from their lands;
They were stern in their virtues, they hated all wrong,
And they fought for the right with their hearts and their hands.

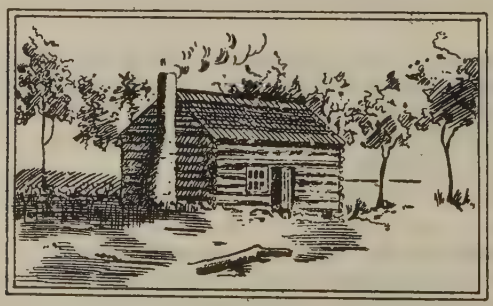
* * * * * * * *

From the weather-worn house on the brow of the hill
We are dwelling afar, in our manhood today;
But we see the old gables and hollyhocks still,
As they looked when we left them to wander away;
But the dear ones we loved in the sweet long ago
In the old village church-yard sleep under the snow.

Farewell to the friends of our bright boyhood days,
To the beautiful vales once delightful to roam,
To the fathers, the mothers, now gone from our gaze,
From the weather-worn house to their heavenly home,
Where they wait, where they watch, and will welcome us still,
As they waited and watched in the house on the hill."

C. F. Heverly.

Towanda, Pa., March 10, 1910.



# OVERTON.

## CHAPTER I.

### *Description.*

OVERTON is so called in honor of Edward Overton, Sr., a native of England and distinguished member of the Bradford County Bar, who gave valuable assistance to the people in their effort to secure the erection of a new township, and held large tracts of land within its bounds.

Overton is triangular in shape, and is situated geographically between the township of Barclay on the north and northwest, from which it is separated by the Schrader branch of the Towanda Creek; Monroe and Albany on the east; LeRoy on the west; and the townships of Elkland and Forks in Sullivan county on the south. The township is one of the largest in the county and contains an area of about forty-five square miles. It is well watered by the west branch of Towanda Creek, the Schrader and its branches in the north, and by Black Creek, Level Branch, Lick Creek and other streams, which flow southward out of the county. The northern and western portion of the township is generally mountainous and unsettled. It was originally covered with forests of hemlock, cherry, pine and hard wood, which during the past thirty years

have been manufactured into lumber, with the exception of timber unmolested on several tracts in the southwest corner. The central and southeastern part of the township is hilly and contains many excellent farms. Agriculture, dairying and stock-raising is here the principal business of the people, and is conducted successfully. The soil is well adapted to grass, and corn, oats, potatoes and buckwheat are grown profusely. No mineral deposits of value have yet been discovered, although it is believed that coal and copper will be found in paying quantities.

The people are mostly of German and Irish descent, and are noted for their industry and honesty. Their great pride is in their farms, which, once covered with stumps and stones, are now so free therefrom, that all kinds of machinery is used on them. Good blooded stock has been introduced, and neat and spacious buildings erected. Due attention is given to the schools and churches, and Overton can boast of a greater number in proportion to population, than any other township in the county. By the census of 1860, Overton contained 407 inhabitants; in 1870, 550; in 1880, 503; in 1890, 775; in 1900, 655. The marked increase in 1890 was owing to the large number of persons employed in the several lumber mills, no longer in operation. Overton village, pleasantly situated within one-half mile of the Sullivan county line, is the only village in the township.

### *Organization.*

At the February Court of Quarter Sessions, Bradford county, 1852, the petition of Edward McGovern, Daniel Heverly, William Waltman, B. F. Bedford, Daniel

O'Neill, Owen McCann, Isaac Streevy, Thomas Grimes, John Flynn, Jacob Musselman, John Meade, Maurice Sullivan, John Morressy, Jacob Haverly, William Luce, William Annis, Reuben Rinebold, Henry Heverly, Timothy Fleming, Curtis R. Haverly, Reuben Musselman, Eli Heverly, Lewis Swanger, Jacob Hottenstein, James Molyneux, John Molyneux, Daniel Heverly, Jr., Edward Rinebold, Michael Ronan, James Frawley, Patrick Frawley, John Frawley, James Sheahan, William Flynn, Patrick Britton and Cornelius Guervin—was presented, asking for the formation of a new township out of parts of Albany, Franklin and Monroe and to be called *Danville.* Whereupon, the court appointed E. G. Nichols, Thomas Elliott and N. N. Betts, commissioners, to enquire into the expediency of erecting or setting off such new township. The commission reported favorably, but there was opposition to the new township and exceptions were filed.

The work had to be done over again. Another petition signed by Edward McGovern, James Sheedy, Cornelius Guervin, Patrick Callehan, Owen McCann, Andrew Wilt, Jacob Hottenstein, James Heverly, John Heverly, Jacob Haverly, Lewis Swanger, Daniel O'Neill, William Waltman and Francis Bedford—was presented, asking for the said new township to be called *Overton.* Nichols, Elliott and Betts were continued as commissioners. They made report December 9, 1852, as follows:

"The undersigned Commissioners appointed at September term (1852) to examine and report in regard to the propriety of setting off a new township from parts of Albany, Monroe and Franklin, said new township to be called Overton, report that being sworn according to law and having made the necessary surveys, they conclude that the said township is necessary, and to set it off in accordance with the petition would be right; and the following is the descrip-

tion according with the petition and with their survey, viz: Beginning at the S. E. corner of LeRoy at the county line of Bradford and Sullivan; thence by said line South 78 degrees East 11 miles and 115 rods to stone corner on lands of James and Morris Sullivan, 25 rods S. 78 degrees from the crossing of their W. line; thence N. 12¾ degrees West 8 miles and 276 rods to stone corner in the Schrader Branch at the intersection of the Monroe and Franklin line near William Northrup's; thence up the middle of the Schrader Branch, 11 miles and 80 rods to the East line of LeRoy township; thence by said line South 27½ degrees West 1 mile and 180 rods to the beginning. And the undersigned refer to the map accompanying the report, on which map they have set down the courses and distances of the new township as they have in this report recommended it to be set off, all of which they report.

E. G. Nichols,
Thomas Elliott,
N. N. Betts."

The report was finally confirmed by the Court, February 12, 1853, establishing the township of Overton.

But one change has been made in Overton territorially. In 1874 a triangular strip was taken from the northeast side and given to Monroe. The line, in making this alteration, began at an oak corner (on the line between Overton and Monroe) 100 rods north of the south corner of Monroe, running in a straight line northwest five miles and 1,600 feet to the Schrader. The distance from the old to the new line at the Schrader was about three-fourths of a mile. By this change the area of Overton was reduced about two square miles.

Overton, as Pennsylvania territory, has been included in the following counties: Northampton, from 1752 to 1772; Northumberland, from 1772 to 1786; Luzerne, from 1786 to 1812; since 1812, Bradford. Under township jurisdiction, Overton has been a part of Wyalusing,

Wysox, Burlington, Canton, Towanda, Asylum, Franklin, Monroe and Albany.

While never surveyed, but as platted by the Susquehanna Company (Connecticut claimants), Overton included the township of Mexham and parts of Bath and Jay. The last two were granted to John Spalding of Sheshequin in 1795.

### *The Red Man.*

When white man first visited this country he found the American Indian. How long he and his progenitors had been here is not known. Centuries have elapsed, possibly thousands of years, since this country was first peopled. Race had succeeded race, and villages gone to decay and ruin, hundreds of years before the advent of white man. Overton was once the home of the Red Man. Not that he had any villages here, but it was his favorite hunting and camping ground. By many springs have been found pestles, skinning knives, arrow heads, spear heads, stone hammers and other implements, things of the Indian's handiwork, and proof of his presence. The richest find of various implements has been around Indian spring at the head of what was once a great swamp, on the farm of Daniel Heverly. Here, evidently, the Indian camped for many days at a time, and lay in wait for deer and bear, which he killed with his spear or bow and arrow.

## CHAPTER II.

### *The Pioneers.*

WHAT is now Overton was a great and unexplored wilderness in Luzerne county, when Daniel Heverly carved his way hither and made the first settlement in 1810. Before this date, the foot of white man had scarcely trod any part of this extensive domain.

***Daniel Heverly***, a Pennsylvania German, born in 1764, having been induced by the extraordinary opportunities offered in the "new country," sold the old homestead in Lehigh county for nine hundred pounds, Pennsylvania currency, and arranged for his emigration. Accordingly, in 1806, with his wife, five sons and two daughters, a heavy covered wagon, loaded with household goods and light farming implements, two horses, two cows and some young stock, he set out to find the rich lands, "flowing in milk and honey." His route was by the way of Williamsport, thence up Lycoming Creek to Canton, where he found Jacob Granteer, another German, with whom he remained several days. Proceeding down Towanda Creek, when near Greenwood, where John Schrader lived, his team got fast in the mud. A passer-by informed Schrader that "there was a Dutchman stuck in the mud and needed assistance." Schrader, being a

German and well disposed toward one of his kind, took his team and relieved the unfortunate pilgrim and offered him entertainment. Learning that his guest had a "long sock" full of glittering pieces, Schrader's oily tongue run freely and pictured Heverly in "the land of promise," with gold enough to make him prince of all. Heverly drank his flattery, contracted with him to work his farm and remained.

After working for Schrader two or three years, upon the location of the old Berwick & Elmira turnpike, Heverly contracted to build several sections of that road, which passed through Southern Bradford. He was well pleased with the land which he found in the Overton basin, and thinking that the country would soon be settled along this road, he took up a tract of 640 acres. He had been told that the same was vacant land, and that it was only necessary for him to survey and occupy it to hold it. Heverly, with the aid of his sons, fulfilled his part of the contract in building the road, but is said to have been cheated out of most of his pay. Schrader also took advantage of his credulity and generous nature and swindled him out of much of his money.

Heverly built a log house and moved in with his family in 1810. His cabin stood at the southern end of the orchard on the place of Mrs. Angeline Heverly, near the road. He made the first clearing opposite the Conklin house, on lands of now Francis Osthaus. Thinking these lands too wet to produce well, he soon after commenced other clearings farther north, on the opposite side of the road. Here, after having cleared away the timber and brush, he set out the first orchard in Overton, some of

the trees of which are still bearing fruit. In the midst of many surrounding dangers, this bold pioneer lived, 14 miles from his nearest accessible neighbor. There were a few settlers over in Albany, but no means of forming an acquaintance, as there were no roads or paths between the two places. For three years Mrs. Heverly did not see a single female face, yet she was not disheartened or even thought of fleeing from the lonely spot.

Learning that a family had settled over in Sullivan county, on what is known as the Wanck place, Mr. Heverly and his wife set out one Sunday through the woods in quest of their new neighbors. They found them comfortably situated in a little log house and were most gladly welcomed. While Mr. Wanck sat in the door entertaining his guest, a bear was discovered in a briar patch a short distance away. There was no gun at hand, and the game was deemed to valuable to let escape. Heverly said he thought he could bring the beast down with a stone and would make the trial at least. Creeping carefully along, he was nearly upon the bear before being discovered. Bruin rose up, gave a grunt, but in the next instant received a piece of rock against his head, which felled him to the earth. Heverly followed his advantage and soon pounded the life out of the bear.

When Mr. Heverly came to Overton the woods was full of wild beasts, panthers, bears and wolves, which were very troublesome. They frequently destroyed his sheep, calves and hogs, but whenever he got a chance at them, their lives paid the penalty for their depredations. Not infrequently would Heverly and his boys tree a

panther. Should they thus bring their wily foe at bay at nightfall, they would build a fire at the base of the tree and keep it burning all night, so as to keep him from escaping, when upon the dawn of morning they would bring him down with a rifle ball. Near where Fred Heverly now lives, Heverly discovered a bear in a hemlock tree, and having no gun with him opened battle with stones. One well sent struck bruin on the head and brought him to the ground, where he was quickly dispatched with a club.

Mr. Heverly after a few years built a second log house, near the present residence of Mrs. Angeline Heverly, and lived there several years. Subsequently he erected a double hewed-log house on the "Four Corners," a few rods below the second one, over a spring. Here he lived the remainder of his days. Mr. Heverly soon made an opening in the wilderness, and his first crops met the requirements of the family. Altogether, he cleared some sixty-five or seventy acres. He occupied his lands unmolested until 1827, when they were sold for taxes and bought by Dr. Weston of Towanda. Weston's tax-title was subsequently bought by Daniel Heverly, 2nd, thus securing an undisputed title to the whole. Mr. Heverly gave his improvements to his son Daniel (upon the payment of a certain amount to the heirs), who transferred the title to his son, Eli, whose widow now occupies the place.

Mr. Heverly possessed all the characteristics of the ideal pioneer. He was courageous, could endure privations and hardships without becoming disheartened, and was resourceful in providing for every emergency.

Though not a large man, he was in many respects a very remarkable man. He stood about five feet seven, had a well-knit frame and weighed 160 pounds. He was athletic and knowing no fear, unfortunate was the victim that stirred his ire. At the age of sixty years he would place his hands upon a horse's hips and spring astraddle his back. He was a Hercules in strength, as the following will illustrate. About the year 1815 John D. Saunders erected a saw-mill on the South Branch of Towanda Creek. All the strong men for many miles around were at the raising to put the heavy timbers in place. As was common, in those days, a lifting contest was engaged in. Heverly outlifted every other man present, and one heavy timber was raised only by Amasa Kellogg besides himself.

Heverly had the true German grit and when thoroughly fired feared neither man nor beast. One Baker was well pleased with some of the lands claimed by Heverly, and concluded he would occupy them. He had been advised not to do so as the "old gentleman," then 70, would be after him. Baker only laughed at the old man's bravery, and boastingly remarked that "if he scared him he would only have one more to scare and that would be the devil." Baker began chopping on the old gentleman's possession. He only began, for as soon as the venerable German discovered him, he armed himself with a knot, and told bravo to move to other quarters, and curious to say, he did not wait for a second invitation. The old hero concluded that the devil was not a very brave being, if he could not demonstrate more pluck than one of his imps.

Heverly was a genius. He had learned the art of weaving, and when he came to Overton he brought his

loom with him, manufacturing the cloth for his own and other families. He was also something of a tailor and made his own clothes. He had a knowledge of surgery, and whenever an accident happened in the neighborhood he was called to set the broken bones. For years he was the only person in the settlement, who could thus go to the relief of an unfortunate neighbor. With a butcher-knife and saw he manufactured the window sash for his house, and in many other ways exercised his ingenuity. He had a pretty good education in German, and sang with comforting satisfaction.

"Grandfather Heverly," as he was commonly known, had a great pride in raising fruit, and when the families following him, came in, his orchard bore apples, peaches, plums and cherries in great abundance. He was generous to a fault, and would not only ask the neighbors for miles around to come and eat cherries and fruit with him, but would tell them to take what they wanted. After he had gathered his fruit, when the boys and girls, of whom he was very fond, would call to see him, he would invite them to go up stairs and help themselves to apples. The last years of his life he lived alone, and one of his greatest pleasures was the visits of young people, whom he always made happy by some little gift. He learned to speak English, but was "very dutchy" to those who remember him. He never wore whiskers, and his grandson, Daniel Heverly, in his later years, is said to bear a very striking resemblance to him.

Like all men, Mr. Heverly was not without his faults. His German temper and determined will sometimes led him to be severe with his family, but when the storm had

passed he made proper amends for his conduct. He was noted for his benevolence and honesty. Generally too credulous, he was sometimes taken advantage of by unprincipled men. His career is most interesting, and Daniel Heverly must be remembered as one of the truest and most heroic pioneers of Northern Pennsylvania. He died March 29, 1844, aged 80 years.

Many years before moving to Bradford county, Mr. Heverly had married Miss Catharine Ott, a lady of many excellent qualities. She was a neat and dutiful housewife, sharing the privations and hardships of her husband, like a heroine, with true Christian fortitude. Among other things, she had a fondness for flowers, and her flower-beds were things of beauty. Her handsomely decorated dishes, which she had brought from Lehigh county, were the admiration of the neighborhood, and used with great care. Mrs. Heverly is remembered as being tall and of good form. "Aunt Betsy" Streevy says: "When 'old mother Heverly' died I felt very sad, and when we buried her it seemed as if I were attending the funeral of my own mother." Her demise occurred January 20, 1831, at the age of 67 years. The children of Daniel and Catharine Heverly were—Betsy, Catharine, Hannah, John, Daniel, Jacob, Christian and Henry, all of whom were born in Lehigh county.

***Betsy Heverly*** married Leonard Streevy in Lehigh county, subsequently moved to Overton with her family and died there, June 1, 1827.

***Hannah Heverly*** came to Bradford county with her parents, and while living with them at Greenwood married Jacob Granteer of Canton. Her children were—Eli,

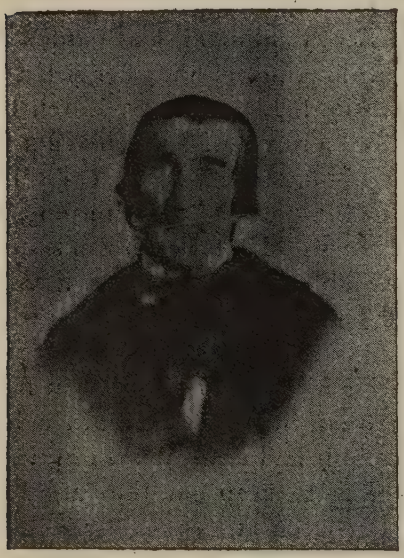
Electa (Mrs. Ozias Kilburn), and three others, who died in childhood. She died at Canton about 1819, and is buried, in the old cemetery on the Granteer farm.

***Catharine Heverly*** came to Bradford county with her parents, and while living at Greenwood married John Granteer, brother of Jacob, of Canton. Her children were—Betsy (Mrs. Philander Case), Horinda (Mrs. Samuel Conklin), Catharine (Mrs. William Wilcox), Nancy (Mrs. Jesse Conklin) and Henry. She died at Canton in 1831, and is buried in the old cemetery with her sister.

***John Heverly*** was born in Lehigh county, March 14, 1788, and came to Bradford county with his parents in 1806. He worked with his father upon the old turnpike, and upon locating in Overton, assisted him in making a break in the wilderness. He took up lands now included in the farms of Mahlon Chase and Mrs. Arvilla Carner. On April 4, 1816, he was united in marriage with Miss Almira, daughter of Amasa and Eunice Kellogg of Monroe. At the time of his marriage he had about four acres cleared. The next year thereafter he built a log house, moving into it before it had either doors or glazed windows, hanging up sheets to keep out the rain and snow. Mr. Heverly was required to go as far as Mr. Woodruff's, below Monroeton, to get sufficient help to raise his house. This building stood two or three rods back of the framed house, yet standing on the place, which he erected in 1838 and occupied until his death.

Mr. Heverly was a pioneer, indeed. When there was only a foot-path and glazed trees to mark the way, he went to Muncy, a distance of 35 miles, on horse-back to mill. His trip required a space of two days and he carried provisions with him to eat on the road. The woods

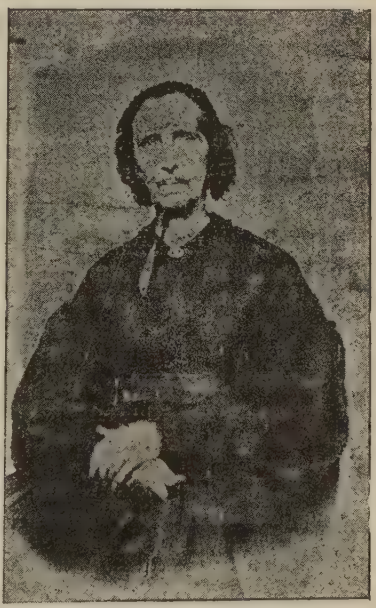
were full of wolves, and after Mr. Heverly began housekeeping, many were the nights, that he and his wife were kept awake by these grey denizens. The brutes would gather in the swamps nearby, and so numerous were they that "they fairly made the glass in the windows shake with their hideous howls." To Mr. and Mrs. Heverly, in their lonely abode, this was most unwelcome music and horrifying even to those possessed of the stoutest hearts.



Mr. Heverly paid as high as two dollars per pound for tea and went to Meansville (Towanda) after it. He worked out a great deal in the vicinity of Greenwood and Monroeton, and was sometimes short of provisions. Amasa, his eldest child, says: "I remember when for a period of three or for days our only food was baked potatoes; father was away earning flour. After a time father managed to raise a beef each year. The hide was taken to Irvine's tannery at Towanda and manufactured into leather. Our eyes sparkled with gladness when the leather was ready for father, that he might make our winter shoes. Deer were very plentiful, and father was only required to take his gun with him when he went after the

cows to kill enough to keep us in meat." One day Mr. Heverly's dogs treed four panthers, an old female and her three whelps. He succeeded in killing them all, though he had to dispatch the fourth with a club, his ammunition having given out.

John Heverly was a quiet, fair-minded citizen, who never meddled with the affairs of his neighbors. His time was diligently spent upon his farm, which was nearly all improved at the time of death. Before the close of the War of 1812 he was drafted, but never called out. Mr. Heverly was a Christian, and a man whose integrity was never questioned. He departed this life, August 11, 1864, in his 77th year.



Almira Kellogg Heverly was born August 21, 1799, at Hillsdale, Columbia county, N. Y., and came to Albany, Bradford county, with her parents in 1813. She says they were ten days on the road, finding no roads in some places, and not a single bridge over the creeks from Towanda. Mr. Kellogg's wagon was the first to pass up the South Branch of Towanda creek from Monroeton. She lived with her par-

ents until 1816, when she was married to Mr. Heverly and went to the wilds of Overton to share the hardships of pioneer life with the man of her choice. She was the second female to come to the new settlement, and bore her part nobly and well. She employed her time diligently, and did her own weaving and for others. Her loom was kept in operation for a long period and even in her declining years. Mrs. Heverly took great delight in visiting the new-comers and made their homes in the wilderness as pleasant as possible by her presence and encouraging words. She spoke English while her neighbors spoke German, and, curious to say, they soon learned to understand each other and enjoyed visiting together. In sickness she was very kind, and was always ready to assist the distressed. Early in life she embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she continued a faithful and devoted member until her decease, May 18, 1880, aged nearly 81 years. The children of John and Almira Heverly were—

*Amasa*, born April 11, 1817; married Betsy Ann Betts; died April 29, 1888, in New Albany, Pa.

*James*, born September 3, 1819; married Sally Rinebold; died October 19, 1866, in Overton.

*Eunice*, born February 6, 1822; married George Irvine of Monroe; died August 14, 1903, at Liberty Corners, Pa.

*Catharine*, born November 26, 1824; married Gideon Boyles; died October 20, 1856, in Overton.

*Maria*, born July 12, 1827; married Solomon Wayman; died September 29, 1886, at New Albany, Pa.

*Orlando*, born November 26, 1829; married Hannah

Warren; died November 15, 1891, at Tekamah, Neb.

*Adeline*, born February 21, 1832; married Sophronus Paris; living at Tekamah, Neb.

*Almira*, born May 1, 1834; married Orange M. Chase; died March 7, 1885, at Overton.

*Oliver Delanson*, born October 6, 1832; married Sarah Tompkins; died September, 1906, at Craig, Neb.

*Mary Ann*, born February 24, 1839; married George B. Neal; died April 17, 1878, in Towanda, Pa.

***Daniel Heverly***, born in 1795, came to Bradford county with his parents. His boyhood days were spent in the same manner as were his brother John's. When becoming a young man he took up land included in the farm of his son, Daniel, began a clearing and erected a little log house, which stood on the present site of Daniel Heverly's horse-barn. He had learned the trade of mill-stone cutter, and worked with the Northrups over on Millstone Run for some time, getting out mill-stones.

Mr. Heverly was quite a noted hunter, and is said to have been a "dead shot" on deer. He killed many panthers and bears, and had many narrow escapes in his encounters with wild beasts. On one occasion he came upon a large bear. He fired, but only wounded the animal. A fierce battle at once ensued between his dog and the bear. Before he could re-load the bear had got the advantage, and not wishing to lose his dog, he ran up to the bear and caught him by the hind legs to draw him off. The bear then turned upon him and he fought him off as best he could, till the dog could again close in by a new hold on the bear's heels. Thus the battle went on for some time until the courageous hunter was nearly

exhausted. Finally, their struggles brought them near an old tree, when Heverly seized a hemlock knot and dealt the bear several lusty blows across the head, ending the contest.

Once Mr. Heverly's little dog saved him from destruction by a panther. At the time of the circumstance, he was living where his son, Daniel, now does. He had borrowed his father's oxen to go to mill, but did not reach home until after dark. Having returned his father's oxen, before leaving his barn, he lighted a straw torch that he might avoid getting into the mud, as he had to cross the swamp between the two places. By the time he had reached the swamp, the torch had burned low. Hearing a jump behind him, he turned around and as he did so, was compelled to drop the torch, as it had burned to his hand. The remaining fragments gave one more flash, and he beheld a ferocious beast with large, glaring eyes before him. He was terribly frightened, but had presence of mind enough not to take his eyes off the dreaded beast. He called to his dogs, but they did not distinguish his voice. Again and again, he called, and finally the little dog made such a fuss that Mrs. Heverly let him out. He was soon to his master, and stood by him, keeping up such a lively barking that the panther finally walked off. The beast had evidently followed Heverly some distance, but did not dare attack him while he was with the oxen or had fire in his hand.

In 1818, Mr. Heverly married Hattie Talady, but their domestic relations not proving harmonious, they separated. Subsequently, in 1821, he was united in marriage with Miss Magdalene Wilt of Lehigh county.

Their house was always a home for the new comers, until they could get started for themselves. Mr. Heverly had a pride in his fruit, and was generous. Not unlike many persons of his time, he was superstitious and a strong believer in witches. He also had his mineral bottle and sought for fabled treasures. He firmly believed that the Overton hills were full of gold, silver and other minerals. He dug numerous pits, but never realized his fanciful dreams.

Mr. Heverly was naturally ingenious. He purchased a second-hand set of blacksmith tools, erected a small shop near his house, and did "considerable tinkering," which was a great accommodation to the people at that time, as they were required to go over to Matthews's, near Greenwood, to get their plow-points sharpened, tools repaired, etc. He manufactured pine shingles, and drew to Monroe and Towanda, where he exchanged them for merchandise.

Mr. Heverly was a ready conversationalist, and had a fondness in rehearsing old-time events for the entertainment of his friends. He was a large land owner, and at one time had fully 800 acres. He gave each of his daughters a farm of 50 acres, and his sons the same or more. He occupied his first place some thirty-five years, then sold to his son, Daniel, and moved to the farm now occupied by his son Jacob's heirs, where he died February 11, 1874, aged 79 years. He was an honest man, and member of the M. E. church.

Mrs. Heverly, known as "Aunt Modaline," was a quiet soul of kindly nature. She was a model housewife, "famed for the "good things" she prepared for the table.

Daniel and Magdalene Heverly.

Her unexcelled bread and luscious honey were a luxury that made many a youth smack his lips with joy and wish that such a good woman might never die. About her home were beautiful flowers of many varieties, which were nourished with great care. She was truly a good woman, a faithful member of the Lutheran church, and was loved and esteemed by all who knew her. Her death occurred August 29, 1870, aged 80 years. The children of Daniel and Magdalene Heverly were—

*Catharine*, born January 18, 1822; married Reuben Rinebold; died March 18, 1867.

*Elizabeth*, born June 29, 1823; married Sylvester Chapman; died May 2, 1897.

*Eli*, born February 20, 1825; married Angeline Rinebold; died January 16, 1869.

*Hannah*, born February 22, 1827; married first William Waltman, second Jeremiah Kilmer, third Ezekiel D. Jones; died November 5, 1905.

*Daniel*, born October 25, 1828; married Jane Elizabeth Heverly; both living, after a married life of sixty years.

*Henry*, born December 16, 1830; married Lovina Hottenstein; died April 22, 1863.

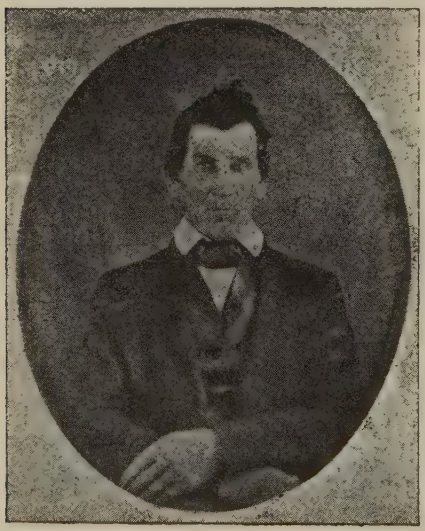
*Jacob*, born October 16, 1832; married Mary Dimock; died March 16, 1909.

*Mary Ann*, the youngest, died in the 40's, aged about 6 years.

***Jacob Heverly***, born in 1797, came to Overton with his parents. Being crippled by lameness, he learned the trade of shoe-making and was reputed a good workman. He took up lands now occupied by Fred Haverly, and

erected a log house. Securing the services of Moses and Ezra Kellogg of Monroe, he had about fourteen acres cleared. He was unmarried, and lived upon the place until the summer of 1826, when he took the fever and died. His was the first funeral sermon preached in Overton.

***Christian Heverly***, born September 9, 1800, was ten years old when he came to Overton with his parents. He, too, passed through the exciting scenes of a pioneer boy. The following will illustrate: "His father kept a couple of bear dogs and two or three guns. The woods were full of wild beasts and the cattle roamed in the woods. It was the duty of one of the boys to take a gun and the dogs, before evening, find the cows and bring them in. On the occasion mentioned in the narrative it fell upon Christian to go in search of the stock. He had only reached a short distance from the clearing, when the dogs came upon a large bear and ran him up a tree. Christian was young and timid, and, accordingly, moved with caution, not knowing what sort of game he was going to find. Bruin is discovered and the lad got in po-



sition to fire. Resting his gun, he pulled the trigger and down came the huge beast. The father having heard the dogs, knew by their barking that they had treed a bear, and fearing that the boy might make bad work of it, took a second gun and hastened to the tumultuous spot. Coincidentally he fired at the very moment as did the boy. Both balls had penetrated the beast, but had not produced the desired effect. When Bruin struck the ground the dogs rushed upon him, one of which he seized in his powerful arms and began squeezing his life out. Not wishing to be deprived of his fighter, Mr. Heverly pulled his hunting knife and took a hand in the battle. Bruin fought desperately and the old hunter gave him several lunges, fairly cutting his vitals away before he would release the dog. The bear was killed, but the dog received injuries from which he never recovered."

In 1819 Mr. Heverly married Hannah Warren of Sullivan county,, and began life for himself upon a tract of land now occupied by B. J. Hausknecht. He built a log house near a spring, below the orchard yet standing on

the place. Here he lived until 1836, when he erected his framed house—the first in the township—and began living therein. Mrs. Heverly died in July, 1821, and her remains were taken to the Warren homestead on an ox-sled for interment. The roads were too rough to allow the passage of a wagon at that time. On November 27, 1822, Mr. Heverly was united in marriage with Miss Martha, daughter of Philip and Martha Kilmer of Fox, Sullivan county.

The house of Christian and Martha Heverly was the home for the Methodist preachers, both being church members of that denomination. "Aunt Martha," as she was commonly called, was a very neat housekeeper, and Mr. Heverly had a commendable pride in keeping everything in order about the place. His buildings were the neatest and best in the neighborhood. In 1832 he erected the first framed barn in the township.

Mr. Heverly was very industrious. He cleared up a large and handsome farm, which he occupied until his death. He was very liberal, enjoyed company and took delight in spinning his yarns. He had a fine orchard of cherry and apple trees, some of which yet bear fruit. He was a man of much pride, inclined to egotism, but was public spirited, and a worthful and highly respected citizen. He died December 27, 1860, in his 61st year. His wife, Martha, born February 16, 1801, was an excellent Christian lady, highly esteemed by all; she died June 15, 1873.

Unto Christian and Hannah Heverly one child was born:

*William L.*, born October 27, 1820; married Almira

Old; died in Towanda, Pa., June 23, 1894.

The children of Christian and Martha Heverly were:

*Hannah*, born September 20, 1825; married 1st Samuel Annable, 2nd Eldaah Landon; died November 6, 1904, at Canton, Pa.

*Martha*, born February 9, 1828; married Myron Annable; died July 15, 1852, at Canton, Pa.

*Catharine*, born July 9, 1830; married Horatio G. Ladd; died September 18, 1882, at New Albany, Pa.

*Celinda*, born April 21, 1833; married Edward Rinebold; living in Towanda, Pa.

*Christian LeRoy*, born June 8, 1835; married 1st Harriet Heverly, 2nd Eliza Place, 3rd Lydia Crandall, died February 28, 1910, at New Albany, Pa.

Three other children were born, but died young.

***Henry Heverly***, born November 24, 1803, came to Overton when a child with his parents. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm. When a lad, his father used to take him with him in his searches for the cows, as he had better hearing and could hear the tinkle of the cow-bell. After he had learned

the woods he was sent alone. On January 7, 1823, Mr. Heverly was joined in marriage with Miss Rosina Kilmer of Fox, Sullivan county. The wedding was held at the home of the bride's parents. Ezra Kellogg went after the minister, Rev. Daniel Wilcox, who performed the marriage ceremony. A supper was furnished on the occasion, and in the evening a sermon preached.

Mr. Heverly took up lands adjoining his brother Christian's and put up a hewed-log house, the first one in the neighborhood. His farm was in Sullivan county, and his house also stood across the line. Mrs. Heverly said: "The woods were full of wild beasts, and it was not safe to go from one house to another without a gun. The first hog we had, the bears killed and we were required to go to the "Forks" for another. Log pens were built for the hogs, sheep and calves, which were yarded in the evening to save them from destruction."

Mr. Heverly was noted for his great strength. He was quiet, and never at variance with his neighbors. He gave his time to the improvement of his farm, which

was one of the best in the neighborhood. He and his wife were two of the original members of the Methodist society formed in Overton. His death occurred September 5, 1871, aged 68 years. Mrs. Heverly, born January 1, 1803, was a devout Christian, kind mother and neighbor; she was the last survivor of the Overton pioneers. She died January 23, 1889, aged 86 years. The children of Henry and Rosina Heverly were:

*Hannah*, born January 1, 1824; married John Molyneux; died January 12, 1901.

*Henry*, born April 27, 1827; married Louisa Chilson; died July 9, 1898.

*William*, born July 9, 1829; married Olive Corbin; living in Forks township.

*Rosina*, born July 3, 1832; married Reuben Camp.

*Angelina*, born September 23, 1836; married William J. Hottenstein; died March 12, 1898.

*Hester Ann*, born February 14, 1840; married Dr. John M. Heacock; living at Dushore, Pa.

*Alexander Chauncy*, born November 9, 1845; married Elizabeth Place; living at Overton.

The settlement formed by Daniel Heverly and his sons was a noted one, and was known, for half a century, as the "Heverly settlement."

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### *Heverly Family History.*

When the Heverly family came from Germany to Pennsylvania has not been determined. The ancestor of the branch, settling in Overton, was Adam Heverly, whose name is given in the early records as Heverly, Heberly and Haberly. On March 6, 1750, Adam Heverly took out a land warrant for 25 acres in Bucks county. During the French and Indian campaign Adam Haberly of White-

hall township, Northampton county, contributed for the use of the Province of Pennsylvania one draught horse, return of which was made June 3, 1758. In 1772 Adam Heverly is assessed in Whitehall, Northampton county, with a tax of 8£, 5s, 4d. In 1781 Adam Heberly is assessed as a resident of Macungie township, Northampton county, who on January 9, 1788, took out a land warrant for 116 acres of land in the said township of Macungie. During the Revolutionary war Adam Heberly was represented by a substitute in the Northampton county militia, 1781, commanded by Capt. Casper Greenamyer. The Adam Heverly, Heberly and Haberly, mentioned in the foregoing, is without doubt one and the same person. His known children were Daniel, Jacob, Adam, Philip and Ann Mary. There may have been others, possibly a Henry and John. In 1813, as shown by the Lehigh county records, Adam Heverly took out letters on the estate of Elizabeth Heverly. The said Elizabeth was evidently the wife of Adam Heverly, Sr.

Daniel removed to Overton, Bradford county, where his family history is given.

Adam and Jacob evidently remained in Lehigh county, which had been formed from Northampton and the latter from Bucks.

Ann Mary married Christian Ruth and had sons Christian, Philip and Jacob. She died in Lehigh county.

Philip, who had learned tailoring when a young man, went to Schoharie county, N. Y., where he married Miss Polly Wright, the daughter of a prosperous innkeeper. While at Schoharie he built and operated a grist-mill. Subsequently he went to Mehoopany, Wyoming county, Pa., and run a saw-mill. Two years later he removed to Auburn, Susquehanna county, taking up a farm when that locality was a wilderness. Here he died in about 1853, in his 79th year, and his wife two years later also in her 79th year. The children of Philip and Polly Heverly were: George, Polly, Betsy, Susan, Sally Ann, Peggy, Philip, Jacob, Catherine, Daniel, John and Lovisa.

*George* married Betsy Dalton and occupied the homestead. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His children were: Phœbe, married William Green; William, married Ann Tyler; Betsy, married Dr. Cornelius Lowe; Mary Ann, married 1st James Tyler, 2nd James Inman, 3rd John Sittser, 4th —— Gregory.

*Polly* (Mary) married Benjamin Van Nosdall.

*Betsy* (Elizabeth) married Abram Lott. Children: Lovisa, mar-

ried Joseph Carlin ; Betsy, married Mr. Lott ; Polly, married Samuel Hyde ; Eliza, married Daniel Devine ; Milton, married Ann Maria Cool ; James, married Miss Lowe ; Charles ; John.

*Susan* married George Devine of Rush. Children : Mary Ann, married Daniel Seeley ; Sally, married Smith James ; Daniel, married Eliza Lott ; John, twice married, 2nd wife, Miss Carter ; Parker, married, 1st Miss Duell, 2nd Mary Terry ; Norman, married Matsy Ann Carter ; George.

*Sally Ann* married Major John Fassett of Wyoming county. Children : Charles, married Mary Prentice ; Lucia Maria died unmarried, aged 80 ; Caroline, married Dr. J. W. Dennison ; Emeline, married Stevens Dana ; Sally Ann, married Joseph T. Jennings ; George S., married Mary J. Vose ; Alva, married Mary J. Keeney ; John died, when a young man, unmarried.

*Peggy* (Margaret) married John F. Dunmore of Rush. Had no children.

*Philip* removed to Overton, where his family history is given.

*Jacob* removed to Overton, where his family history is given.

*Catherine* married Morton Stevens ; no children.

*Daniel* died when a young man.

*John* died in boyhood.

*Lovisa* married Nathan Green.

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***Frederick Kissell***, a stone cutter by trade, came in from Schrader's with Mr. Heverly in 1810. He "squatted" on a piece of land known as the McCann farm. He erected a log cabin near a spring, where there is a cluster of plum trees on the lower side of the road leading to Daniel Heverly's. He cleared about five acres of land, then enlisted in the War of 1812, and served during the entire period of the same, when he returned and married Miss "Lockey" Clark. A son, John, was born to them in 1818. Kissell died in the spring of 1823, and was buried on a little ridge a short distance from his home, where he used to walk during his sick-

ness. The grounds wherein his body is interred are said to have been selected for a burial by himself. His was the first grave in the township, although the first death was that of Mrs. Christian Heverly. Soon after his death, Mrs. Kissell went to Canada with her people, where she again married and never returned. The son, John, was brought up by Samuel Smith of Albany, and died a few years since in Herrick at an advanced age. Kissell was a worthy citizen, yet he liked his drinks and would sometimes over-indulge. "Grandfather Heverly" frequently secured his services as cook, and if liquor could be had, things became badly mixed in the culinary department. He had a machine for making ropes, which were then used instead of chains. Kissell was lame, and had the scar of a bayonet wound on his wrist. His by-word was "By-hedges."

***Leonard Streevy***, a German, who had married Betsy, daughter of Daniel Heverly, came to the township from Lehigh county about 1820. He located on land adjoining his father-in-law's tract and made an improvement of about fourteen acres. His log house, with its huge stone chimney on the outside, stood in front of the present residence of Daniel Heverly, on lands of now his grandson, Edward Streevy, near the public highway. Mr. Streevy had a large family, but his children did not all come to the township with him. Betsy Heverly was his second wife, whom he married some years before his migration to Overton. However, before locating in Bradford county, he had made a trip to Ohio with his family, intending to make "the West" his home. He remained about a year, then moved back to Lehigh county.

His son, Isaac, was born in 1805, during his stay in Ohio.

In the summer of 1827, Mrs. Streevy died, and in the following year Mr. Streevy returned to Lehigh county, selling his improvements to his son, Isaac, who subsequently transferred the title to his son, Edward, who now occupies the place. Mr. Streevy had a great pride in his bees, and kept a number of skips. He was undoubtedly the first to introduce this industry into Overton. Isaac inherited his father's fondness in this direction, and for years was known as "the greatest bee man in all the country round." Mr. Streevy died in his native county in 1829. By his former marriage, he had children: Thomas, Sally (Mrs. James Sniteman), George and Polly (Mrs. Julius Lockenbach).

The children of Leonard and Betsy Streevy were: Isaac, Betsy (died, unmarried, at 15 years), Nancy (Mrs. Ebaugh), Susan (Mrs. Daniel Kaufman), John, Lydia (Mrs. Youel Miller), Catherine, Jacob, Hannah (died unmarried, at an advanced age), Shubina (Mrs. Guycoris), and Louisa, the youngest and only one living, born June 21, 1827, married William Kirkpatrick and resides at Titusville, Pa. Isaac, Jacob, John and Susan came to the township with their parents. The marriage of Susan to Daniel Kaufman in 1828 was the first in Overton.

***Isaac Streevy*** having purchased his father's farm, remained in the township and boarded with his uncle, Daniel Heverly, and "Grandfather Heverly," until 1830, when he was married to Miss Betsy, daughter of Christian Ruth, and moved into the log house, which his father had vacated. Here he lived for ten years, then

erected a plank house, which stood nearly opposite the present residence of his son, Edward, and here resided until he built his new house. "Uncle Ike," as everybody called him, in beginning the scrabble of life for himself, set assiduously at work in clearing away the heavy timbers and preparing the soil for seed. His young and ambitious wife, who was blessed with an excellent physique, lent her willing hand in helping him log, pick and burn brush, frequently after night, reap grain, stack grain, make hay, etc. He cleared up his entire farm, which is now one of the most improved in the town, and spent his closing years in peace and plenty.

Mr. Streevy was a successful hunter and took great delight in reciting his "deer stories." However, he never wasted his time in the woods, only using his gun as necessity demanded to put in a supply of venison or a stock of peltry. He took great pride in keeping bees, and frequently had as many as seventy-five skips. He would do anything with them with uncovered hands and face without being stung, and was regarded as "a real bee-charmer." Many will long remember the "sweetness" that "Uncle Ike" used to furnish the young people, and "Aunt Betsy's" wholesome bread and honey. For a number of years he manufactured cider for the people. He had a sweep-power and a beam-press. During the cider-making season his press was frequented by the boys of the neighborhood, whose wants were satisfied gratuitously.

Mr. Streevy was an honest man, careful in his business affairs. He did not envy his neighbor, but sought

his friendship, and was glad to have him enjoy his hospitality. He delighted in reciting facts connected with his own life, and when a little animated made frequent use of the term, "By gollers." He was a highly respected citizen, and passed away September 24, 1880, at the age of 75 years and 24 days.

His wife, Betsy (Elizabeth) Ruth, was born July 24, 1800, in Lehigh county, Pa. She remained a maiden lady, until she came to Overton to visit her sister, Mrs. Jacob Hottenstein. Becoming acquainted with Isaac Streevy, a courtship followed and in the early spring of 1830 they were married—theirs being the second wedding in the Heverly settlement. Beginning life, in the days of privation and struggle, not only was this good woman ever ready to assist her husband, but her usefulness extended to the whole community. In sickness she was always ready to give her gentle hand to the care of the afflicted, and anything that she could do to better their feelings was not withheld. She never did anything in word or deed to incur the displeasure of her neighbors, and all enjoyed her company and hospitality. "Aunt Betsey's" garden, like her sister's, (Mrs. Hottenstein) was a model, and her flower beds were much admired. Early in life she joined the German Reformed church, in which she ever remained a devoted and consistent member. Of the original German Reformed class in Overton, she was the last survivor. The last eighteen years of her life were pitiful, indeed, she being totally blind. But her affliction was patiently and uncomplainingly borne, death coming peacefully on August 10,

1886, and ending all her sufferings. The children of Isaac and Elizabeth Streevy were :

*Thomas*, born January 2, 1831 ; married Caroline Bleiler ; died December 8, 1907

*Phian*, born March 2, 1833 ; married Peter Sherman ; died May 2, 1862.

*John*, born January 7, 1836 ; married Maria Crandall ; resides in Albany township.

*Edward*, born October 15, 1840 ; married Mary Christman ; occupies the homestead.

***John Streevy***, born March 27, 1814, remained with his grandfather Heverly, upon the return of his father to Lehigh county. After the marriage of his brother, Isaac, he made his home with him until 1833, when he married Mary Staley, and soon thereafter began improvements and erected a log house on the Reuben Musselman farm. After a few years he sold his improvements to Cornelius Maloney, and moved to the place now occupied by Joseph Deiffenbaugh, and there resided until the time of his death—December 31, 1881. For many years Mr. Streevy worked at the trade of carpenter-and-joiner, and acquired proficiency in the use of tools. He was a natural mechanic and worked his own way up without an instructor. He had no knowledge of mathematics, and it seemed very remarkable that he should be able from his square to determine the exact length of a brace or rafter. Several of the houses and barns yet standing in Overton were built by him.

"Uncle John," as he was familiarily known, was the violinist of earlier days and furnished music for the young people at their parties. He was a quiet, well-dis-

posed man, much esteemed by his neighbors. Mary, or "Polly" Streevy, as she was commonly known, was born October 18, 1813, and died December 16, 1855. She was a lady kind in sickness, and greatly enjoyed the association of friends. The children of John and Mary Streevy were:

*Alfred*, born April 12, 1837; married 1st Mary Moon 2nd Lovina (Hottenstein) Heverly; died May 15, 1892.

*Wilson*, who married Hannah Munch; died December 3, 1895, aged 56 years.

*Henry*, who was unmarried, enlisted in the service of his country and was killed May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, aged 19 years.

*William* married, and is living in the West.

*Charles*, born November 27, 1847, married Catherine Garlough; died September 14, 1907.

*Elizabeth* married George Essenwine and resides in Towanda.

*Mary Ann* died unmarried in womanhood.

***Jacob Streevy*** returned with his father to Lehigh county and there learned the trade of blacksmith. In 1839 he came back to Bradford county and worked at his trade in different sections, until 1852, when he opened a shop on the place opposite Fred Haverly's. He moved to Dushore in 1856, and followed blacksmithing and hotel keeping until 1874, when he removed to the state of Washington, where he died about 1894, aged 80 years. He married first Lucy Brown; children—Lyman, Louise (Mrs. W. A. Cramer), Mary E. (Mrs. W. E. Griggs), Lizzie (Mrs. Dorsey Griggs), Laura (Mrs. A. L. Matthews), Hattie (Mrs. W. J. Murray); second wife,

Eliza Jackson of Dushore, by whom he had three children.

***Henry Sherman***, a native of Mifflin, Pa., came to Overton from Columbia county in 1824. He made the journey on foot by the way of Kizer's and Ellis's with his wife, one child (George) and a sister, Beckie Sherman, afterwards Mrs. Daniel Garlough. He carried the gun and his wife the baby, and vice versa. Mr. Sherman had been induced to this locality by his father-in-law, George Hunsinger, who was living on Ringer Hill in Sullivan county. He took up his abode, for a time, with Daniel Heverly 2d, until he could prepare a home of his own. He "squatted" upon lands south of Overton village, and subsequently held 200 acres by "right of possession." He built a log house, like those of the pioneers generally, with a puncheon floor and bark roof, furnished with domestic articles of his own manufacture. This log cabin stood by a spring in Sullivan county, about twenty-five rods from Black creek. Mr. Sherman lived here about ten years, then built a second log house in the vale below Overton village, near the old road and about twenty-five rods from the creek. This building stood in Overton township.

Mr. Sherman brought in a cow and eight sheep, and the first night after moving into his new home saved the latter from destruction by wolves, only by a timely watch and protection. He began clearing his land, covered with a dense forest of huge pines, hemlocks and other timbers, but being alone could not make very rapid progress. However, he managed to clear up about five acres a year, until his boys became large enough to help

him accomplish more. After a few years' residence in the second log house, he built a third one on the main road between Overton and Forksville, about twenty-five rods from the creek. Mr. Sherman was a cooper by trade, and for several years supplied the wants of the people in the cooperage line. For a number of years he gave attention to the manufacture of lumber and kept a water mill in operation on Black creek. He also run a distillery for a short time upon his place. He built a little shop near his house, and did some blacksmithing and horse-shoeing.

Henry Sherman was of Pennsylvania–German parentage. He came to Overton when it was literally a wilderness, hoping to secure for himself and wife a home. His humble abode soon began to be blessed by the presence of "little ones," and it was, indeed, with great effort that the wants of his family were met, lands cleared and a start made in life. After years of diligence, he was able to make a good living, and closed his days in plenty. He had a "weakness" in putting up and tearing down buildings, and will be remembered as "Overton's notable barn builder." In 1823 Mr. Sherman was united in marriage with Cath-

erine Hunsinger. They had seven children, as follows:

*George*, married and lived in one of the lower counties.

*Daniel*, married Lorinda Larabee, removed West and served in the Civil War.

*Henry*, married Catharine Rinebold; died April 9, 1902, aged 75 years.

*Amos* died in his young manhood, unmarried.

*Mary*, married Charles Brown of Hillsgrove, Pa.

*Peter*, married 1st Phian Streevy, 2nd Elizabeth Hatch; died March 6, 1891, aged 58 years.

*Jacob*, born November 2, 1834; married Hannah Musselman; died March 11, 1905.

Mrs. Sherman died in 1834, and in 1836 Mr. Sherman married Elizabeth Thrash, who as "Betsy" Sherman will long be remembered as the good Samaritan, always ready and administering to the needs of the afflicted. She regarded it as a duty to visit and comfort the sick, and would leave her bed at any time of night to assist her neighbors. Mr. Sherman died May 14, 1878, aged 78 years, and his wife, Elizabeth, March 5, 1882, in her 63rd year. Unto Henry and Elizabeth Sherman were born:

*Catharine*, married A. K. Woodley.

*Nelson*, born October 12, 1838; married Margaret Rowe.

*William*, married Emily Molyneux.

*Loretta*, married Augustus Bleiler.

*John*, died unmarried in his 37th year.

*Moses*, married and lives in Michigan.

*Caroline*, married Albert Molyneux.

*Andrew*, married Nettie Hottenstein.

*Ann*, married and lives in the West.

*Edward*, married Della Bahr.

Seven other children died in infancy, thus Mr. Sherman was the father of twenty-three children, a record that has never been equalled by any other man in Overton.

***Philip Heverly***, son of Philip and Polly (Wright) Heverly, born March 19, 1803, came to the township in the spring of 1827 from Auburn, Susquehanna county, having been induced hither by his cousins. He purchased the improvements made by his cousin, Jacob Heverly, of "Grandmother" Heverly for $50, he having left by bequest his property to his mother. Soon after Philip came in he married Miss Anna Kellogg, a sister of Mrs. John Heverly, and began housekeeping in the log cabin, which had been erected and occupied by his cousin. After about a year and a half domestic relations between Mr. Heverly and his wife became unpleasant and occasioned a separation. He returned to Susquehanna county, where he remained two years, then came back and married Catherine Thrasher. He built a log house a few rods above Fred Haverly's upper barn, and took up his abode there in 1834. Here he lived for a short time, then sold out his interest to his brother, Jacob, and moved to Sullivan county, near Dushore, where he died January 1, 1880. He was an honest and industrious man and worthful citizen. His wife, Catherine, born August 8, 1800, died June 8, 1873. Their children were :

*Solon*, born June 24, 1835 ; married Caroline Graff; died June 29, 1898.

*Reuben*, born June 23, 1836; married Elizabeth Graff; occupies the homestead.

*Barbara Ann*, born January 28, 1838; died unmarried, August 19, 1869.

*Henry*, born January 17, 1839; died August 18, 1854.

***Jacob Heverly***, son of Philip and Polly (Wright) Heverly, born February 6, 1805, in Schoharie county, N. Y., having married and previously visited the "Heverly settlement," concluded to move into the wilderness with his young wife and take his chances with his brother in earning a fortune. Accordingly, taking such household goods as he had in a lumber wagon, he started with his wife and horses from Auburn, Susquehanna county, and reached "the settlement" about the middle of February, 1828, and moved in with his brother.

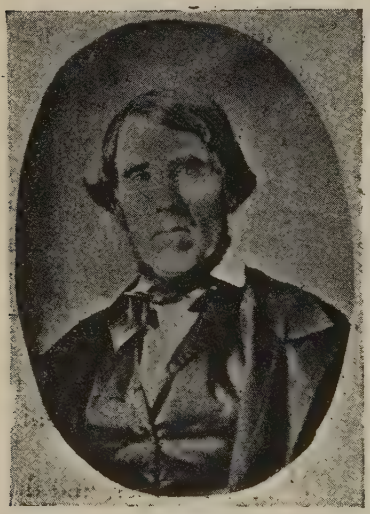
Of his advent into Overton, Mr. Heverly says: "When I came in the place there were not more than a hundred acres cleared in all. 'Uncle Heverly' lived in a log house, near the residence of Widow Heverly; John Heverly lived down on the flats; Christian Heverly, on the Hausknecht place; Daniel Heverly, on the farm now occupied by his son, Daniel; Henry Heverly lived adjoining his brother, Christian; Leonard Streevy lived opposite his brother-in-law, Daniel Heverly; and Henry Sherman lived below Overton village, near Black creek. The winter of 1827–'28 was the mildest I ever witnessed with scarcely any snow, and much rain."

As soon as Mr. Heverly had located he set assiduously at work in falling the huge hemlocks and making ready for seed. Soon he had let the sunshine smile upon

many acres, from which he reaped the golden grain, that always seemed to yield in abundance. "A failure was not known." He was rewarded in his first harvest by 400 bushels of wheat, oats and rye, which he threshed by hand. Wheat was then worth $1.00 per bushel, rye 50 cents and oats 25 cents. He cleared about ten acres per year, and generally sowed to rye, as he had better luck with that grain than wheat. He harvested as many as fifty bushels of rye from a seeding of two. He contracted with agent Mix for 400 acres of land, which he occupied, and by unremitting toil, careful management and the favor of good luck, soon satisfied the $1,050 debt. By his own industry, he cleared fully 200 acres of his farm. He was a man proverbially up with the sun, did his chores before breakfast and then was off to the fields or the woods, where his time was spent diligently until the dinner call brought him from his labors. After his "hour's nooning" he again returned to his work. He did his chores before dark, ate his supper and retired early. He had a great fondness for mush-and-milk, which usually constituted his evening meal.

He always put in a store of cider for winter, and during the long evenings enjoyed his glass and rolls of fried-cakes. All were welcome to share the fruits of his table, which was liberally provided. "Uncle Jake," as he was commonly known, took great pride in his porkers, and raised the largest and fattest hogs in the neighborhood. His stock was the best kept, and his sleek oxen were generally driven to church instead of his horses. His barns were always well stored with hay and grain,

and the people when out of provender, came to him for miles around. In short, Mr. Heverly was the most successful farmer of the pioneers and always had more than enough. He was a man of wonderful physique, and cleared more acres than any other man in Overton township. For about a year and a half he lived with his brother, Philip, then occupied the new log house, built by the latter, which stood in the field, some rods above Fred Haverly's upper barn. Here he dwelt until the erection of his plank house, in which he spent his last days; it is yet standing and is the home of his son, Fred.



Mr. Heverly was the last of the heroic fathers, who struck the first blows for civilization in the township of Overton. He was a true pioneer and bore his part most nobly. He was a man pleasant in demeanor and slow to anger, disclosing a strong and fearless will power when thoroughly aroused. He was frugal, and none ever questioned his honesty. As a father, he was kind and indulgent, and never was he guilty of the use of improper language in the hearing of his children. He was much esteemed by his neighbors, enjoyed their confidence and was frequently called

by them to fill places of trust and honor, always performing his duties with fidelity. In politics he took a deep interest, being originally a Democrat, but changed to Whig in 1840 and became a Republican in 1856. He never missed a township or general election. Mr. Heverly's power of endurance was remarkable, always working, but seldom tired and never sick. Up to the time of his demise, he was never required to call a physician nor confined to the house a whole day by sickness. The activity of his mental powers was equally wonderful. On the 2nd of April, 1886, the summons came suddenly, and he died without pain or the utterance of a word.

On December 9th, 1827, Mr. Heverly was united in marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Larry and Irene (Fairchilds) Dunmore of Susquehanna county. Mrs. Heverly, though a woman weak in body but of stout heart, faced the dangers and privations in the wilderness, unfalteringly, and performed her part admirably. She was an exceptionally good lady of endearing qualities and womanly virtues. Her character was spotless and all spoke of her in words of praise. She was an ardent Christian, and was wont to repair to her closet daily and pray in secret. She attended Sunday services regularly, sometimes walking, but usually rode her bay pony, "Sal," taking a couple of the children on with her. Rev. Charles Wright, who preached her funeral sermon, in conversation with us, thus referred to her: "Mary Heverly was one of the best women I ever knew; she was of the salt of the earth. Her house was always a home for the ministers. My soul was sore with sadness when I was called to pronounce her eulogy." "Aunt

Charlotte" Ormsby paid this tribute: "I loved to visit Mrs. Heverly; she was an excellent Christian lady. She used to stop by the road-side, when overcome by fatigue, and read her Bible while on her road to meeting. She was not a strong woman." Mrs. Heverly took great interest in the rearing of her children, and installed in their minds principles, which bring forth golden fruits. She was born September 12, 1805, departed this life, October 20, 1842. The children of Jacob and Mary Heverly were:

*Curtis Russell*, born August 8, 1830; married Mary Musselman; died December 1, 1905, at Macon City, Mo.

*Jane Elizabeth*, born September 19, 1834; married June 30, 1850 to Daniel Heverly by Justice James Heverly; living on the farm in Overton, where the sixty years of her married life have been spent.

*Harriet Ladorska*, born October 1, 1836; married LeRoy Heverly; died April 5, 1857, in Overton.

*Minerva Paulina*, born June 20, 1838; married November 19, 1856 to Rev. Parker J. Gates; celebrated her golden wedding in 1906; resides at Staten Island, N. Y.

In 1843, Jacob Heverly married for his second wife, Mrs. Almira (Betts) Haines. Their children were:

*Mary Ann*, born September 1, 1844; married Alexander Lane; resides at Burlington, Pa.

*Jennie*, born January 26, 1846; married a Mr. Craig; died in March, 1894, in Ohio.

Their marriage relations not proving harmonious, Mr. and Mrs. Heverly separated. In 1848, Mr. Heverly again married, his third wife being Mrs. Jane R. (Dun-

more) Riley, a sister of his first wife. Their children were:

*Jacob Fred*, born October 20, 1849; married Miss Amanda Brown; occupies the homestead.

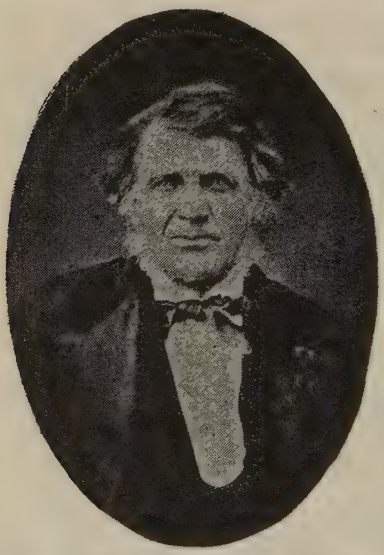
*Joseph Matthew*, born December 27, 1853; married 1st Miss Libbie Messersmith, 2nd Miss Anna Rollan; resides in Albany township.

Mrs. Jane R. Heverly, born June 9, 1815; died July 8, 1868.

***Jacob Hottenstein*** came to Overton in 1829, where he was induced by the Heverlys, of whom he was a relative. Tradition has it that "his great-grandparents emigrated from Germany in 1711, and being very poor, his great-grandfather was sold to pay their passage. It required seven years' labor to liquidate the debt, when he was allowed his freedom, He sawed wood, earning money enough to buy seven pounds of tobacco, which he traded to the Indians for 400 acres of land, the same tract yet being occupied by the Hottensteins in Berks county, Pa." When Mr. Hottenstein was a child his parents removed to Lehigh county, where he remained until the time of his pilgrimage to Overton. In 1819 he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia, daughter of Christian Ruth, who was a nephew of Daniel Heverly (1st).

Having heard most flattering reports of the "Heverly settlement," Mr. Hottenstein concluded to move hither and take his chances in the new country. But he was a poor man and had no team; accordingly, Daniel Heverly (2nd) was sent for to move him in. Heverly made the trip to Lehigh county with his horses and wagon in

the fall of 1829. Upon reaching the settlement in October, Mr. Hottenstein found he had a wife, five children, a few household goods and $5.00 in cash. After he had selected a site, the neighbors turned out to assist him in putting up a log cabin; his family in the meantime remaining at Heverly's. He "squatted" upon lands now included in the farm of his son, John. The cabin was a one-story building, covered with clapboards and stood about fifteen rods west of where the residence of J. C. Hottenstein now is.



Nowhere in the construction of the building was a nail used. The furniture was limited and of the rudest make-up. During the first winter of Mr. Hottenstein's stay in his new home, he accidentally fell a tree upon his cabin. Fortunately, it was not crushed, but suffice it to say that the family was not a little frightened. For some time Mr. Hottenstein found pioneer life severe, indeed. His family must be fed, lands cleared and a team had. It was evident that success could not be earned in the wilderness without true manly courage and honest toil. So with true pluck he began his struggle in the wild woods for a livelihood.

To provide the wants of his family, he worked in the

vicinity of Monroeton and Towanda, and not infrequently after his day's work, backed a grist to his family, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles, through an almost unbroken wilderness. His journey, which was generally after night, was beset with dangers—the woods then being full of wild beasts. One night as he was coming across the huckleberry mountain with his bag of corn upon his back, he heard the wolves upon his track. By making good speed, he reached that "Baker clearing" before the brutes could do him harm. In order to reach his work, in time again in the morning to get in a full day, he had to arise very early. He had no watch and could only tell the time by the rise of a certain star.

During the sugar-making season he was required to go to Monroeton, to borrow a kettle, that he might, also, have some of the sweet product. After a time Mr. Hottenstein had made some improvements and became the owner of an ox-team. He would go the "Forks" to mill with his oxen hitched to a crotched sapling, slabs being laid across the forks to contain the grain.

Mrs. Hottenstein shared her husband's hardships, and

helped him log, reap grain, stack grain, rake hay, make sugar, etc. She had an excellent physique and was capable of great endurance. In 1840 she and her daughter, Lydia, went on foot, a distance of 124 miles, to Lehigh county on a visit. They remained seven weeks and then walked back. Mrs. Hottenstein took great pride in her garden, which was a model, and in her beautiful beds of flowers.

The older children were girls, yet they did all they could to assist their parents. Caroline says: "When I was sixteen years old I went to mill, where Frank Hannon has since lived. I led the horse. There was only a single clearing between Overton and there." Lydia says: "Owls made the nights hideous by their screeches around us. One evening as I stepped to the cabin door to see if the cow was in the yard, I espied two dark objects sniffing around, and said, 'what pretty dogs'! Before forming an intimate acquaintance, it was found that the dogs were wolves, but they scampered off without doing me harm. When thirteen years old, I was 'mill-boy' for father and Uncle Ike Streevy. Taking Mr. Streevy's 'old Nancy' with a bag of grain upon her back, I, walking, made frequent trips to Molyneux's mill, a distance of six miles through the woods. This journey of twelve miles was made in a day. Sometimes I went to Blackman's mill in Monroe."

By the dint of hard work, Mr. Hottenstein cleared about fifty of the hundred acres occupied. Of the early settlers, he was the most literary personage. He had taught several terms of school in Lehigh county, and after coming to Overton kept a private school at Daniel

Kaufman's. In the winter of 1847 he went to Luzerne county and taught, as he did, in the next two winters succeeding. In 1845, through Mr. Hottenstein's efforts, a Sabbath school was organized at the old school house, and a small library procured. He acted as superintendent for two or three years. Mr. Hottenstein not only taught the young the word of God, but expounded the Scriptures to the older, and furnished them with scriptural food. He was a local minister of the German Reformed denomination for several years. He took the first newspaper in the township, *Der Unabhangig Republikaner* (The Independent Republican), published in Lehigh county at Allentown. This was the only paper read in the township in 1829, and Mr. Hottenstein went regularly eight miles after it, through a pathless wilderness, the post-office then being on the line of the old turnpike, beyond Dushore.

Upon the organization of the township, Mr. Hottenstein was elected justice of the peace, and continued to hold the same office for a period of twenty-five years. Politically, Mr. Hottenstein was an active and uncompromising Democrat. His first vote for President was cast in 1820 for James Monroe and his last in 1880 for Gen. W. S. Hancock. The day following election, overcome with excitement and old age tightening her grasp, he was placed upon a sick bed, from which he never arose, the end coming peacefully. Jacob Hottenstein was born January 1, 1799; died November 6, 1880. His wife, Lydia Ruth, born March 25, 1797; died January 5, 1879. Their children were :

*Sarah*, born January 10, 1820; married George Munch, October 5, 1847; died June 6, 1903.

*Caroline*, born October 12, 1821; married Peter Mosier of Dushore; died January 18, 1892.

*Lydia*, born April 18, 1824; married Sylvester Covey; living in Terry township.

*Mary Ann*, born May 1, 1826; Overton's pioneer milliner, covering a period of twenty-seven years; died, unmarried, July 8, 1897.

*William J.*, born January 15, 1828; married Angeline Heverly, June, 1854; died July 20, 1903 in Forks, Sullivan county, Pa.

*George W.*, born June 18, 1830; married Melinda Waltman; died July 28, 1864 in Andersonville prison, Georgia.

*John C.*, born April 18, 1833; married Rosina Kilmer; occupies the homestead.

*Mandes*, born October 2, 1834; married Charity Benjamin; resides in Potter county, Pa.

*Solomon*, born September 9, 1838; died November 3, 1864 in Florence prison, S. C.

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### *Hottenstein Family History.*

William Hottenstein, the family historian of Berks county, Pa., furnishes the following: "The Hottenstein family is recorded in the Vienna collection of names of noble families as belonging to the nobility of the Frankish Knighthood. Their origin is traced back to the so-called Forest of Spessard, not far from Aschaffenburg, in Germany. In this forest lived already in 380, A. D., the Frankish Province Count, Reidbold Von Hottenstein. The name is derived from a hill in the forest, and signifies in the old German language a holy stone or work. The origin of the name is attrib-

uted to the fact that Reidbold held annually the great, solemn court upon a large rock under a powerful oak tree. His coat of arms contained two fields, one white and the other red, signifying wisdom, impartiality and strict justice. In the red field as well as upon the helmet was fixed a white falcon, indicating courage and eagerness for battle and besides this a Count's crown. Thus originated the coat of arms of this family, which has remained unchanged to the present day. His wife was Illseboda, a daughter of a Westphalian Count. Reidbold died in 415, in high honors."

"Then in the line of descent came Alfred Von Hottenstein, who flourished in the year 506, and Ansgar Von Hottenstein, 887, who left a son, Filbert. Five of Filbert's sons were shipwrecked during the Crusades, and in 1288 the head of the family was Giselbert Von Hottenstein. His son, Hartung, became sole heir to the family castle and possessions. In 1524 the castle was demolished by the peasants during the Peasant War. Kuno Von Hottenstein, who was in the German army alone survived. In 1527 he assisted in sacking Rome, and the booty he secured revived the family fortunes. He had two sons, Nicholas and Ernst. Nicholas was also in the service of the German Emperor. His descendants still flourish among the nobility of Austria. Ernst remained at Esslingen, where he became mayor. He died in 1618 and left three sons, who emigrated to America."

"The three brothers arrived in Philadelphia, but the exact date of their arrival has not yet been ascertained. One of them died at Philadelphia, another removed to Lancaster where his descendants still live, whilst the third, Jacob Hottenstein, settled in Oley township, Philadelphia county, now Berks. This Jacob Hottenstein was the ancestor of the Hottensteins in Overton and Sullivan county. How long he remained in Oley is not known, but the records show that he moved to Maxatawney township in 1729. There he bought a tract of 116 acres from Caspar Wistar for 40 pounds and 12 shillings, sterling. He married Dorotha Reber, and had four sons—Jacob, William, David and Henry, and two daughters—Dorothea and Maria. It appears that even during that time, when preachers of the Gospel were so scarce he did not neglect to give his children a good religious training. Rev. Father Muhlenberg, the venerable Lutheran minister, residing at Philadelphia, frequently came to his house on missionary travels, to give his chil-

dren catechetical instructions. The original farm of 116 acres, together with 327 additional acres which Jacob acquired afterward, are still in the possession of his descendants, William Hottenstein occupying the original farm. Jacob Hottenstein died in 1753, aged 56 years."

"The oldest son, Jacob Jr. settled in Richmond township. He had four daughters. William bought a farm in Cumru township, near Reading. He had five sons—Samuel, William, Henry, Solomon and David, and four daughters. David Hottenstein, the third son of Jacob, lived in Maxatawney on the farm of his father. His issue consisted of three sons and two daughters—Jacob, David, Daniel, Catharine and Dorothea. Catharine was married to Jacob Grim of Macungie, Lehigh county, and bore him eleven children—eight sons and three daughters. Henry, the fourth son, became a doctor in Lancaster. Samuel, the oldest son of William, settled near Reading. Solomon, the fourth son of William, moved to Lehigh and became the progenitor of the family in that county. He had five sons and seven daughters. The sons were William, Peter, Jacob, John and Henry." Jacob was one of the pioneers of Overton, and Henry settled in Forks, Sullivan county.

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***Christian Ruth,*** who had married Rowena Wolvert, and she having died, moved to Overton with his son-in-law, Jacob Hottenstein, in 1829. After three years he returned to Lehigh county, but came back in 1841 and lived with his sons-in-law, Hottenstein and Streevy, until the time of his death—June 16, 1857, aged 78 years. Mr. Ruth was a member of the U. S. Militia to put down the "Whisky Rebellion" in 1794. In 1798 he was one of those who opposed the "House Tax," which led to what is popularly known as "The Hot Water War." In Northampton county a number of persons were seized by order of the U. S. Marshal, but were rescued by a force under the leadership of John Fries. Mr. Ruth was one of Fries' followers, and was arrested with him and the

other ring leaders and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment and pay a fine of $200.

Mr. Ruth's son, Stephen, came to the township in 1847, purchased and occupied the W. F. Dieffenbaugh place until 1867, when he sold out and removed from the neighborhood.

***John Clark***, a brother of Mrs. Kissell, came to Overton in 1829 and lived a short time in the old log school house. He began clearing on the John Molyneux place, and erected a log house in which he lived about two years, then sold his possession to Daniel Heverly (2d) and moved to the Alleghenies. He had a family of nine sons and a daughter.

***James Daugherty***, an Irishman, came to the township in 1829 from Columbia county. He began improvements on the John Streevy place and erected a log house below the public road, leading to New Albany. After clearing about ten acres, in 1840, he removed with his family to Muncy.

***John Barchley***, a Switzer," and razor-and-shears-grinder by occupation, came to the settlement in 1833. He built a log house on the W. S. Dieffenbaugh place, which he occupied a short time, then left the locality. Barchley is described as being a "strapping big fellow, who carried his grindstone upon his back with little or no effort."

***Jacob Hunsinger*** came in from Sullivan county in the fall of the same year, and occupied the possession made by Barchley. After three or four years he moved to Muncy.

***John Sniteman***, a native of Lehigh county, who had married Sally Streevy, came in and occupied the same place in 1841. He also moved to Muncy in 1843. Stephen Ruth was the next occupant and owner in 1847. He sold to W. S. Dieffenbaugh in November, 1866.

***Hiram Baker*** came to the township in about 1834 and began improvements on the McGovern place. He built a snug log house and remained upon the place until 1838, when he was succeeded by Daniel Kellogg. Kellogg continued improvements until 1841, then sold to Edward McGovern and moved out of the township.

***Ludwig*** (***Lewis***) ***Rinebold***, born April 17, 1787 and a shoemaker by occupation, came to Overton from Lehigh county in 1835. His family, consisting of his wife and nine children, were loaded in a two-horse covered wagon, together with all their household effects, and the journey made across the mountains. They carried a little stove with them, on which their cooking was done along the way. It was late in the fall when Mr. Rinebold reached his destination. He had $2.50 in money, a wagon, team of horses and a large family—no home, and winter soon coming on. What could he do? This is what he did: He purchased 50 acres of land of Daniel Heverly (2nd), giving his best horse (the other was worthless) in payment for one-half of it. He traded his wagon with Mr. Heverly for a cow and fodder enough to winter her. He lived with his neighbors during the winter and made their shoes to procure food for his family. In return for his work he received a piece of pork, some grain or a bag of potatoes. There was always a way out, and Mr. Rinebold in due time erected a log

house, reared his family, and cleared and paid for his farm, which is now owned and occupied by his grandson, Addison Rinebold. Mr. Rinebold was a quiet, godly man esteemed by all. He died January 7, 1856. His wife was Sally Slotery, who was born September 8, 1792. She was a very ardent Christian, and spent much time in song and prayer. She died March 13, 1864. The children of Ludwig and Sally Rinebold were :

*Edward*, born February 7, 1819; married Celinda Heverly ; died July 10, 1909 in Towanda, Pa.

*Reuben*, born March 20, 1820; married Catharine Heverly ; died September 1, 1892.

*Mary Ann*, born November 5, 1821 ; married Dykeman Cole ; died March 29, 1863.

*Josiah*, born May 2, 1823 ; married Margaret Crawn ; resides at Sayre, Pa.

*Sally*, born January 19, 1825; married James Heverly ; died September 6, 1864.

*Ezra*, born July 4, 1827 ; married Elizabeth Crawn ; resides near Overton.

*Angeline*, born February 26, 1829 ; married Eli Heverly ; occupies the original Heverly homestead.

*Lewis*, born April 19, 1831 ; married 1st Mira Leonard, 2nd Jane Smith ; resides in Overton.

*James*, born March 2, 1833 ; died June 10, 1864, in Andersonville prison, Ga.

***Daniel Slotery***, a German and native of Lehigh county, came to the township about 1837 from Waterloo, N. Y. He began a clearing on the Thomas McGovern place and erected a log house. In 1841 he sold his possession to Thomas McGovern, and moved to Sulli-

van county on the Osthaus place. Slotery was a shoemaker by trade, and a brother of Mrs. Ludwig Rinebold.

***Charles Dieffenbaugh*** came in from Sullivau county in 1836 and built Christian Heverly's new house, taking the Kissell place in payment for his services. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Dieffenbaugh erected a small framed dwelling upon his place, and on Christmas Day was united in marriage with Miss Martha, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Mullen. In February, 1837, he moved into his new home with his young wife. In 1841 he traded his farm with Owen McCann for property on Sugar Ridge. He erected a log-house and moved to the Ridge in May, 1842, being the first settler there. He cleared up a farm of about 70 acres, and in the meantime worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner. His death occurred January 13, 1876, aged 65 years. The children of Charles and Martha Dieffenbaugh were: William Sylvester, Hannah C. (Mrs. B. A. Cranmer), Harriet R. (Mrs. F. L. Vangorder), Mary E. (Mrs. Artemus Fawcett), Joseph E. and Sophia, who died young.

***John Molyneux***, whose father, Edward Molyneux, had purchased a tract of land, came in from Sullivan county in 1837, and occupied that part of it, where John Clark had made an opening. He cleared land, erected a log house and kept bachelor's hall until 1843, when he married Miss Hannah Heverly. Mr. Molyneux was intensely industrious, and cleared and improved nearly his whole farm. He was the champion sheep shearer of the neighborhood, and an ardent Methodist. By word or deed he never injured anyone. He was born April 7,

1815; died August 17, 1897. The children of John and Hannah Molyneux were: Albert, Wesley, Lydia (Mrs. Daniel Peckham), Theodosia (Mrs. William W. Warburton), Charles, Emily (Mrs. William Sherman), Ellen (Mrs. Isaac Bailey), Cyrus and Fanny.

***Wilt Family.***—Among the Pennsylvania Germans, who took an active and prominent part in the struggle for American Independence, were several members of the Wilt family. One of these was ***Jacob Wilt***, born, 1762, in Maxatawney, Berks county. He removed to Whitehall, Lehigh county, where he resided during the Revolutionary War. In April, 1781, he enlisted at Philadelphia as a private in the Company of Capt. Jacob Yehl in the "Dutch regiment" of which Jacob Weis was Quartermaster, attached to the French army. With his command he was in the campaigns and long marches through Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was present at the "grand frolic" given the soldiers by General Rochambeau at Hartford. He served until the close of the war receiving his honorable discharge in February, 1783. After his return from the service he married Miss Elizabeth Allen and spent the balance of his life in Salisbury township and Allentown. He died June 13th, 1858, aged 96 years and is buried in the Salisbury cemetery. His wife, born Sept. 20th, 1765, died March 20th, 1822, buried in the Allentown cemetery. Jacob and Elizabeth Wilt had five sons and three daughters as follows:

*Peter* was a soldier in the War of 1812; died, unmarried, in Philadelphia.

*Maj. Joseph* was a soldier in the War of 1812; mar-

ried and lived at Emaus; had a family of several children of whom there are distinguished descendants.

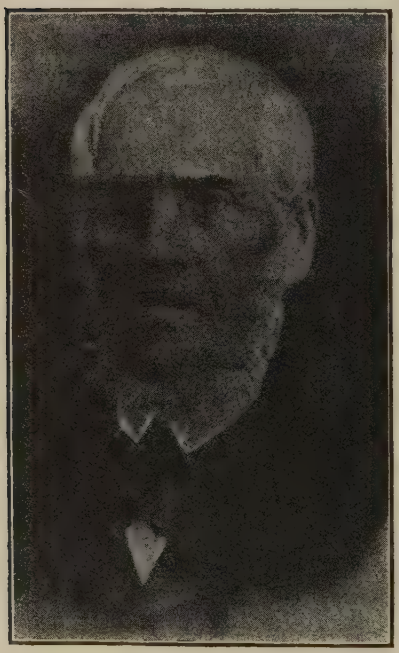
*Magdalene* married Daniel Heverly and removed to Overton, Pa.

*Lydia* married William Simons and lived in Lehigh county.

*Jacob* married and had a family of several children; lived and died in Philadelphia.

*Ann* married Jacob Bogart; reared her family and died in Lehigh county.

*Abraham* married and lived in Allentown. He had several children, one of whom was Edward, who won renown in the Civil War, being one of the gunners on the Kearsarge, who helped sink the Alabama. His cousin, J. Andrew Wilt of Towanda, Pa. has the distinction of being the youngest "enlisted" soldier in the Civil War from Bradford county.



***Andrew Wilt***, the fourth son, born June 11, 1801, learned the art of shoe-making and opened a shop in Allentown. On April 8, 1827, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Swartz, and continued to reside in Allentown until the spring of 1844, when through the persuasion of his brother in-law, Daniel Heverly, he removed to Overton hoping to better his condition in life. Taking his family and such goods as he could load in a one-

horse lumber wagon (covered) he set out for his new home. The roads were bad and mountains had to be climbed. His horse became tired out and all, save the two youngest children, were required to walk the greater part of the distance. "When climbing the hills, the men would shove against the hind part of the wagon to help the horse along." To make this lonely and fatiguing journey required several days, and although unaccustomed to the inconvenience and hardships of pioneering, he did not allow himself to become disheartened.

Soon after coming to Overton he purchased a piece of timber land, which he began clearing as opportunity afforded. Here, after having erected a hewed-log house, he moved his family and spent the remainder of his days. To improve and pay for a farm and provide the wants of a family in those days meant to practice industry and economy, in which he was equal to the test. By improving his land in summer and working at his trade in winter and during stormy days, he was able to pay for his land and spend his last days in comfort.

In politics Mr. Wilt was not an office-seeker, but was an earnest advocate of what he believed to be right. His first vote was cast for General Jackson in 1824 and repeated in 1828 and '32. He afterwards joined the Whigs and voted for General Harrison in

1840, his last vote being cast for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He was a very strong Unionist, and was broken-hearted when the news came of the defeat of the Northern forces at Bull Run. Commenting upon the war, after he had allowed a son, not yet fifteen to go, and thinking that he would never come back, said: "I have done all I could, I have given my boy to the Union."

Mr. Wilt was a man honorable in all his dealings and placed an estimate upon men according to their integrity. He was exceedingly careful in the moral training of his family, and taught by both precept and example. And to him in his closing years, it was a great satisfaction to know that he never once had cause to regret the conduct of his children. "He never did an unjust or foolish thing, of which he was conscious, in his life." At the age of fifteen years Mr. Wilt became a member of the Lutheran church, and continued a faithful and consistent Christian and "died in the Lord," April 5, 1889, aged 88 years. His wife, known as "Aunt Polly," was born December 5, 1806. She was a lady of kindly ways and beautiful Christian character. She was not only the "sunshine of the home," but everybody enjoyed her company and a visit with "Aunt Polly." She died very suddenly, September 10, 1877. The children of Andrew and Mary Wilt were:

*Francis S.*, born May 17, 1829; married Angeline Linebaugh; resides at Allentown, Pa.

*Sarah*, born June 11, 1832; married Morris J. Heisz; resides at Dushore, Pa.

*Judia*, born March 27, 1834; married Lyman Marcy; resides in Monroe.

*Lydia*, born November 5, 1835; married Apollos E. Scureman; resides at Dushore, Pa.

*Maria*, born June 26, 1839; died, unmarried, September 5, 1899.

*Emeline*, born June 28, 1843; married Clarence M. Williams; resides at Dushore, Pa.

*Lucinda*, born July 2, 1846; married Clarence M. Williams; died September 26, 1886.

*Jacob Andrew*, born September 28, 1848; married Emma I. Wellman; resides in Towanda, Pa.—See "Overton Boys of Mark."

Four other children died young.

***James Molyneux***, a brother of John, born September 22, 1816, on September 8, 1846, married Miss Esther Tomlinson. They at once began life together in the wilds of Overton, settling on the farm where they spent fifty-two years in faithful toil, prospered and died, highly respected by all. Mr. Molyneux died July 16, 1901, and his wife, April 23, 1897, aged 72 years. Their children were: Watson, Edward, Evelyn (Mrs. Job McCarty), Margaret (Mrs. E. C. Roe), Clara (Mrs. David Warburton), Jabez, Joseph. Charles and Fred. Two others died in childhood.

***Jacob Musselman***, a native of Northampton county, born June 16, 1796, came to Overton from Lehigh county in 1848. He was a weaver, and followed his occupation many years after coming to the settlement. On June 15, 1828, he married Miss Hannah Eizenhart. They

were excellent Christian people. Mr. Musselman died September 25, 1887, in his 92nd year. His wife died May 14, 1890, aged 80 years, 9 months and 20 days. Their children were:

*Reuben*, born October 13, 1829; married Vialina Kisner; resides at Overton.

*Mary*, born October 1, 1836; married Curtis R. Heverly; died April 9, 1904 at Macon City, Mo.

*Edward*, born April 14, 1840; married Clara Francke; died February 28, 1871 at Blossburg, Pa.

*Hannah*, born February 17, 1843; married Jacob Sherman; lives at Overton.

*Ellen*, born February 14, 1851; died, unmarried, December 10, 1901.

*Anna*, born April 24, 1854; married Frank P. Bleiler; resides near Overton.

***Cornelius Maloney*** settled on the Reuben Musselman place. After a few years he moved to other parts. His brother-in-law, Peter McGoy, came in and lived with him. "McGoy was a violinist and furnished music for the young people at their dances."

***Kelsus Heath,*** a soldier of the War of 1812, came from North Towanda in 1841, and made the first improvements on the Brennan place, erecting a log house. He sold to James McGee, who came in 1842, and removed to Sheshequin. McGee occupied the place about four years. It finally (1855) passed into the hands of Andrew Brennan, a bachelor, who occupied and improved the farm until his death.

## CHAPTER III.

### *The Irish and Sugar Ridge Settlers.*

THE Irish began settling in the township in 1841. Many had been employed upon the North Branch Canal, where work had ceased for the want of appropriations. The times were hard, and the State was, indeed, on the verge of bankruptcy. Erin's diligent sons must now seek a new field of labor. They had heard of the lands that could be had cheap in the vicinity of the "Heverly settlement" and concluded they would go hither and purchase farms.

***Thomas McGovern*** came to the township in 1841 and purchased the improvements of Daniel Slotery, now included in the farm of Michael Murray. He remained a few years, then moved out of the county with his family. Hugh Riley came in and lived with McGovern.

***Owen McCann***, who had been employed upon the canal, came in with Thomas McGovern and purchased a tract of 400 acres on Sugar Ridge, and traded a portion of it with Charles Dieffenbaugh for the improvements which he had made upon the Kissell place. Here McCann lived until his death in 1871. He had married Margaret Shotts, who died June 19, 1897, aged 77 years. Their children were : Edward, Mary Ann (Mrs. Edward Francke), Francis, Catherine, James and Eugene.

***Edward McGovern***, a native of County Cavin, born in 1799, came to America with his family in 1833. Going to Lancaster, Pa. he joined his brother in railroad contracting, which he pursued on different lines, for eighteen years. By shrewd management he acquired a snug little fortune. In 1841 he came to Overton from Schuylkill county and purchased the improvements, made by Baker and Kellogg. He built a saw-mill upon his place on Black creek in 1842, and for some years gave attention to the manufacture of lumber. He owned a large tract of land, did considerable clearing and during the last years of his life devoted his time wholly to farming. He was a man of enterprise and means, and was very active in the move to secure the formation of a new township. In 1851, Mr. McGovern was made the first postmaster of Overton. He was frequently called by his townsmen to fill offices of trust, in which he always demonstrated ability and integrity. In politics he was an "old line Whig," up to 1856, when he became a Democrat, and so remained till the close of his life. Mr. McGovern is remembered as a stirring gentleman of the old school. He was in every respect an excellent and worthful citizen.

His wife was Margaret Gilleese, whom he had married in Ireland. She was a lady who always looked upon the bright side of things, and by her cheering words and deeds of kindness made others happy. Her native wit was brilliant, and she enjoyed mirth in its place. She was a woman of sterling virtues, who left for her children the legacy of a beautiful example. Her death occurred April

5, 1888 at the age of 89 years. The children of Edward and Margaret McGovern were:

*John*—See "Overton Boys of Mark."

*Patrick* was a railroad contractor several years, made money but lost his property in the South during the Rebellion. He visited many parts of Europe and saw much of the world. He died at Overton, May 8, 1893, aged 67 years.

*Thomas*—See "Overton Boys of Mark."

*Bernard* was a successful contractor; settled and died at Easton, Pa.

*Francis*, a bright boy, died in childhood in 1844. His was the first grave in the McGovern cemetery.

*Bridget* married Thomas Harden of Wellsboro, Pa.; died August 24, 1877, aged 49 years.

*Anna*, a maiden lady, who was a successful teacher, resides at Lancaster, Pa.

***Daniel O'Neill***, who had been employed upon the North Branch Canal, came to the township in 1842. He purchased a possession of Christian Heverly, near the huckleberry mountain, which he improved and occupied until his death. Mr. O'Neill was a godly man, and one of the best citizens Overton ever had. With malice toward none, his great ambition was to do good, and it may be truthfully said of him, that he was never known to quarrel or law with his neighbors. He was a scion of the nobility of Ireland, and his race is spoken of as "the once proudest and most powerful of the ancient Irish Kings." Mr. O'Neill married Bridget Hopkins, a lady of refinement and wit. Many still remember her kind hospitality and cup of tea, when returning, fatigued,

from their huckleberrying trips. She died in February, 1858, aged 42 years. Mr. O'Neill died August 9, 1881, in his 81st year. Their children were :

*Philip*—See "Overton Boys of Mark."

*Daniel L.*—See "Overton Boys of Mark."

*William Patrick*, who distinguished himself in the naval and military service during the Civil War.

*John*, who lost his life in the Civil War.

*James*, living in the West.

*Bridget*, a most estimable lady, who died in young womanhood.

*Hugh*, living in the West.

***William Fawcett*** was the second settler on Sugar Ridge in 1844. He came in from Sullivan county, where he was born April 20, 1820, and settled along the county line. He cleared and improved a large farm, upon which nearly his whole life was spent. He was a splendid citizen and Christian gentleman. His wife was Catharine Barge. She died in 1893 and Mr. Fawcett, January 9, 1909, aged 89 years.

***Thomas Sweeny***, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, left his native land in August, 1848, and reached Overton on the 10th of October. Here he tarried over winter, then went to New York state, remaining three years, when he returned to Overton and settled upon the farm, which he has since occupied. At this time, the "Ridge" was a great wilderness, full of wild beasts. The only outlet was a foot-path to Campbell's mill, where the settlers went to get their corn ground. In speaking of his trying experiences, Mr. Sweeny says: "To provide the wants of my family I worked out much, considerable for

Joseph Rogers of Elkland, receiving a bushel of corn for a day's work. Mr. Rogers would never take the Irishman's money, he said 'go only to those who will accommodate in that way.'

"Corn would not grow successfully on new ground, so did not grow it, but wheat, rye, potatoes and cabbage—the Irishman's dependent staff of life—grew large, never failing. I purchased, for $12, a cow, as did the other Irishmen when they came in. The cow was allowed to roam in the woods to procure her own food. After I got a little patch cleared I always had enough. In the beginning I many times carried a bushel of corn in on my back, and on different occasions, as I was returning from some neighbor's with a bag of corn upon my back or from mill, would remain in the woods all night for fear of getting lost. Deer were very plentiful. They came in and browsed upon the trees, which I had cut down. In fact, many times they came in droves and had to be driven from my crops. Yes, we saw many sore times; raised buckwheat that made cakes as black as your hat, but was glad to get that."

***Thomas Grimes***, a native of County Sligo, came to America in 1847, and from Scranton to Overton in 1850, settling the place which he has since occupied. His log cabin was without a door, a quilt being hung up to keep out the cold and wild animals. Mr. Grimes cleared up his entire farm and reared a large family. He is living at the age of 93 years.

***Michael Byron***, also a native of County Sligo, came in from Scranton with Mr. Grimes, 1850, and located on the place where he still lives. He has been a very in-

dustrious and prosperous citizen, and is now said to be the oldest living person in the town.

***Bartholomew Mullen***, a native of County Mayo, emigrated to America in 1847 and came to Overton in 1851, locating on the farm now occupied by his son, Thomas. He had married Ann Judge, they being the parents of nine children. Mr. Mullen died in 1862, aged 67 years.

***James Frawley***, a native of County Limerick, joined tne "Ridge" settlers in 1851. He had a family of six sons—John, James, Patrick, Michael, Thomas and Timothy, and a daughter, Mary (Mrs. Harry Reagan). His son, Patrick, afterwards occupied the place settled by him. Michael was noted for his strength, being the most powerful man on the "Ridge." He and his brothers, Thomas and Timothy, settled in other parts.

***James Shahan***, a native of County Limerick, arrived in America in 1842, and came to Overton in 1852, settling on the farm where he spent the rest of his days. After pitching his little log house he made a small clearing and "grubbed among the stumps and stones to raise a little food for the family; worked out much for food or corn for those who had it to spare, but such persons were few."

***John Flynn*** purchased a large tract of land and settled on the John O'Connell place in 1852. His brother, William Flynn, purchased and lived adjoining the Callahan place. After some years the Flynns sold out and moved to Minnesota.

***James A. Paine***, whose father had purchased for him a large tract of land along the line of the old Genessee

Road, came in about 1850 and caused large improvements to be made. He opened a house of public entertainment for the accommodation of raftsmen on their return trips. After about four years Paine traded properties with Mr. Blackman of Monroe.

***Jonathan Camp*** came from Eastern Bradford in 1853, purchased and occupied a portion of the Paine tract. He had a family of seven stalwart sons—Reuben, Henry, Levi, Matthew, Lucius, George and John. Three, Reuben, Henry and Levi, were soldiers in the Civil War, Henry and Levi losing their lives. In the 60's Mr. Camp moved to Illinois with his family.

***William W. Cahill***, born June 19, 1813 in Orange county, N. Y., came to Athens in 1827, where he remained until February, 1853, when he removed to Overton and settled in the wilderness in the back part of the town. His hardships and privations were many. He frequently made trips to Towanda with his ox-team, coming or going after night. Mrs. Cahill, with a pail of butter on her arm, often footed it to Towanda and back the same day. This journey of 32 miles was made alone and the greater part of it through a wilderness. By unremitting toil Mr. Cahill cleared up and improved his farm and spent his closing days in comfort. He died December 8, 1893 and is buried in the family plot upon the farm.

***James Sheedy***, a native of County Limerick, was one of the comers in 1853. He settled and improved the farm now occupied by his son, John, where he died April 30, 1882 aged 61 years.

***Timothy Fleming*** settled the place adjoining Mr.

Sheedy in 1853. Here he spent his life in faithful toil and died October 22, 1882, aged 82 years.

***Isaac Frear*** in 1853 settled the place now owned by John Dorsey. After several years he removed from the township.

***Loren H. Beagle***, another settler in 1853, occupied the place which he afterwards sold to Daniel Lane. He served in the Civil War, after which he took up his residence elsewhere.

***Leahy Brothers***, Thomas and Patrick, were natives of County Limerick. The former came to the township in 1853, locating at first on the Cusick place and afterwards on the James Frawley farm. He remained in the township only a few years. Patrick came in 1855. He settled and improved the farm now owned by his son, Francis. Here he died September 3, 1888, aged 78 years. These brothers had married sisters of John Flynn. Patrick was a celebrated dancer. When past three score and ten he would take the floor and dance an Irish jig with that expertness which made the young men look on with envy. His son, Thomas, says: "After we had settled on the 'Ridge' many were the nights I listened to the hideous howls of wolves; deer were so plentiful they had to be chased off the grain, and would come within a short distance of the house, and try titles with the cow for the licking of salt."

***The Luces*** came to the "Ridge" in 1853. William located on the Cusick place, and Jonah, a blacksmith, had a shop near school house No. 3. They were short residents of the town.

***John Obourn*** settled east of the McHale place in

1853. He served in the Civil War and soon after its close removed from the town.

***Other '53 Comers***—Patrick Britton located on the place of afterwards Michael Lane; Patrick Gately on the place of Michael Byron, Jr.; William Annis on property of now Thomas Sweeny. The Buttons and Barbers were here probably a year earlier and lived on the Sullivan place. Mr. Cahill says, "They were a worthless gang, whose principal business was to steal timber and manufacture it into boat oars. Whenever they got a little money from the sale of oars they put in a supply of grog and had a big time."

***Keefe Brothers***, Dennis, Jeremiah and Patrick, natives of County Kerry, settled on the place below and adjoining Mr. Cahill in 1854. All became permanent residents. Jeremiah is still living.

***The Lanes***—John Lane, a native of County Kerry, and sons, Dennis, John and Michael, came to the "Ridge" in 1854. Another son, Daniel, followed some years later. Dennis settled the farm opposite John O'Connell, John on the farm adjoining his brother, Michael on the Britton place and Daniel on the Beagle place. The father lived with his son, John. Michael removed to Wilkes-Barre and is the only surviving brother.

***Patrick McHale***, a native of County Mayo, who emigrated to America 1849, located on the farm in 1855, which he improved and where he met a tragic end, November 3, 1903, by being burned to death.

***Patrick Cusick***, a native of County Limerick, moved to the "Ridge" in 1855 and occupied his farm until

1886, when he sold and moved to Towanda. He is living at the age of 81 years.

***Patrick Callahan***, a native of County Cavin, came to the township before Mr. Cusick, but was not as early on the "Ridge." He settled next to Mr. Cusick and there lived until his old age.

***Daniel Moore*** came in 1855, settling on the Level Branch, where he lived until the time of his death—January 14, 1897, aged 69 years.

***John McAndrew***, a native of County Sligo, settled next to Patrick Gately in 1855. He died August 12, 1859, aged 57 years. In 1855 Owen Gleason also settled on the back part of the "Ridge."

***John Mead*** was one of the earliest settlers on the "Ridge," adjoining Richard Bedford. He sold out and removed West.

***The Fredericks***—Christian and Philip Frederick about 1855 began an improvement along the old Genessee road a mile or more below Cahill's. After they left, their log house which was said to be "haunted" went to ruin and decay.

***Patrick Dorsey*** came to the "Ridge" in 1856 and lived on the farm, which he cleared and improved, until the time of his death—April 29, 1901, aged 87 years.

***John Sullivan***, a native of County Carey, emigrated to America in 1836. For some years he lived in Western New York and peddled Yankee notions. His calling clung to him and he was known as "Yankee John." In 1858 he came to Overton, locating three years later on the farm, which he cleared up and where he died in 1877, aged 62 years. His wife was Mary Monahan,

born in County Cork. She died in 1876, aged 61 years. Their children were: Katherine (Mrs. John Callahan), Maggie, Mary (Mrs. Thomas Coggins), John F., Ellen and Cornelius J. John was for many years a prominent and successful teacher and writing master. Maggie lives with her brother, Cornelius, in Towanda.

***Other Ridge Settlers*** from 1856 were: Matthew Fogerty, Michael Hannon, Patrick and Timothy Collins, Anthony Mullany, John Murray, James Purcell, Richard Cunningham, William Clark, Joel Barns, James Fleming, Nathaniel and Silas Bailey.

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The most of the Irish families settling in Overton were from the South of Ireland. When they began their battle with the wild woods, they were poor men, but through industry and economy they carved out fine farms, erected good houses and barns, and have been Overton's best money-making citizens. While many of these Irishmen were without an education, they saw to it that their children were not neglected in this respect, always taking a deep interest in the public schools, from which many of their sons and daughters have gone forth as teachers and other callings in professional life.

### *Inhabitants in 1853.*

The first assessment for Overton, made by Gideon S. Boyles, assessor, and returned December 16, 1853, contained the following resident taxables:

William Annis
E. I. Beagle
Loren H. Beagle
Franklin Bedford
Gideon S. Boyles
Patrick Britton
Delos Button
James Button
Osden Button
Michael Byron
Wm. W. Cahill
Patrick Calahan
Jonathan Camp
Orange Chase
Chas. Dieffenbaugh
Joseph Fawcett
William Fawcett
Timothy Fleming
James Frawley
Isaac Frear
John Flynn
William Flynn
Patrick Gately
Patrtck Gleason
Thomas Grimes
Amasa Heverly
Christian Heverly
Daniel Heverly
Daniel Heverly, Jr.
Eli Heverly
Henry Heverly, 1st
Henry Heverly, 2nd
Jacob Heverly
Jacob Heverly, 2nd
James Heverly
John Heverly
Orlando Heverly
Geo W Hottenstein
Jacob Hottenstein
Dennis Lane
John Lane
Thomas Leahy
David Luce
Jonah Luce
Stephen Luce
William Luce
Cornelius Maloney
Edward McGovern
John McGovern
Owen McCann
James Molyneux
John Molyneux
Bartholomew Mullen
Jacob Musselman
John Obourn
Daniel O'Neill
James A Paine
Josiah Rinebold
Lewis Rinebold
Reuben Rinebold
Michael Ronan
Stephen Ruth
James Shahan
Henry Sherman
Peter Sherman
James Sheedy
Isaac Streevy
Jacob Streevy
John Streevy
Thomas Streevy
Thomas Sweeny
Hiram Waltman
William Waltman
Andrew Wilt

The assessor's report also contains these facts: Total value real estate, $16,456; personal property, $2,205; money at interest, $300; greatest valuation of any one person—Edward McGovern, being $1,778, which included $300 at interest; Jacob Heverly stood second on the list, his valuation being $940,

## CHAPTER IV.

### *Habits and Customs.*

MONEY was a very scarce article among the pioneers, and they were required to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common habiliments were pantaloons and dresses made from flax for summer wear, and from wool for winter. Roundabouts, or sailor's jackets, took the place of coats. Calico was less common than silk is now and cost 75 cents a yard. She who could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material wore an "extravagant garment." "The fashion was petticoats and short gowns." Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys.

A lady's common dress was "copperas and white," as as it was called; and "copperas and blue, two and two," for nice. The women wore handkerchiefs as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had. The boys had hats and caps made by their mothers from woolen cloth or straw. Some wore knit caps also, until "sealskin" caps, as they were called, came in fashion. Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread.

Nearly every wife had her spinning-wheel and loom, and manufactured her own cloth, while Mrs. John Heverly wove for the balance of the neighborhood. Each did her own coloring, and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or witch-hazel was used for dyeing purposes, also log-wood and smart-weed. Copperas, alum and sorrel were used to set the clors.

During the summer season, the boys, girls and women generally went barefooted, as did some of the men. Their boots and shoes for winter wear were coarse, and made by the heads of the several families, until Messrs. Slotery, Rinebold and Wilt came in, who were more practical shoemakers.

The food of the pioneers was coarse and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat with potatoes. The last were generally baked in the fire-place by covering them over with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had for the killing, and brook trout for the catching. Deer and bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. The flesh of the raccoon, woodchuck and squirrel was utilized when larger game could not be had. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Milk was the main dependence, and was made a most palatable dish in several ways. Hogs were raised and fatted upon beech-nuts.

Stoves with ovens had not been invented, and baking was done in fire-places and stone bake ovens. The raw material for bread and cake was prepared and put in the bake-kettle (a low kettle-shaped iron pot with a cover),

which was then placed over coals on the hearthstone. Upon the cover of the kettle, coals were also placed that the baking would be more evenly done. Johnny-cakes were baked in the long handled frying pans, which were heated over the fire-place. The bake-kettle remained in use for some years, when it was supplanted by the tin oven, which could be heated before the fire-place and every side readily shifted against the blaze as the cooking required.

Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corn-cobs were burned in the bake-kettle cover to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple sugar and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat. Browned rye, peas, beechnuts, chestnuts and chickory were substitnted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans root, spice bush, sweet fern, tansy and hemlock bows for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly, and could only be afforded when the "good mothers" had company.

Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sickness, and each had its specific cure. For instance, elderblow, catnip and wormwood were used for children, and boneset, pennyroyal, etc. for adults. There were no physicians for miles, and "one person was the other's doctor."

Greased paper hung over an opening in the wall afforded light for the cabins in the daytime. At night they were illuminated by the light given out from the huge fire-places, and pitchpine splinters stuck in the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the

mothers to sew, spin and weave by; for the fathers to mend and make shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons. A supply of pitchpine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat and lard were sometimes used for illuminating purposes, but not frequently. Tallow lamps were finally introduced, and were used when tallow could be had or lard spared. They were a cup-like construction to contain animal fats, and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick, was dropped into the cup, and the other end, which hung out, was lighted. Tallow candles next followed, and subsequently lamps for burning coal oil.

The time of day was determined by "sun-marks" or noon marks upon the door or window frame. Finally, the old-fashioned clocks, without cases and with long cords, were brought in and sold at fabulous prices. This was in 1830, and the first to purchase were Christian, Daniel, John and Henry Heverly. Matches had not yet been invented, and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel, (or the back of a jack-knife) together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of punk (an inflammable substance, formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply). "Borrowing fire," as it was called, was not an infrequent occurrence. Wooden pails were in use, and the neighborhood supplied in this line by Henry Sherman. Wooden spoons and forks, also pewter plates, spoons and other table pieces were in use. "Gores" were substituted for dippers, and sap troughs sometimes used for cradles. Brooms were made out of young birch and hickories.

Logging and chopping bees were common, and the men most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came with their axes to assist their neighbor in getting a start. On such an occasion a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance for dinner and supper.

Spinning bees were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee would distribute tow among her lady friends, and on a day set apart they would bring in their skeins and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-wink-em," and other games. Another practice was for the gallants of the neighborhood to go to the home of the lady who was to be favored and procure a quantity of tow, which was distributed among their sweethearts. On an evening agreed upon each swain took his girl with her skein to the home of their friend, where several hours were enjoyed in merry-making. Sometimes, however, the ladies would take their spinning wheels under their arms and go to the house of a friend, do a day's work and enjoy a visit together at the same time. Quilting and sewing parties were common, and mothers and daughters alike came with their needles to assist their friend in need. Husking bees, apple-cuts and spelling schools were more of modern date, and dancing was the chief entertainment of the young people.

Every mother taught her daughter to spin, weave, make garments, bread, in fact everything required of a housewife, and the young lady who showed herself the best skilled in these arts was the first to find a suitor. Courting is said to have been "short and sweet," and this

is the way one of the "boys" of the "happy past" remembers it:

"In the merry days of boyhood when we never knew a care
Greater than the mumps or measles or a mother's cut of hair,
When a sore toe was a treasure and a stonebruise on the heel
Filled the other boys with envy which they tried not to conceal,
There were many treasured objects on the farm we held most dear,
Orchard, fields, the creek we swam in, and the old spring cold and clear;
Over there the woods of hick'ry and of oak so deep and dense,
Looming up behind the outlines of the old rail fence.

On its rails the quail would whistle in early summer morn,
Calling to their hiding fellows in the field of waving corn,
And the meadow larks and robins on the stakes would sit and sing
Till the forest shades behind them with their melody would ring;
There the catbird and the jaybird sat and called each other names,
And the squirrels and the chipmunks played the chase-and-catch-me games,
And the gartersnake was often unpleasant evidence
In the grasses in the corners of the old rail fence.

As we grew to early manhood when we thought the country girls
In the diadem of beauty were the very fairest pearls;
Oft from spellin' school or meetin' or the jolly shuckin' bee
Down the old lane we would wander with a merry little "she."
On the plea of being tired (just the country lover lie),
On a grassy seat we'd linger in the moonlight, she and I,
And we'd paint a future picture touched with colors most intense
As we sat there in the corner of the old rail fence.

There one night in happy dreaming we were sitting hand in hand,
Up so near the gates of heaven we could almost hear the band,
When she heard a declaration whispered in her lis'ning ear—
One she often since has told me she was mighty glad to hear.

On my head there's now a desert fringed with foliage of gray,
And there's many a thread of silver in her dear old head today,
Yet the flame of love is burning in our bosoms as intense
As it burned in the corner of that old rail fence."

If the young swain afforded a horse, he would take his

lady love riding by placing her on his horse behind himself.

Modes of traveling and conveyance were in novel contrast with those of today. It was common to see the footman traveling with his knapsack on his back. Riding on horseback was the usual mode of conveyance from place to place, and even of making long journeys. Sometimes a gentleman and lady, or a father and mother with two children, might be seen pursuing their way in this style; and not infrequently parties to a hymeneal engagement betook themselves to the house of the minister or magistrate. Oxen took the place of horses, and in the ox-cart or sled families were conveyed to social gatherings or places of worship. As the country improved, a chaise or gig was occasionally seen, and in due time wagons, stages and coaches were introduced.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the stack by placing a bunch or more upon a brush, which formed a sort of sled; and not infrequently carried by two men for some distance by running two poles under a bunch with a man at each end. Farming implements were very imperfect, as compared with those of modern invention. A plough was used with one handle and a wooden mould board; a crotched sapling with holes bored through and supplied with wooden pins, answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes "brushed in" by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground; pitchforks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths, and were very clumsy articles. The "Dutch scythe," which was sharp-

ened by pounding to an edge with a hammer, was in use. Reaping with the sickle or hand-cradle was the slow and tedious method of cutting grain, which was threshed with flails and cleaned by shaking it with a hand-fan, a very laborious task. Fanning mills were not introduced until about 1825.

The greatest economy had to be practiced, and the wife vied with her husband in trying to get along. She not only did the work pertaining to the house, but helped to gather the hay and grain, and not infrequently assisted in the fallow, or the sugar bush. The people took great delight in visiting each other, and would generally go on foot or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess giving the best the house afforded, which was sometimes one thing and sometimes another. The guest never forgot her knitting work or sewing, and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, sitting room and all. There were no castes then, and the old people say—"those were the happiest days we ever saw." One neighbor envied not another, but, on the contrary, did all in his power to encourage and help along. Such was the true, Christian life of the pioneers.

Hay was scarce, and cattle fed largely upon browse—the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and basswood. Cows roamed in the woods, and were found by the tinkle of the bells, which they wore about their necks. Pigs were fatted upon hickorynuts, or taken to the beechnut woods.

Liquor was always had in abundance at chopping, logging and mowing bees, raisings, shooting matches and

weddings. It was a very common drink—even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for six shillings a gallon, and when a tippler got boozy, he was not a week in getting over it. "Spirits" were regarded a necessity, and every family kept a supply.

The household furniture was very plain, and was generally made by the pioneers themselves. Not infrequently would the men back a load of maple sugar to Towanda and Monroeton. Daniel Heverly (1st), the Hottensteins and others used to make visiting trips on foot to Lehigh county.

***The First Quilting Party.***—"Aunt Charlotte" Ormsby related the following: "In the year 1817, after Almira Heverly had got settled in her new home in Overton, some of us girls who had been former associates, concluded we would make her a quilting party, and, accordingly, walked in from Albany. We found her down on the flats in her little log house of one room. We took down the bed, in order to make room for the quilt. We quilted and visited at the same time, and enjoyed ourselves very much. Finally the quilt was gotten off, when it was proposed we have a 'french four.' There were just boys enough, with a girl to spare. I was counted the best singer and had to furnish music for the rest to dance. After the evening's entertainment had concluded a couple of the boys took Miama Sweet and myself upon horses with themselves and brought us through the mud to Albany."

***Big Mowing Bee.***—About the year 1840 Isaac Streevy had a big mowing bee, and men came with scythes from

Monroe, Albany and the surrounding country to make a quick harvest, determine who was the best mower and have a feast of honey with the necessary liquid refreshments of the times. The large crowd soon accomplished their task and had a "rousing,' good time. Some, however, ate too much honey and for a time were in painful attitudes, which afforded amusement for those who had tried the "sweet trick" themselves. Daniel Heverly, yet living, was "whisky boy" on the occasion.

***Game and Hunting Matches.***—All the early settlers were required to keep guns to protect their stock against the ravages of panthers, wolves and bears. None of the pioneers made a business of hunting, only using the gun as necessity required in supplying a depleted larder. Of the sons, Eli Heverly was the most noted hunter and crack marksman. When only smaller game was left hunting matches came in vogue. There were several forms of these. Some occupied a week or more, and sometimes the match would be for the best results during an entire season. A match often meant a contest between two sportsmen for half a day. In such a case the contestants usually took opposite directions in their quest for game, meeting at a given place and time. He who had the smallest amount of game either gave it to the winner or paid for a treat or supper. The hunting match affording the greatest satisfaction occupied about three days and had from ten to fifty participants on each side. There was a captain for each side, and the score was computed by means of tables agreed upon. For instance, a hawk or owl counted 100 points, crow 50, woodchuck 50, squirrel 10, blackbird 10, etc. Usually

only the heads of birds and ears or tails of animals were brought in for the count. When the contesting parties met there was a test of skill as marksmen, and sometimes in feats of strength and wrestling. The side having the smaller score paid for the dinner or supper, which had been arranged for all.

***Surrounding Dangers.***—"Panthers and wolves were playing havoc with the stock in the settlement, and the Wilcoxes learning of this fact, came in from Albany one evening and laid with others for the depredators. They waited and watched, but no panther came. Finally toward morning, despairing of all hopes in making a catch they fell asleep, and while they were enjoying themselves in 'happy dreamland,' a panther came, killed a yearling, filled his stomach with blood and again escaped to his secreted home in the wilderness."

In 1817, when Amasa, the first child of John Heverly, was a baby his father was required to do considerable working out. While he was at Greenwood, Mrs. Heverly remained alone with her child and attended to the stock. Every evening, with babe in arms, she would go in search of the cows. One evening, however, her tramp was most discouraging. She followed the tracks and foot-path leading to Sugar Ridge, but heard no tinkle of the bell. On she pursued through the wilderness and at last caught the tinkle in the distance. When she found the cows she was three miles from home, and before she could return darkness had fallen. To her chagrin upon reaching home, she found the fire out and no means of starting another, as Mr. Heverly had the steel and gun with him. No supper could be had,

and what would she do for herself and child! When almost yielding in despair, a rap was heard at the door. She opened it, and to her great joy found Frederick Kissell, who was returning from a hunt. He soon had a fire blazing for the comfort and relief of the brave woman.

In speaking of their dangerous surroundings, Mrs. Hannah (Heverly) Jones says: "One evening myself and sister Betsey had been sent to the clearing after the cows. I was then about ten years old. We had started for home, when there came out of the brush near us a monster bear. I wanted to run to the house and tell father, so he could come with his gun and kill the beast. But as we had been taught that we would not be disturbed by a bear so long as we remained with the cattle, and Betsey being afraid to chance it alone, we hurried on with the cows as fast as we could, followed some distance by the bear. We reached home safely with the cattle, but by the time father got around with his gun, Bruin had scented danger and made his escape."

The late Myron Kellogg of Monroe relates that in one of his early courting experiences, as he was returning from Overton late at night, a pack of wolves struck his track and soon made the woods ring with their hideous howls. He hastened as fast as possible, the wolves pursuing and gaining. The race was growing more exciting every minute, which seemed almost hours, but he finally reached the John Heverly place first and was secure. Mr. Kellogg concluded by saying this was the last pleasure trip he made to Overton after night.

***Roads.***—The first out-let from the Heverly settle-

ment was the old turnpike, which crossed the huckleberry mountain, thence passed north to the Schrader and following it to Greenwood. The next egress was to the "Forks." Daniel Heverly and his sons cut a road, leading from his place down by G. L. Rinebold's, thence bearing to the left to below the Sherman house, thence up to the ridge beyond the O'Brien place and following the ridge to Ezra Roe's, thence to the "Forks."

The Albany settlers found their way into the settlement by following up Bahr creek to the Morrison place; then bearing to the left struck the public road a little above Joseph Haverly's residence. At first they came in on foot, but afterwards cut a road sufficient to allow them to make the passage on horseback. This course became known as the Albany road, which, with some changes, was opened as a public road in 1833.

A road was also cut out across Hatch Hill, connecting the old turnpike with the new. This was improved and made a public road in 1834. In 1833 a public road was also laid out, running through the John Heverly place across the huckleberry mountain and terminating at Burr Ridgway's saw-mill on the Berwick turnpike in Monroe.

The earliest road constructed through any part of Overton was the Genesee Road, the first thoroughfare between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, opened about 1802. Locally, this road started near Millstone Run, thence in a southwesterly course passed through the central part of the the town by the Cahill place to Eldredsville, thence to Muncy. This road was of use only to travellers. It was half a century

before there was any road connecting it with the Heverly settlement, or before any one had settled on this thoroughfare in Overton. It was called the Genesee Road, because it afforded the first thoroughfare to emigrants from Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia to the rich valley of the Genesee river, then the popular rage. Even earlier than this road, another in the same locality had been surveyed (1792) as the "Harris Road." It, however, was never opened.

## CHAPTER V.

### *Schools.*

THE people of Overton have always taken a commendable interest in their schools, and have fitted a number of excellent teachers for their important work. The Overton boys have no mean record as students, and several have earned names, of which the town of their nativity may well feel proud. Eighty-five years ago, the first school had not been taught in the township, nor a school house erected. At present, the town supports six schools, including a graded school, making a school to every 80 inhabitants, or proportionately the greatest number of schools of any township in the county.

***The First School House*** in the township was built in 1826. It was a small hut 15x16 feet, covered with clapboards. The seats were made of slabs with round-side up. This building stood east of the public road a few rods north-east of the residence of Mrs. Jacob Heverly. The first teacher in the old log house was Anna Kellogg of Monroe. She received 50 cents per week for teaching reading, writing, spelling and "some cypher-ing." She taught for a couple of months only during the winter of 1826–'27, as the people's means were limited. Amasa Heverly, who was one of her pupils, says: "Sam, Barney and Jacob Hunsinger, then young men, came in from Sullivan county and boarded in the

neighborhood to take their first lessons in reading. Other pupils were John and Jacob Streevy, James and William Heverly." After Anna Kellogg, Olivia Ladd and Hannah Hoagland taught in the log school house.

Mrs. Jacob Heverly taught in the winter of 1829–'30 in her own house, which was a log dwelling, and stood near where the residence of Fred Haverly now is. Catharine Dunmore taught school in Jacob Heverly's new barn, now the old barn on the place of Fred Haverly, in the summer of 1835. One of the pupils says: "While we were busy about our lessons, a load of hay was brought in."

Elizabeth Lord (Mrs. Joseph Rogers) taught in Henry Sherman's log house, which stood in the vale below Overton village, in the winter of 1835–'36. Of her experience as teacher in Overton, Mrs. Rogers says: "The house had two rooms, one was used as a cooper shop by Mr. Sherman and the other, the one in which the school was kept, was the kitchen, bedroom, etc. We kept warm with some difficulty, and went on with our work amid the confusion arising from the cooper shop. Mr. Sherman's children were without shoes, but they did not seem to mind the cold much. The branches that we gave attention to were spelling, reading, writing and some arithmetic. A goose quill was used for a pen, and the children made their own ink by boiling up soft maple bark, and added a little alum or copperas. The sums were generally worked out upon a shingle. I boarded 'round, and it was some time before I could get accustomed to the German habits and their sauer-kraut un spheck, etc. Alma Heverly spoke English and most generously be-

stowed her hospitality, and otherwise did her best to make it pleasant for me. I shall never forget her kindness."

Jacob Hottenstein taught a German school at Daniel Kaufman's in the winter of 1834–'35. Mrs. Kaufman was one of his pupils. The log house had but one room, and stood in the field about 50 rods north of the late residence of Martin O'Brien. In the winter of 1836–'37, Mary Bowman taught a school in Christian Heverly's new house.

***The First Public School*** was taught by Mrs. Charles Dieffenbaugh in the fall of 1837, in her own house. A portion of this building is yet standing, and occupied by J. L. Shaffer on the McCann place. Mr. Dieffenbaugh was director for this part of Albany township. In 1838 a plank house was erected on a corner of Isaac Streevy's lot, about 40 rods north of the site of the log school house. Maggie Molyneux taught the first school in this building. In 1860 the plank building was moved off and a framed house erected on the same site. Ruth Ingham (Mrs. Ornal Kellogg) taught the first school in the new school house. The last named building stood until after the formation of the Independent School District, when upon the erection of the graded school building in 1878, it was torn down. The graded school was opened in the winter of 1878, with Isaac R. Fleming principal, and Miss Anna Higgins, assistant. The first school building erected on Sugar Ridge was in about 1855. It was a log structure, one story high, and stood midway between Callahan's bridge and the present site of school house No. 3.

In his report to the Department in 1856, Superintendent Guyer says: "Overton township is new and poor in physical wealth, but rich in good will and abundant in generous acts to the common school cause. Education needs no better friends than those sustaining this enterprise in Overton. They paid 13 mills school tax, and declare a willingness to pay 26 if the 13 will not keep up their schools. Who wants better school men? The moral, social and political relations which men bear to each other, and those agencies which bring the most good to individuals and communities, are better understood and more earnestly contended for in little Overton, than in many places that make more pretensions. In a small log school house, 16 feet square, I found a living, working teacher, furnishing the intellection, making ornaments for society and genius for the state, where the rags of poverty are more abundant than the trinketry of the rich. It is in such places that the best and greatest of the land are found, and what a source of wealth it would open to the state, if she would place ample schooling within the reach of all such in her broad domain. There is but one other school house in Overton. It is in the Heverly settlement and is a small poor frame. Have seen two fair schools in it. One other school is kept in the dwelling house of Jonathan Camp. The directors are making arrangements and will build school houses so soon as the unseated land tax is paid." Overton has the credit of being the first township in the county to abolish the system of boarding around.

The following have been the teachers in District No. 1, or what is now the Overton Independent District, from the first school to the present time:

| TEACHER | TERM SUMMER | TERM WINTER |
|---|---|---|
| Anna Kellogg | ..... | 1826–'27 |
| Mary Heverly | ..... | 1829–'30 |
| Olivia Ladd | ..... | 1831–'32 |
| Hannah Hoagland | 1832 | ..... |
| Jacob Hottenstein | ..... | 1832–'33 |
| Josephine Schrader | ..... | 1833–'34 |
| Catharine Dunmore | 1835 | ..... |
| Elizabeth Lord | ..... | 1835–'36 |
| Mary Ann Bowman | ..... | 1836–'37 |
| Martha Dienffenbaugh | 1837 | ..... |
| Margaret Molyneux | 1838 | ..... |
| Eugenia Lyon | ..... | 1838–'39 |
| William Mullen | ..... | 1839–'40 |
| Eliza McMicken | 1840 | ..... |
| Mary Ann Wilson | ..... | 1840–'41 |
| Mary Ann Wilson | 1841 | ..... |
| Robert W. Henley | ..... | 1841–'42 |
| Mary Ann Tillison | 1843 | ..... |
| Charles Pierce | ..... | 1843–'44 |
| Mary Terwilliger | ..... | 1844–'45 |
| Elizabeth Sterigere | ..... | 1845–'46 |
| Solomon B. Tomlinson | ..... | 1846–'47 |
| Elizabeth Bull | ..... | 1847–'48 |
| Zachariah Annable | ..... | 1848–'49 |
| Levi Rogers<br>Dwight Kellum | ..... | 1849–'50 |
| Angeline Ormsby | 1850 | ..... |
| Dwight Kellum | ..... | 1850–'51 |
| Philena Roberts | 1851 | ..... |
| William Waltman | ..... | 1851–'52 |
| Jemima Wilcox | 1852 | ..... |
| Edward McAffee | ..... | 1852–'53 |
| Sewell Lathrop | ..... | 1853–'54 |
| George P. Tracy | ..... | 1854–'55 |

| TEACHER | TERM SUMMER | WINTER |
|---|---|---|
| Ellen Corbin | 1855 | ..... |
| Lucy Preston | ..... | 1855–'56 |
| Maria Heverly | 1856 | ..... |
| David Knapp | ..... | 1856–'57 |
| Sarah Little | 1857 | ..... |
| Harriet Ingham | ..... | 1857–'58 |
| Maria Heverly | ..... | 1858–'59 |
| Jennie Francke | 1859 | ..... |
| Maria Heverly | ..... | 1859–'60 |
| Ruth Ingham | ..... | 1860–'61 |
| Anna McGovern | ..... | 1861–'62 |
| Maggie Cokely | ..... | 1862–'63 |
| Mary Ryan | ..... | 1863–'64 |
| Maggie Heverly | ..... | 1864–'65 |
| Mary Ann Conemy | ..... | 1865–'66 |
| Ellen Bennett | 1866 | ..... |
| Addie Schrader | ..... | 1866–'67 |
| Ellen Bennett | ..... | 1867–'68 |
| Katie McDonald | ..... | 1868–'69 |
| Wealthy Cole | 1869 | ..... |
| John F. Sullivan | ..... | 1869–'70 |
| Ellen Conemy | 1870 | ..... |
| Charles Molyneux | ..... | 1870–'71 |
| Charles Molyneux | 1871 | ..... |
| Charles Molyneux | ..... | 1871–'72 |
| Mary Kelly | ..... | 1872–'73 |
| J. Andrew Wilt | 1873 | ..... |
| Bernice Kellogg | ..... | 1873–'74 |
| Ellen Sullivan | 1874 | ..... |
| Mary D. Scanlin | ..... | 1874–'75 |
| Hannah C. Musselman | 1875 | ..... |
| Mary D. Scanlin | ..... | 1875–'76 |
| Belinda Clark | 1876 | ..... |
| Clarence M. Williams | ..... | 1876–'77 |
| Anna Higgins | 1877 | ..... |
| Isaac R. Fleming | ..... | 1877–'78 |
| Augusta M. Park | 1878 | ..... |
| ***Graded School.*** | | |
| Isaac R. Fleming | ..... | 1878–'79 |

| TEACHER | TERM SUMMER | WINTER |
|---|---|---|
| Anna Higgins | ..... | 1878–'79 |
| Clement F. Heverly | 1879 | ..... |
| George L. Black | ..... | 1879–'80 |
| Augusta M. Park | .... | 1879–'80 |
| Albert T. Bronson | 1880 | ..... |
| Cora Bowman | 1880 | ..... |
| Benson Landon | .... | 1880–'81 |
| Augusta M. Park | .... | 1880–'81 |
| Clayton M. Osborn | 1881 | ..... |
| Clayton M. Osborn | .... | 1881–'82 |
| Clarence M. Williams | .... | 1881–'82 |
| Barbara Clark | 1882 | ..... |
| Maurice Brink | .... | 1882–'83 |
| Libbie M. Bushnell | .... | 1882–'83 |
| Blanche Babcock | 1883 | ..... |
| Charles H. Crawford | .... | 1883–'84 |
| Fannie Woodburn | .... | 1883–'84 |
| Nettie Hottenstein | 1884 | ..... |
| Charles H. Crawford | ..... | 1884–'85 |
| Nettie Hottenstein | .... | 1884–'85 |
| Augusta M. Park | 1885 | ..... |
| Edward H. Brown | ..... | 1885–'86 |
| Nettie Hottenstein | .... | 1885–'86 |
| Edgar R. Park | 1886 | ..... |
| Nettie Hottenstein | 1886 | ..... |
| Joseph B Bowman | .... | 1886–'87 |
| Orra E. Musselman | .... | 1886–'87 |
| Lina Dieffenbaugh | 1887 | ..... |
| William B. Beaumont | .... | 1887–'88 |
| Louisa Ormsby | ..... | 1887–'88 |
| Eva J. Squires | 1888 | ..... |
| Lou Hoyt | 1888 | ..... |
| Clement F. Heverly | ..... | 1888–'89 |
| Eunice M. Horton | .... | 1888–'89 |
| Clement F. Heverly | .... | 1889–'90 |
| Charles E Molyneux<br>James P. Murray | ..... | 1889–'90 |
| Elfie Lancaster | 1890 | ..... |
| Edwin Watkins | .... | 1890–'91 |

| TEACHER | TERM SUMMER | WINTER |
|---|---|---|
| James McDonald | .... | 1890–'91 |
| Elfie Lancaster | 1891 | ..... |
| John C. Lee | ..... | 1891–'92 |
| Elfie Lancaster | ..... | 1891–'92 |
| Elfie Lancaster | 1892 | ..... |
| Ella O'Brien | 1892 | ..... |
| Arthur B. Monroe | ..... | 1892–'93 |
| Ella O'Brien | .... | 1892–'93 |
| Ella O'Brien | 1893 | ..... |
| Irvine D. Haverly | ..... | 1893–'94 |
| Ella O'Brien | ..... | 1893–'94 |
| Charles R. Montgomery | ..... | 1894–'95 |
| Charles R. Montgomery | ..... | 1895–'96 |
| John A. Regan | ..... | 1896–'97 |
| Samuel M. Huston | ..... | 1897–'98 |
| Charles M. Bender | ..... | 1898–'99 |
| Elfie Lancaster | ..... | 1898–'99 |
| Charles R. Montgomery | ..... | 1899–'00 |
| Jewel M. O'Brien | ..... | 1899–'00 |
| Charles R. Montgomery | ..... | 1900–'01 |
| Jewel M. O'Brien | ..... | 1900–'01 |
| Frank P. Layman | ..... | 1901–'02 |
| Jewel M O'Brien | ..... | 1901–'02 |
| Paul D. Heverly | ..... | 1902–'03 |
| Alice Corcoran | ..... | 1902–'03 |
| Paul D Heverly | ..... | 1903–'04 |
| Alice Corcoran | ..... | 1903–'04 |
| William L. Stuthers | ..... | 1904–'05 |
| Leona R. Bahl | ..... | 1904–'05 |
| Oliver Bender | ..... | 1905–'06 |
| Alice Corcoran | ..... | 1905–'06 |
| Oliver Bender | ..... | 1906–'07 |
| Elizabeth O'Brien | ..... | 1906–'07 |
| David McNeal | .... | 1907–'08 |
| Cora E. Warburton | .... | 1907–'08 |
| F. Boyd Miller | .... | 1908–'09 |
| Elizabeth R. Jennings | ..... | 1908–'09 |
| F. Boyd Miller | ..... | 1909–'10 |
| Elizabeth R. Jennings | .... | 1909–'10 |

## *The Churches.*

Overton has been noted for her many ardent Christian mothers, and it can, indeed, be said that all at one time in the new settlement were church members.

***A Methodist Class*** was organized in about 1823 by Philetus Parkhurst at the house of Daniel Heverly, 2nd. The members were Christian Heverly and wife, Henry Heverly and wife and John Heverly and wife. Amasa and James Heverly, then children, were baptised. As others came in the little class grew gradually. Among the early members, Mary Heverly is spoken of as a lady very gifted in prayer, generally leading in the singing, and was frequently called upon to close the meeting in prayer. Perhaps the first Methodist to preach in the township was Daniel Wilcox of Franklin, followed by Parkhurst of Canton.

Parkhurst, Stocking and Preston were on the circuit together. It required six weeks to make the circuit, which extended through Overton, thence to Ellis' or the Forks and Hillsgrove, down Muncy creek to Williamsport, up Lycoming creek through a portion of Tioga county, then to Canton, down Towanda creek to Monroeton, thence to Albany and Overton. Meetings were held at private dwellings until after the erection of the log school house and the more modern ones. Avery, Depew and Nathan Fellows were among the early Methodist itinerants.

In 1873 a neat and commodious Methodist Episcopal church was erected near Overton village. Since then there has been preaching every Sunday, and a prosper-

ous Sabbath school maintained. Overton and New Albany constitute the charge.

The pioneers made their first attempt for a church building in the latter part of the 30's. A site was selected near the McCann burying ground and timber for the frame-work of the building gotten out. The property on which the church was to stand changed hands and depression in money matters following, the enterprise was abandoned.

***A German Reformed Class*** was organized in 1830. "Aunt Betsy" Streevy says: "The Sunday following my marriage — which was Easter Sunday - John Miller preached at Daniel Heverly's (2nd) and took those into church that had been taught their catechism by Jacob Hottenstein. Several belonged to that denomination before coming to Overton. Miller preached every four weeks." The members of this class were Jacob Hottenstein and wife, Daniel Heverly and wife, Daniel Heverly, Jr. and wife, Isaac Streevy and wife, Christian Ruth and others not residing in the town. Miller resided in Sullivan county and made his trips on foot. He was a Lutheran, but preached for both denominations. The Shermans, Wilts, Rinebolds and others were Lutherans.

Rev. Schmeckenbecker was the next who preached to these denominations here. While on the charge he was drowned in crossing Mehoopany creek, about 1839. Carl L. Erle was a regular Lutheran minister and began preaching in the school house in 1843. He lived in Colley, Sullivan county, sixteen miles distant, and made the journey back and forth on foot for several years.

In 1855 members of the Reformed and Lutheran de-

nomination erected a small church building, in which they worshiped until the construction of their modern and commodious edifice on the same site in 1885–'86. The congregation finally organized as the Overton St. Paul Reformed church. Their new building was commenced in 1885 and finally completed in 1888. The first exercises held in the new church were those of Children's Day, Sunday, August 15, 1886—before the building had windows or the walls plastered. These were the first Children's Day exercises held by this denomination in Overton. Rev. Mr. Mutchler made a short address on the occasion. The bell for the church was largely the contribution of Miss Mary A. Hottenstein, and was rung for the first time January 1, 1887. Services have been held regularly every Sunday for many years. Great interest has always been taken in the Sabbath school. Overton and Dushore are served from the same charge.

***The Roman Catholics*** built a church edifice (St. Patrick's) in 1847, on the place of Edward McGovern, where they worshiped until 1888. This building stood between the public road and cemetery and since has been taken down. In 1854 a second church (St. Philip's and James') was erected on Sugar Ridge. This building was torn down in 1883, and a neat and more spacious edifice erected nearly on the same site. Work on the large and handsome church in Overton village was begun in 1886 and the building completed in 1887. The church was dedicated as St. Francis Xavier, October 23, 1888 by Bishop O'Hara, assisted by Fathers Kaier, Martin and Enright. The bell for the church was presented by

Miss Anna McGovern, and was rung for the first time February 13, 1889.

For many years Overton and Dushore constituted the parish, which was in charge of Father Kaier. Since the the establishment of the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Overton has been a separate parish with a resident priest, serving the congregations at Sugar Ridge and Overton. The local priests have been: James A. Martin, from October, 1888, to October, 1894; Thomas M. Hanley, from October, 1894, to June, 1896; John J. Loughran, from June, 1896, to October, 1896; Henry P. Burk, from October, 1896, to February, 1898; Daniel H. Green, from February, 1898, until his death, July 9, 1903; George J. Dixon, from July, 1903, to January, 1910; J. F. Morrison, from January 4, 1910, in charge. St. Francis Xavier has the largest congregation of any church in Overton. Faithful attention is given to the prosperous Sabbath schools of both churches.

***Other Denominations*** have conducted services in the town from time to time, bnt never succeeded in gaining a permanent foothold. Back in the 30's Mormon preachers came in from Canton and exhorted to the people. They, however, found no followers, and some of the young men of the neighborhood made it so embarrassing for them that they soon ceased their visits.

### *Mills.*

The first attempt made for a grist-mill was that of Daniel Heverly (1st), near the site of afterwards Sherman's saw-mill. The depression of money matters, caused by the War of 1812, compelled Mr. Heverly to abandon the enterprise before its completion. The first

saw-mill was built on Black Creek by Daniel Heverly (2nd) in 1830. Daniel Lyon of Monroe was the millwright. This mill stood about 20 rods from the public road on land now owned by J. L. Shaffer. Christian Heverly purchased this property of his brother and sold it to Charles Dieffenbaugh. Dieffenbaugh traded with McCann and James Heverly purchased an interest with him. About 1844 the mill was torn down and rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in 1847.

The second saw-mill was erected on Black Creek by Edward McGovern in 1842. In 1851–'52 Daniel Heverly (2nd) built a saw-mill below the falls on the run back of G. L. Rinebold's residence. An iron wheel was put in and the mill supplied with water from a double dam. The water supply proved inadequate, and the mill could only be operated for short intervals. Mr. Heverly sold to his son, Daniel, and William Waltman, who took the water-wheel and gearing, which were used in the construction (1853) of another mill on Black Creek. Henry Sherman entered the partnership and subsequently became the sole owner of this mill.

The first to carry on lumbering operations extensively were John F. Means and M. C. Mercur, who had large mills in the northern part of the town. Then followed Kipp and Kizer, who had purchased 2,000 acres of timber land in Deep Hollow. They put up a large mill and began operations in April, 1882. Subsequently a second mill was erected, and both kept in operation several years before the tract was cleared. A settlement and the improvement of lands followed the closing up of the lumbering business here. Scott & Miner, beginning in 1881,

also for some years carried on an extensive lumbering business at the Foot-of-Plane. Other more important lumbermen have been Thayer & Barden, and E. E. Quinlan.

### *Stores.*

"Before goods were brought to the settlement, trading was done, generally, at Towanda or Monroeton; sometimes, however, the settlers would go to Sam Jackson's at Dushore. Money was very scarce and the people had but few products to exchange for goods. Maple sugar and pine shingles were their main dependence, but an occasional roll of butter or cake of bees-wax helped very much in procuring immediate necessities."

***The First Store*** in the township was opened in the winter of 1855 by Daniel Heverly (3rd), who brought in a small stock of groceries and dry goods from Elmira on a sleigh and offered them for sale at his house (the same which he now occupies). He subsequently enlarged his stock and continued in the mercantile business about six years.

William Waltman opened the second store in 1856, a couple of rods south of the present residence of Mrs. Jacob Heverly. The store and contents were destroyed by fire in April, 1858. Orlando Heverly erected a building in Overton village, and put in a stock of goods in 1858. Henry Heichemer bought out the concern in the spring of 1859, and continued business in the same building until 1865, when he sold out to his sons, Frederick and Martin, and son-in-law, Joseph Mosbacher. Frederick finally became the sole owner of the business and erected a neat and commodious building on the site of the old

store in 1878. He sold to E. Francke & Son in 1898. The store and contents were destroyed by fire in April, 1900; store was rebuilt and occupied in October of the same year. F. Osthaus & Co. put up a building and began mercantiling at Overton in 1867. The firm was changed to F. Osthaus & Son, and again to F. Osthaus & Co. In 1901 a building suitable for their large trade was erected on the site of the old store.

The first millinery goods were brought to the township in the spring of 1865 by Miss Mary Hottenstein and offered for sale at her own house. She continued in business 27 years.

### *Physicians.*

"One person was generally another's doctor;" but in extreme cases a physician was necessary. When Jacob Heverly, who died in 1826, was sick, his brother Daniel was required to go to Muncy, a distance of 35 miles, for a physician, and ruined a young horse in making the trip by overheating him. He left the settlement after noon and reached Muncy before sundown. The physician came on the next morning, but could be of no avail, as death soon after claimed its victim.

Doctors Huston and Weston were frequently called from Towanda, and later Dr. Ingham from Monroeton. The first regular physician was Dr. Galliger, who lived in Cherry, Sullivan county. He was something of the quack style of doctor, but used drugs for medicines. The first physician to locate in the town was George Ripking in 1854. He was a scholarly man and a regular graduate in medicine. He was a native of Germany. In 1859 he left the township, but came back again after the Civil

War, in which he served as a surgeon. He remained some years, then because of the infirmities of age went to the Soldiers' Home, where he died. Dr. Ira R. Park became the next resident physician in 1870 and occupied the field for 26 years.

### *Hotels.*

It was nearly half a century after the settlement of the town before there was a licensed hotel in Overton. However, the weary traveller was always welcomed and given the best entertainment the pioneer home afforded.. The late Lewis Zaner relates that when he was a boy, at the close of the War of 1812, he accompanied General Wadsworth on horseback from Berwick to Newtown (Elmira). They came over the old turnpike by the way of the Heverly settlement, and tarried one night at the home of Daniel Heverly.

***The First Hotel*** was kept by Daniel Heverly (3rd). He was licensed to keep a tavern in May, 1857, and continued so to do for about three years. He kept the tavern in connection with his store. The first hotel building was erected in Overton village in 1868 by Peter Sherman, who took out a license in May of the following year. He continued to run the "Overton House" about four years, when it passed into other hands. In the spring of 1874 the building was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. The second hotel was erected in 1877 by James J. Hannon, who was licensed to keep a public house in May, 1878, and has ever since kept his doors open for the entertainment of the public.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *Political Matters.*

FROM the time of the first settlement, the citizens of Overton have generally taken an active interest in the great political questions and matters of local government. The pioneers appreciated the right of suffrage and exercised it though it meant a sacrifice of time, and long and tiresome journeys. In 1823 we find among those who attended the fall election in Asylum (election place now Terrytown), John Heverly and Daniel Heverly, Jr., who had travelled a distance of 18 miles through the wilderness to cast their votes. After the formation of Albany the distance to the election place was reduced to about five miles.

***The First Election*** in Overton was held March 18, 1853, at the house of William Waltman, for the purpose of electing towhship officers. The Court appointed Jacob Heverly judge of this "special election," of which he says: "The day following election I delivered the returns at the county-seat, making the trip on foot and returned the same day." The first officers of the township chosen at said election, were:

Judge of Election—John Molyneux.
Inspectors of Election—Reuben Rinebold, Isaac Frear.
Justice of the Peace—Jocob Hottenstein.
Commissioners—James Molyneux, Thomas McGovern, William Luce.

School Directors—Thomas McGovern, John Molyneux, Abner Mitchell, Jocob Streevy, James Heverly.

Assessor—Gideon S. Boyles.

Treasurer—Edward McGovern.

Constable—George W. Hottenstein.

Town Clerk—William Waltman.

Auditors—Daniel O'Neill, John Flynn, Abner Mitchell.

The first regular election was held October 11, 1853. The first election place was the house of William Waltman (now farm of Russell Heverly). By vote at a special election, held March 14, 1857, the election place was changed to school house No. 2. Twenty-nine years later the citizens again voted to change the place of holding elections from school house No. 2 to the town house in Overton village, where the voting has been done since November, 1887.

On local political matters Overton has always been one of the most liberal towns in the county. However, on state and national issues, with but one exception, the majority of her vote has been cast for Democratic candidates. The following vote for President will show the strength of the different political parties in the town since 1856:

### *Vote for President.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1856—John C. Fremont, Republican | 32 |
| James Buchanan, Democrat | 28 |
| 1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat | 38 |
| Abraham Lincoln, Republican | 28 |
| 1864—George B. McClellan, Democrat | 45 |
| Abraham Lincoln, Republican | 24 |
| 1868—Horatio Seymour, Democrat | 51 |
| Ulysses S. Grant, Republican | 32 |
| 1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican and Democrat | 55 |
| Ulysses S. Grant, Republican | 33 |

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat ..... 79
Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican ..... 19
1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat ..... 76
James A. Garfield, Republican ..... 28
James B. Weaver, Greenback ..... 3
1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat ..... 67
James A. Garfield, Republican ..... 41
1888—Grover Cleveland, Democrat ..... 82
Benjamin Harrison, Republican ..... 49
1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat ..... 71
Benjamin Harrison, Republican ..... 36
1896—William J. Bryan, Democrat ..... 95
William McKinley, Republican ..... 57
John M. Palmer, National Democrat ..... 1
1900—William J. Bryan, Democrat ..... 79
William McKinley, Republican ..... 37
1904—Alton B. Parker, Democrat ..... 41
Theodore Roosevelt, Republican ..... 33
Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition ..... 4
1908—William J. Bryan, Democrat ..... 51
William H. Taft, Republican ..... 31

## *Vote for Governor.*

1854—William Bigler, Democrat ..... 24
James Pollock, Whig and Know-Nothing ..... 13
1857—William F. Packer, Democrat ..... 29
David Wilmot, Republican ..... 25
1860—Henry D. Foster, Democrat ..... 42
Andrew G. Curtin, Republican ..... 27
1863—George W. Woodward, Democrat ..... 54
Andrew G. Curtin, Republican ..... 21
1866—Henry Clymer, Democrat ..... 46
John W. Geary, Republican ..... 28
1869—Asa Packer, Democrat ..... 59
John W. Geary, Republican ..... 31
1872—Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat ..... 64
John F. Hartranft, Republican ..... 34
1875—Cyrus L. Pershing, Democrat ..... 69
John F. Hartranft, Republican ..... 20

| | |
|---|---|
| 1878—Andrew H. Dill, Democrat | 49 |
| Henry M. Hoyt, Republican | 22 |
| Samuel R. Mason, Greenback | 6 |
| 1882—Robert E. Pattison, Democrat | 69 |
| James A. Beaver, Republican | 29 |
| John Stewart, Independent | 2 |
| 1886—Chauncey F. Black, Democrat | 59 |
| James A. Beaver, Republican | 27 |
| 1890—Robert E. Pattison, Democrat | 98 |
| George W. Delamater, Republican | 33 |
| 1894—William M. Singerly, Democrat | 32 |
| Daniel H. Hastings, Republican | 18 |
| 1898—George A. Jenks, Democrat | 55 |
| William A. Stone, Republican | 21 |
| Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition | 11 |
| 1902—Robert E. Pattison, Democrat | 56 |
| Samuel W. Pennepacker, Republican | 18 |
| Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition | 4 |
| 1906—Lewis Emery, Independendent and Democrat | 58 |
| Edwin S. Stuart, Republican | 20 |

Since the organization of Overton but one person has been elected to county office from the town, being Clement F. Heverly, who was chosen county auditor in 1884, and probably the youngest official ever elected in the county.

The following are the officers of Overton, 1910:

Judge of Election—John Dorsey.

Inspectors of Election—William Bird, John Shahan.

School Directors—John Dorsey, Michael J. Frawley, Frank Leahy, John O'Connell, Addison L. Rinebold, Clinton Streby.

Justices of the Peace—William Bird, A. J Bird.

Assessor—Gilbert L. Rinebold.

Supervisors—Daniel J. Frawley, William L. Streby, Clinton Streby

Auditors—George E. Hottenstein, Anthony J. Mullen, Fred Sherman.

Treasurer—Herbert E. Hausknecht.

Collector of Taxes—Isaac Bailey.

Constable—Benjamin J. Hausknecht.

## *Mail Matters.*

The first post office was established as "Heverlyville" in 1851; and was kept at the house of James Heverly. Edward McGovern was postmaster, but gave the emoluments of the office to Mr. Heverly for keeping it for him. Before the establishment of this office the people were required to go to Wilcox's for their mail. Mail was first carried on horse back, and came from the South—Muncy. In 1837, while yet in his teens, Edward Rinebold was hired to carry the mail from Muncy to Tunkhannock by the way of Towanda. The trips were made on horseback, requiring three days from Towanda to Muncy and return, and two days from Towanda to Tunkhannock. Great patience and courage was required, as no one accompanied him, and the greater part of his journey was over mountains through a great forest. He continued these arduous duties, beset with many dangers, for a year. In 1856 the name of the office was changed to Overton and George W. Hottenstein made postmaster. For half a century the people in a wide territory were served from this office. Most of the Overton district, since the establishment of the rural free delivery service, 1901, have had a daily mail from New Albany. By stage line from Hillsgrove to New Albany, however, there has been a daily service many years. The postmasters for Overton have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward McGovern | 1851–1856 |
| George W. Hottenstein | 1856–1858 |
| Jacob Hottenstein | 1858–1860 |
| Isaac Bleiler | 1860–1861 |
| James Heverly | 1861–1865 |
| Charles Heichemer | 1865–1866 |

| | |
|---|---|
| John C. Hottenstein | 1866-1877 |
| Frederick Heichemer | 1877-1882 |
| Alex. C. Haverly | 1882-1883 |
| Frederick Heichemer | 1883-1887 |
| Ira R Park | 1887-1889 |
| Fred F. Chase | 1889-1893 |
| Frederick Heichemer | 1893-1896 |
| Edward C Musselman | 1896-1901 |
| Joseph J Francke | 1901-1910 |

### *Notable Events and Shocking Occurrences.*

The largest crowd ever assembled in Overton was the occasion of the Catholic picnic, August 14, 1886. Many hundred people were present from a large section of country. A big dinner was served, and dancing and other amusements engaged in. There were contests over various articles, the gold watch being won by Miss Mayme Hannon.

—

The most memorable funeral in Overton was that of Mrs. Edward McGovern on April 7, 1888. Obsequies in charge of Rev. Father Kaier were held from the Church of St. Patrick. Rev. Father Kelly of Towanda delivered the sermon, paying a high tribute to the beautiful Christian character of the deceased. Others assisting in the services were Father Costello of Athens and Father Welsh of Dushore. Bishop Thomas McGovern, son of the deceased, was present, arrayed in robes of purple and bowed with the priests in prayer.

—

On June 30, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly, surrounded by children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren relatives and friends, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. They are the first Overton couple ever to

reach three score years of married life. Within the town, Mr. Heverly enjoys the distinction of being Overton's oldest living son, and Mrs. Heverly Overton's oldest living daughter.

—

On November 7, 1866, while Alice, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hottenstein, was assisting her mother in making apple-butter, her clothing caught fire, and before the flames could be smothered had received burns from which she died in great agony.

—

One night in January, 1874, the barn of Henry Sherman was destroyed by fire, together with its contents of hay and grain, a number of horses, cows, sheep and poultry perishing in the flames. The fire was believed to have been the work of an incendiary, and nearly ruined Mr. Sherman as he had no insurance on any of his property. Kind neighbors came to his relief, assisting him financially and otherwise.

—

On August 1st, 1887, while Artemus W. Fawcett was sitting in a wagon in his horse-barn watching a thunder shower, a bolt of lightning descended through the building, striking Mr. Fawcett and killing him instantly. His little son and two Frawley boys on the floor near him escaped uninjured. The building was set on fire and burned.

—

On July 9, 1889, while Thomas Waltman, an esteemed resident of the town, was gumming a saw at his mill, the emery wheel bursted and one of the fragments striking

him in the forehead fractured his skull. He died some hours afterwards from his injuries. On the 5th of the same month, Michael Mullany, who had moved from the town to Ulster, fell from a cherry tree, meeting instant death.

—

On the morning of January 8, 1892, Albert Molyneux went to a pool of water near his house and deliberately drowned himself. The cause of his rash act remains a mystery.

—

On November 3, 1903, Patrick McHale, aged 86 years, while fighting forest fires near his home, being overcome by smoke and heat and his clothing taking fire, was burned to death. His charred remains were found seveeral hours afterwards.

### *Novel Characters.*

***The first colored man*** and only one, who ever made Overton his permanent home, was Harry Carpenter, who came to the township from Susquehanna county in 1854. Harry, however, was a native of Schoharie, N. Y., where his early life was spent. He was a genius in some respects and different from most men of his race. Without education, he acquired a knowledge of Nature's plants, disease symptoms of animals, and became quite successful as a horse and cattle doctor. He was an all-around "handy man," liked to be put in charge of a job and prided himself in its careful execution. His interesting narrations were a little long drawn, but his apt and witty saying contained more truth than fiction. Harry believed in the salvation of man, but loved his cups.

His religious ardor was greatest after he had imbibed a half pint of working spirits, when he gave himself up in prayer, song and exultation. In his younger days he was remarkably active and a dangerous man to impose upon. He was seldom out-done in line of duty. His color always made him an interesting character for the study of the younger generations, and his good qualities outnumbered his short-comings. We shall never forget Harry, "the first black man." Peace to his ashes. Finally he became decrepit, and died a town charge in April, 1881, aged about 80 years.

Aaron Shotts came to the township in 1857, and bought a little farm at the top of the hill next the Albany line. He was a hard worker and an expert shingle maker. But poor Aaron was always in trouble, real and imaginary. Though a man in years, he had the weakness of a child and was wont to give way in tears. He was so easily irritated that he was made the butt of amusement by the mischievous boys of the neighborhood. He, however, was a man of no evil propensities. In 1878 he sold out and returned to Huntington, Pa., where he had formerly lived.

"Big Nose Jim" was the name by which James Fleming, one of the later settlers of the Ridge, was known. The prominence of Mr. Fleming's nose, together with the fact that he was fluent in the use of the mother tongue, made him as much of a curiosity for the boys as was "Black Harry." So abnormal was his organ of smelling that it was really proboscis, or three times the size of an ordinary nose. This mark of nature was his misfortune

and embarrassment, for he was an industrious and upright citizen.

### *Occurrences of Nature.*

Among the occurrences of nature, remembered and talked about, from the oldest to the present inhabitants, are the following:

1816—"***The year without a summer,***" for in every month there was a killing frost. The destruction of crops was so general that a famine almost resulted. Early settlers referred to this unfruitful year as "eighteen hundred and starve to death."

1817—"Winter remarkable for a great fall of snow.

1821—On April 18 there were two feet of snow after a three days' snow storm.

1827–'28—One of the mildest winters ever known.

1833—A grand celestial phenomenon or ***meteoric shower*** was exhibited in the heavens on the morning of November 13, 1833. This beautiful and wonderful exhibition of "falling stars" was seen and is remembered by some of the oldest inhabitants.

1835—In May (about 20th) snow fell to the depth of 15 inches.

1835–'36—Winter remarkable for a great fall of snow and intense cold weather. In January many cattle and other animals perished. There was still good sleighing on the 23rd of March.

1836—On the 5th of October snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet. Fruit had not been gathered and buckwheat was still in the field, some not yet cut. Fruit trees were broken down, and the roads through the

forests blockaded with fallen limbs. On the 6th the sun shone brightly and the snow soon disappeared.

1839—On the 25th of May snow began falling, continuing during the night until it was over a foot deep. The spring had been early and much farming done. Corn was up. The snow soon melted and passed away.

1842—On October 7th and 9th snew fell to the depth of 15 inches.

1842–'43—The winter was severe and bitter cold, with snow three feet deep all winter. The supply of hay and straw became exhausted and many cattle perished. In the fall myriads of black squirrels migrated through the wilderness.

1844—On the 29th of September a heavy snow fell. On the Barclay mountains it lay 28 inches deep.

1853—A beautiful fall until the 24th of October, when snow fell to the depth of more than a foot.

1854—The big April snow storm, commencing on Good Friday, April 14, continued four days. After melting as it came, at the conclusion of the storm the snow was still three feet deep in the woods.

1857—On April 19 and 20, snow fell to a depth, varying from two to three feet. There were other notable April snow storms in 1859, 1873, 1894.

1859—Notable as the cold summer. There is said to have been a frost every month in the year. On the 4th of July persons wore overcoats at the celebrations.

1865–'66—An open winter with little snow, and not enough at any time to make sleighing.

1867–'68—On the 5th of December there was a heavy

fall of snow which continued on the ground, making continuous good sleighing until the middle of April.

1875-'76—Warm winter with very little snow. Plowing was done in January and February, and many pieces of oats were sown by the middle of March. The summer of 1876 was warm and the year an exceedingly fruitful one.

1876-1905—Each had its notable New Year's day. On both occasions on that day it was so warm that people sat out of doors on their porches, and men went about without coats with comfort.

1884-'85—A cold winter. From the 13th to 24th of March, thermometers registered anywhere from 6 to 22 degrees below zero.

1885—One of the greatest December snow storms ever known. Snow commenced falling on the 23rd and continued three days. In the Deep Hollow and other places the snow was from four to five feet deep.

1888—On the 13th of March occurred the ***Great Blizzard***, which had its base on the Pacific coast, and gathered intensity as it proceeded eastward across the Rockies to the great lakes and on to the Atlantic coast. The winter of 1887-'88 went upon record as one of the most terrible in the country's history. Storm after storm swept over mountains and plains. Snow driven with relentless fury blinded and overwhelmed the fauna kingdom, and the severity of the temperature, which a number of times reached from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, wrought havoc with man and beast throughout the entire country. There was untold want and suffering.

1901—The greatest December flood and the most destructive in the history of the county occurred December 14th. On Saturday afternoon the rain began falling in torrents, continuing almost incessantly for six hours. The waters quickly gathered, filling and overflowing every small channel, and in a rapid rush bounded on to the larger streams. Creeks became raging torrents, bankful and overflowing, the waters sweeping everything before them. Five persons were drowned and property, public and private, destroyed and damaged in the county to the extent of a million dollars. Overton was one of the townships suffering the greatest loss.

1904—The coldest weather ever known in this section was in January, 1904. There were two waves. One on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of January, and the other on the 18th and 19th. Both extended over the greater part of the United States. On the 5th local thermometers in the county registered from 25 to 40 degrees below zero.

1904-'05—An exceedingly cold winter with much snow.

1908-'09—One of the mildest winters ever known. The severe days did not not exceed half a dozen, and the ground in the valleys was so slightly frozen that ploughing could have been done every day during the winter.

Not only have there been a number of remarkable snow storms in April and May, but they have sometimes occurred in June. On June 5, 1832, four inches of snow fell all over Eastern Pennsylvania. There was a severe frost on June 5, 1859, and on June 6, 1878, there was a frost with ice, and the same condition, May 26, 1879, and June 3, 1880.

## CHAPTER VII.

### *Love of Country.*

NOWHERE do we find a more patriotic people than those who have made Overton their home. From the time of the first settlement to the present the same patriotic spirit has prevailed. During the War of 1812 there were but two persons in Overton subject to military enrollment. One of these was drafted, and the other enlisted and served through the "Second Struggle for Independence." In the war of the Rebellion one-eighth of the entire population of the town fought for the preservation of the Union, suffering a percentage of loss exceeded only by two other townships in the county. When war was declared against Spain in 1898, there was no abatement of patriotic ardor and Overton outdid every other township in the proportion of her young men furnishing for the crisis

### *Boys In Blue.*

In the Great Rebellion, or Civil War, 1861-'65, Overton furnished the following soldiers:

***Pennsylvania Volunteers.***

**Jacob Sherman,** sergeant, Company G, 28th; mustered in July 11, 1861; promoted from private to corporal and sergeant; discharged July 18, '65; veteran.

**Levi D. Camp,** private; Company F, 34th, (5th Reserves); mustered in June 21, 1861; died July 18, '62, at Annapolis, Md. of wounds received at White Oak Swamp, June 30, '62.

**Nelson Sherman,** private, Company I, 35th, (6th Reserves): mustered in April 22, 1861; wounded at Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Wilderness; discharged June 11, '64.

**Lemuel S. Fawcett,** private, Company D, 43rd, (1st Artillery); mustered in Sept. 3, 1864; discharged June 21, '65; also private, Co. G, 26th Militia, June 19-July 30, '63.

**Reuben T. Camp,** private, Company B, 58th; mustered in Sept. 16, 1861; transferred to Battery L, 4th U. S. Artillery.

**Daniel Heverly, Jr,** private, Company F, 61st; mustered in Sept. 27, 1864; discharged June 20, '65.

**John H. Epley,** private, Company B, 80th (7th Cavalry); mustered in Feb. 25, 1864; discharged Aug. 23, '65.

**Frederick Heichemer,** private, Company B, 80th (7th Cavalry); mustered in Feb. 25, 1864; discharged Aug. 23, '65; also private, Company A, 35th Militia, July 2-Aug. 7, '63. Died June 29, 1898, in his 54th year.

**Edwin U. Heverly,** private, Company B, 80th (7th Cavalry); mustered in Feb. 25, 1864; captured Oct. 1, '64, at Carter's Creek, Tenn., and prisoner at Cahawba and Selma; paroled March 15, '65. Died Feb. 19, 1886, at Towanda, Pa., aged 39 years.

**Loren H. Beagle,** private, Company K, 97th; mustered in Sept. 28, 1864; wounded Jan. 15, '65, at Fort Fisher, N. C.; discharged June 28, '65.

**Lester Camp,** private, Company K, 97th; mustered in Sept. 28, '64; discharged June 28, '65; also private, Company D, 171st, Oct. 28, '62-Aug. 8, '63.

**Eli Conklin,** corporal, Company C, 107th; mustered in Feb. 25, 1862; wounded Aug. 19, '64, in head and shoulder at Weldon Railroad and captured; prisoner 9 months at Libby, Belle Isle and Salisbury; discharged June 27, '65; veteran. Died Dec. 6, 1902, aged 65 years

**Brooks Epley,** corporal, Company C, 107th; mustered in Feb. 25, 1862; transferred July 1, '63, to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged at close of war. Died July 21, 1904, aged 84 years.

**Henry Heverly,** private, Company C, 107th; mustered in March 7, 1862; died April 22, '63, at Overton, aged 32 years.

**Alfred Streevy,** sergeant, Company C, 107th; mustered in Jan. 25, 1862; wounded severely in leg, July 1, '63, at Gettysburg; trans-

ferred Feb. 16, '64, to Vet. Res. Corps ; discharged at close of war. Died May 15, 1892, aged 55 years.

**William Streevy,** private, Company C, 107th; mustered in Feb. 25 1862; missing, Sept. 23, '62.

**Orange M. Chase,** sergeant, Company G, 107th; mustered in Feb. 11, 1862; transferred July 1, '63, to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged at close of war. Died Feb. 17, 1892, aged 65 years.

**Isaiah Waltman,** private, Company F, 112th (2nd Artillery); mustered in Dec. 27, 1861; discharged Dec. 27, '64.

**Edward J. Rinebold,** private, Company C, 141st; mustered in Aug. 19, 1862; captured at Chancellorsville and paroled; died Feb. 27, ,64, while on furlough at Overton, of diphtheria, aged 18 years.

**Lewis Rinebold,** private, Company C, 141st; mustered in August 19, 1892; wounded at Chancellorsville, for which discharged Sept. 4, '63.

**Henry E. Streevy,** private, Company C, 141st; mustered in August 19, 1862; killed May 3, '63, at Chancellorsvill1, aged 19 years.

**Marion Waltman,** private, Company M, 152nd (3rd Artillery); mustered in Feb. 23, 1863; discharged Nov. 9, '65.

**Henry J. Camp,** private, Company D, 162nd (17th Cavalry); mustered in Oct. 28, 1862; died June 25, '63, at Washington, D. C.—buried in Military Asylum cemetery.

**George W. Hottenstein,** private, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry): mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; captured at Brandy Station and exchanged; captured May 5, '64, at Mine Run, Va., and died July 28, '64, in Andersonville prison—grave 1,483.

**Solomon Hottenstein,** corporal, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in Oct. 30, 1962; captured May 5, '64, at Mine Run, Va., and died Nov. 3, '64, in Florence prison, S. C.

**Edward Musselman,** 1st sergeant, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; wounded and captured Oct. 11, '63, at Brandy Station, but exchanged; discharged Oct. 11, '65.

**James Rinebold,** private, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in Oct. 10, 1862; captured at Brandy Station and exchanged; captured May 5, '64, at Mine Run, Va., and died June 10, '64, in Andersonville prison—grave 907.

**Henry Sherman,** private, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mus-

tered in Oct. 30, 1862; discharged s. c.—; also private, Company C, 111th N. Y. Inf., Sept. 13, '64—June 4, '65.

**John Streevy,** corporal, Company I, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in Oct. 30, 1862; discharged Dec. 14, '65.

**Edward McCann,** private, Company L, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in April 6, 1864; wounded June 15, '64, at White Oak Swamp, Va.; discharged June 9, '65.

**Watson Molyneux,** private, Company L, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in March 24, 1864; captured June 10, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va., and prisoner at Andersonville 6 months; discharged Oct. 31, '65.

**Charles Streevy,** corporal Company L, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in Feb. 26, 1864; promoted from private; discharged Oct. 31, '65.

**J. Andrew Wilt,** bugler; Company L, 163rd (18th Cavalry); mustered in March 24, '64; promoted from private; dischargen Oct. 31, '65; also private, Company A, 35th Militia, July 2–Aug. 7, '63.

**John C. Hottenstein,** corporal, Company D, 171st; mustered in Oct. 28, 1862; discharged Aug. 8, '63.

**Morris M. Levering,** private, Company I, 207th; mustered in September, 1864.

**Mandes Hottenstein**—In unknown Pennsylvania regiment.

**Albert Molyneux,** private, Company A, 35th Militia, July 2–August 7, 1863.

*New York Regiments.*

**John Obourn,** private, Company F, 19th Cavalry (1st Dragoons); mustered in Dec. 14, 1863; transferred Sept. 20, '64, to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged July 17, '65.

**Oliver Delanson Heverly,** private, Company I, 179th; mustered in August, 1864; discharged June 8, '65.

**Richard H. Richards,** age 43, private, Company K, 188th; mustered in Sept. 25, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va.; discharged May 31, '65.

*Other Regiments.*

**James Mullen**—Killed at the Wilderness, May, 1864.

**John O'Neill**—Enlisted in the 6th U. S. Infantry about 1860, from

which discharged; entered the volunteer service and killed during the war.

**Philip O'Neill**—Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, July 16, 1860; discharged as corporal, August 16, '64; re-enlisted Oct. 20, '64; promoted to orderly; discharged Oct. 20, '68; served on ships, *Susquehanna*, *Vermont* and *Brooklyn;* previous service from Aug 30, 1854, to Aug. 30, '59, in Company M, 2nd U. S. Artillery. Died June 6, 1899, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., aged 66 years.

**William P. O'Neill**—Enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps, 1860; served on ships, *Susquehanna*, *Vermont* and *Brooklyn;* promoted to master-at-arms; discharged 1866.

**Curtis R. Haverly,** captain, Company B, 42nd Missouri Vol., 1864–'65; also member of Company K, 10th Missouri Vol., 1861–'64; severely wounded in arm at Big Black River, Miss. Died Dec. 1, 1905, at Macon City, Mo., aged 75 years

The Overton boys were among the bravest and best that wore the blue. Of their number ten were wounded, three killed in battle, one died of wounds, three died in rebel prisons and three died of disease. They served on both land and sea, and fought with McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant in the Army of the Potomac; with Sheridan, Kilpatrick and Custer in the cavalry; with Grant in the southwest; and with Thomas and Sher-

NELSON SHERMAN.

man in the southeast and from "Atlanta to the sea."

Overton responded at the first call for volunteers, and Nelson Sherman, yet living, has the distinction of being the first man to enlist from the township. Jacob Hottenstein furnishsd four sons—George, John, Mandes and Solomon; Henry Sherman, four sons—Daniel (in western army), Henry, Jacob and Nelson; John Streevy, four sons—Alfred, Henry, William and Charles; Daniel O'Neill, three sons—John, Philip and William; Jonathan Camp, three sons—Henry, Levi and Reuben; while Brooks Epley sent his son, John, and went himself.

Overton also has the distinction of having furnished the youngest enlisted soldier from the county, being J. Andrew Wilt, who was mustered into service at the age of 14 years, 9 months and 4 days. Other boy soldiers, whose ages ranged from 15 to 19 years, were Charles Streevy, Edwin U. Heverly, John Epley, Frederick Heichemer, Edward McCann, Watson Molyneux, James Mullen, Edward J. Rinebold, Morris Levering and Albert Molyneux.

J. Andrew Wilt.

One of the most remarkable men to enter the service was Alfred Streevy. He was not only a powerful man but was quick as a cat, and fond of wrestling, running and jumping. In all these feats he had earned a wide reputation before going to the war. The dullness of camp life afforded him ample opportunity to engage in his favorite sports. He ran foot races with the boys, and engaged in lifting, running and jumping contests. He could not only outdo any man in his company, but was the best man in the regiment. He frequently received a challenge from some other regiment in the brigade, and in every instance came out the champion in the contest. It was said of him that he could outlift, outrun, outjump or throw any man in the regiment and never met his match in the corps.

Jacob Sherman served four years and one month. He participated in all the battles and engagements of his regiment, never was wounded and was with his company every day, save six, when he was in the hospital. He was in the great battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Ringgold, Peach Tree Creek and numerous smaller engagements. Certainly a remarkable record, and the longest term of service of any man from Overton.

James Rinebold was a noble character, whose golden deed should ever live in the remembrance of his kindred and friends. He had a brother with a family of several small children, who was drafted into the service. James, who was a single man, told his brother to remain and care for his family, and he would take his place in the army. He, accordingly, donned the blue, went to the front, was

captured by the enemy and died of starvation in Andersonville prison. What can be more noble than to sacrifice one's life for a brother and his country?

Brooks Epley had the distinction of being the last man to stand guard over Henry Wirtz of Andersonville notoriety before he was hung. Marion Waltman, who did duty at Fortress Monroe, stood guard over Jefferson Davis during his confinement there.

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The only surviving (1910) veterans of the foregoing, residing in the town, are Daniel Heverly, John C. Hottenstein and Lewis Rinebold. Other veterans are: Isaac Bailey (34th N. Y. Inf. and 16th N. Y. Heavy Artillery), Benjamin J. Hausknecht (Co. E, 210th P. V. and Co. D, 39th Pa. Militia), and Christopher F. Platt (Co. K, 50th P. V.), who enlisted from other localities and moved to Overton since the war.

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In the Spanish-American war and Philippino difficulties, the following young men enlisted from Overton: Harry Learn, Joseph Sherman, Richard Sherman, Frank Snell, Alfred Spink, Allen Streevy, Benjamin Streevy and Walter Streevy. Benjamin Streevy served in the regimental band of "Hood's Invincibles" during the Cuban campaign. George Sherman served an enlistment in the U. S. Cavalry.

### *Some First and Other Things.*

—The first child born in Overton was John, son of Frederick Kissell, born in 1818, although Amasa, son of John Heverly, born April 11, 1817, was in fact Over-

ton's first baby, his mother being only temporarily out of the township when he came into the world.

—The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Christian Heverly, July, 1821.

—The first burial in the township—Frederick Kissell, spring of 1823.

—The first marriage in the neighborhood was in the summer of 1828 at the house of Henry Sherman, Esquire Dyer Ormsby officiating. The happy pair were Daniel Kaufman and Miss Susan, daughter of Leonard Streevy. Kaufman was a half brother of Mr. Sherman and was living with him at the time.

—The first funeral sermon preached in Overton was that of Jacob Heverly in 1826. The neighbors were congregated in a little grove above his house, where they listened to Rev. Elisha Cole of Monroe.

—The first regular Sabbath school was organized at the school house in 1845 by Jacob Hottenstein. However, before that time Mr. Hottenstein had formed classes at private houses and taught them for a short period. Amasa Heverly says: "Mr. Hottenstein taught a Sabbath school at our house a few times, and after the erection of our new barn held it there. This was perhaps in about 1835."

—The first secret society, The Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized in the summer of 1854. The meetings of the society were held at the house of Daniel Heverly (3rd) and had a membership of over forty.

—The first horses were brought to the township by

Daniel Heverly (1st) when he came in. He also had the first wagons.

—The first orchard was set out by Daniel Heverly (1st), the trees being brought from Northrup Hollow. His son planted seeds and had a nursery later.

—The first framed barn that of Christian Heverly, 1832. The oldest barn standing that of Fred Haverly, erected 1835.

—The first framed house that of Christian Heverly, 1836. The oldest house standing that of Mahlon Chase, erected 1838. The next, the old part (hewed logs) of Daniel Heverly residence, 1839.

—Christian Heverly had the first stove. It was subsequently purchased and used in the old school house.

—Daniel Heverly (1st) had the first clock.

—Henry Heverly had the first cook stove in the vicinity.

—Jacob Heverly had the first mowing machine, the "Wood."

—The first raised bridge across Black Creek was that put up by George Hunsinger and John Molyneux in 1843. It was below the McCann mill dam, near the site of the present road bridge.

—A noted land-mark and place of rendezvous on the huckleberry mountain was the "Three Brothers"—three large hemlock trees, called in memory of Absalom Carr, James Donley and John Miller, half brothers and hunters. Carr is the man who discovered coal on Barclay mountain. He died on Hatch Hill.

—In 1814 Daniel Heverly was assessed in Towanda

township with 20 acres of improved land, 80 unimproved, 2 oxen, 1 horse and 3 cows; valuation $348; tax $2.61. John Heverly, single freeman, 3 acres improved and other land, valuation $124; tax 94 cents.

—In the days of the old Militia, trainings were sometimes held in Overton. At a cavalry, or horse training on Christian Heverly's flats in 1841, one man was badly injured.

## *Mortuary Records.*

The following record of deaths of Overton pioneers and their families is taken from the headstones marking their final resting places. Unmarked graves, except where records have been procurable, are not included in the lists.

### *Pioneer Cemetery.*

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spring, 1823 | Frederick Kissell (War 1812) | 35, about | | |
| Oct. 19, 1824 | George, son C. & M. Heverly | | 9 | |
| Summer, 1826 | Jacob Heverly | 29 | | |
| June 1, 1827 | Elizabeth, wife Leonard Streevy | 42, about | | |
| Jan 20, 1831 | Catharine, wife Daniel Heverly | 67 | | |
| ——— 1834 | Catharine, wife Henry Sherman | 32, about | | |
| ——— 1839 | Mrs. Jacob Sherman | 60, about | | |
| Oct. 20, 1842 | Mary, wife Jacob Heverly | 37 | 1 | 8 |
| Mar 29, 1844 | Daniel Heverly | 80 | | |
| April 10, 1844 | Anthony, son C. & M. Heverly | 6 | 2 | 5 |
| July 5, 1844 | Sevellon, son C. & M. Heverly | 2 | | |
| ——— 1844 | Mrs. Peter Sherman | 25, about | | |
| Mar. 2, 1853 | Larry Dunmore (War 1812) | 81 | 9 | 7 |
| Mar. 2, 1854 | Irene, wife Larry Dunmore | 75 | 9 | 24 |
| June 16, 1854 | Christian Ruth | 78 | | |
| Dec. 16, 1855 | Mary, wife John Streevy | 42 | 1 | 28 |
| July 8, 1868 | Jane R., wife Jacob Heverly | 53 | | 29 |
| May 14, 1878 | Henry Sherman | 77 | | 19 |

| DIED | NAME | AGE | YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 31, 1881— | John Streevy | | 67 | 9 | 4 |
| April 2, 1886— | Jacob Heverly | | 81 | 1 | 26 |
| May 15, 1892— | Alfred Streevy (Civil War) | | 55 | 1 | 3 |
| Oct. 3, 1893— | Lovina Streevy | | | | |
| Nov. 18, 1893 | George D. Riley | | 50 | 2 | 22 |

Among others buried here, were: Orin, child of Christian Heverly, 1842; Mary Ann, aged 6 years, daughter of Daniel Heverly, 40's; and "Granny" Staley, 1875, claimed to be 95 years old. Mrs. Staley was the mother of Mrs. John Streevy and Mrs. Margaret McCann. She came to the township with her son, Aaron Shotts. She was an interesting, little, very old woman. Mrs. Jacob Sherman was the mother of Henry and Peter and was known as "Grandmother Sherman."

A modest granite monument, handsomely designed, has been erected in this cemetery to the memory of Daniel Heverly, the first settler, and other pioneers, through the efforts of Daniel Heverly (3rd) and other relatives. The monument will be unveiled with fitting exercises, September 16, 1910.

*Heverly Cemetery.*

| DIED | NAME | AGE— | YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 20, 1856— | Catharine, wife G. S. Boyles | | 31 | 11 | 6 |
| May 24, 1864— | Harriet Isabell Heverly | | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| Aug. 19, 1864— | John Heverly | | 75 | 5 | 5 |
| May 18, 1880— | Almira, wife John Heverly | | 80 | 8 | 27 |
| Mar. 7, 1885— | Almira, wife O. M. Chase | | 50 | 10 | 6 |
| Feb. 17, 1892— | Orange M. Chase (Civil War) | | 65 | 2 | 20 |

A number of bodies have been taken up and removed to other cemeteries.

*McGovern Cemetery (Catholic).*

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 17, 1844 | —Francis, son Edw. McGovern | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Aug. 9, 1855 | —Mary, wife Thomas Coggins | 40 | | |
| Feb. 1, 1858 | —Bridget, wife Daniel O'Neill | 42 | | |
| Aug. 12, 1859 | —John McAndrew | 57 | | |
| Mar 14, 1862 | —Margaret, daughter Thos. Coggins | 21 | 10 | 14 |
| April 7, 1862 | —Bartholomew Mullen | 67 | | |
| Aug. 23, 1862 | —Ellen Boland | 25th | | |
| Dec. 1. 1862 | —Bridget, daughter Thos. Coggins | 13 | 6 | 21 |
| Dec. 4, 1862 | —Catharine, daughter Thos. Coggins | 25 | 3 | 18 |
| April 7, 1863 | —Bridget, wife James Purcell | 57th | | |
| July 30, 1869 | —Mary, wife Patrick Nagle | 25 | 9 | 20 |
| March 16, 1870 | —Thomas Coggins | 64 | | |
| April 1, 1876 | —Edward McGovern | 77 | | |
| Aug. 24, 1877 | —Bridget, wife Thomas Harden | 49 | | |
| August 9, 1881 | —Daniel O'Neill | 80 | 6 | 7 |
| March 14, 1884 | —Margaret, dau. T. & B. Harden | 22 | | |
| April 5, 1888 | —Margaret, wife Edward McGovern | 89 | | |
| Feb. 26, 1889 | —John Conmey | 82 | | |
| May 8, 1893 | —Patrick McGovern | 67 | | |
| April 5, 1894 | —Jane, wife John Conmey | 78 | | |
| Oct. 15, 1898 | —Thomas Harden | 76 | 6 | 28 |

An inscription shows that four children of D. F. and Katie O'Brien—John, Daniel, Jennie and Alice, ages 10, 6, 4 and 1½ years, died between January 4 and 20, 1883.

*St. Paul Reformed Cemetery.*

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March 3, 1854 | —John, son William & H. Waltman | | 11 | 3 |
| Jan. 7, 1856 | —Ludwig Rinebold | 68 | 8 | 23 |
| Sept. 10, 1856 | —Sally Ann, daughter I. Bleiler | 17 | 3 | 19 |
| Jan. 2, 1862 | —Jacob, son W. & A. Hottenstein | 7 | 5 | |
| May 2, 1862 | —Phian, wife P. Sherman | 29 | 2 | |
| Oct. 9, 1862 | —Daniel, son R. & C. Rinebold | 8 | 8 | 28 |
| March 29, 1863 | —Mary Ann, wife I. D. Cole | 41 | 4 | 24 |
| April 22, 1863 | —Henry Heverly (Civil War) | 32 | 4 | 6 |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 17, 1863 | Magdalena, wife H. Hottenstein | 57 | 3 | 9 |
| Jan. 6, 1864 | Esther, daughter P. & P. Sherman | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Feb. 20, 1864 | Edward J. Rinebold (Civil War) | 20 | 5 | 6 |
| March 12, 1864 | Sally, wife Ludwig Rinebold | 72 | 5 | 22 |
| March 19, 1865 | Eliza, daughter R. & C. Rinebold | 19 | 7 | 17 |
| Jan. 16, 1866 | Henry, son W. & A. Hottenstein | 5 | 8 | 16 |
| Nov. 7, 1866 | Alice, daughter J. & R. Hottenstein | 7 | 1 | 19 |
| March 18, 1867 | Catharine, wife R. Rinebold | 45 | 2 | |
| June 18. 1868 | Valeska, daughter Edward Francke | 26 | 6 | |
| Jan. 16, 1869 | Eli Heverly | 43 | 10 | 26 |
| Sept. 14, 1869 | Minahubener, wife F. Osthaus | 26 | 10 | 7 |
| March 12, 1870 | Annie, daughter H. & L. Heverly | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| April 11, 1870 | Wallace, son E. & A. Heverly | 7 | 10 | 29 |
| August 29, 1870 | Magdalena, wife Daniel Heverly | 80 | | |
| Dec. 14, 1870 | Henry Hottenstein | 63 | 9 | 23 |
| Sept 5, 1871 | Henry Heverly | 67 | 9 | 11 |
| Oct. 4. 1871 | Oscar, son M. & C. Hottenstein | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Feb. 11, 1874 | Daniel Heverly | 79 | | |
| Feb. 25, 1875 | Conrad Rinebold | 62 | 3 | 15 |
| Sept. 5, 1876 | Rosina, wife J. C. Hottenstein | 37 | 4 | 24 |
| Oct. 8, 1876 | Arthur C. Osthaus | 22 | 1 | 19 |
| March 27, 1877 | George Munch (Civil War) | 53 | 8 | 29 |
| Sept. 10, 1877 | Mary, wife Andrew Wilt | 70 | 9 | 5 |
| Nov. 22, 1877 | Henry Nevel | 48 | 9 | 20 |
| Jan. 5, 1879 | Lydia, wife J. S. Hottenstein | 81 | 9 | 10 |
| Sept. 30, 1879 | Francis R. Rinebold | 30 | 1 | 14 |
| Nov. 3, 1879 | Esther, daughter A. & L. Rinebold | 23 | 8 | 29 |
| Sept. 24, 1880 | Isaac Streevy | 75 | | 24 |
| Nov. 6, 1880 | Jacob S. Hottenstein | 81 | 10 | 5 |
| Dec. 2, 1880 | George, son J. & M. Heverly | 13 | 1 | 12 |
| Dec. 7, 1880 | Cora, daughter J. & M. Heverly | 10 | 5 | 9 |
| Feb. 4, 1881 | John Sherman | 36 | 7 | 14 |
| April 25, 1881 | Vialina, wife R. Musselman | 47 | 4 | 4 |
| Jan. 11, 1882 | Mary, wife Isaac Bleiler | 75 | 7 | 12 |
| March 5, 1882 | Elizabeth, wife Henry Sherman | 62 | 7 | 29 |
| April 15, 1884 | Hannah, wife Wilson Streevy | 41 | 10 | 18 |
| May 4, 1885 | Caroline, wife A. Molyneux | 29 | 10 | |
| Aug. 10, 1886 | Elizabeth, wife Isaac Streevy | 86 | | 16 |
| Sept. 26, 1886 | Lucinda, wife C. M. Williams | 40 | 2 | 24 |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 29, 1886 | —Maria, wife S. Wayman | 59 | 2 | 17 |
| April 19, 1887 | —Edward F. Francke | 85 | 3 | 13 |
| Sept. 25, 1887 | —Jacob Musselman | 91 | 3 | 9 |
| Jan. 9, 1888 | —Isaac Bleiler | 77 | 2 | 15 |
| Aug. 10, 1888 | —Helen, wife G. O. Musselman | 26 | 8 | 8 |
| Dec. 6, 1888 | —Levina, wife A. R. Goughler | 55 | | |
| Jan. 23, 1889 | —Rosina, wife Henry Heverly | 86 | | 22 |
| April 5, 1889 | —Andrew Wilt | 87 | 9 | 24 |
| March 22, 1890 | —Addison Rinebold | 61 | | |
| May 14, 1890 | —Hannah, wife J. Musselman | 80 | 9 | 20 |
| March 6, 1891 | —Peter Sherman | 58 | | |
| Jan. 8, 1892 | —Albert Molyneux | 47 | 9 | 8 |
| March 21, 1892 | —Samuel C. Kester | 26 | | |
| Sept. 1, 1892 | —Reuben Rinebold | 72 | 5 | 11 |
| May 30, 1894 | —Ellen, wife John Eberlin | 30 | 7 | 12 |
| July 7, 1896 | —Ira, son P. & H. Rohe | 19 | 3 | 18 |
| July 8, 1897 | —Mary Ann Hottenstein | 71 | 2 | 7 |
| March 12, 1898 | —Angeline, wife W. J. Hottenstein | 61 | 5 | 19 |
| April 5, 1898 | —Amanda, wife A. Monroe | 28 | 8 | 28 |
| July 20, 1898 | —George Bender | 79 | 2 | 19 |
| Nov. 12, 1898 | —Peter Gibbs | 52 | 9 | 14 |
| Nov. 22, 1898 | —John W. Hottenstein (Civil War) | 66 | 1 | 18 |
| —— 1898 | —Augusta, wife E. F. Francke | 88 | | |
| March 5, 1899 | —William Sherman | 58 | 5 | 26 |
| Sept. 5, 1899 | —Maria Wilt | 60 | 2 | 9 |
| Oct. 3, 1899 | —John B. Saam | 36 | 11 | 21 |
| Dec. 21, 1899 | —George W. Shaffer | 79 | 3 | 5 |
| May 4, 1901 | —Elizabeth, wife P. Sherman | 52 | | |
| July 1, 1901 | —George S. Carner | 39th | | |
| April 7, 1902 | —Henry Sherman (Civil War) | 75 | | |
| July 7, 1902 | —Anna, wife C. E. Molyneux | 34 | 4 | 14 |
| Dec. 6, 1902 | —Eli Conklin (Civil War) | 65 | 4 | |
| June 6, 1903 | —Sarah, wife George Munch | 83 | 4 | 26 |
| July 20, 1903 | —William J. Hottenstein | 75 | 6 | 5 |
| June 12, 1904 | —Mary, wife Thomas Gemmell | 51 | | |
| Dec. 18, 1904 | —Samuel Bender | 33 | 2 | 17 |
| March 11, 1905 | —Jacob Sherman (Civil War) | 70 | 3 | 9 |
| April 13, 1905 | —Caroline, wife Thomas Streby | 69 | 6 | 3 |
| Nov. 5, 1905 | —Hannah, wife William Waltman | 78 | 8 | 13 |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 8, 1907 | —Thomas Streby | 76 | 11 | 6 |
| Dec. 9, 1907 | —Mary, wife J. W. Hottenstein | 76 | 8 | 17 |
| March 16, 1909 | —Jacob Heverly | 76 | 5 | |

*Sugar Ridge Cemetery (Catholic).*

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 23, 1848 | —Bridget, daughter T. & M. Leahy | 13th | | |
| April 6, 1851 | —Daniel Flynn | 19 | | |
| Feb. 15, 1855 | —Patrick Fleming | 65 | | |
| May 11, 1859 | —Mary, wife Thomas Leahy | 49th | | |
| May 22, 1860 | —John Lane, Sr. | 77 | | |
| June 27, 1860 | —Johanna, mother John and Wm. Flynn | 73 | | |
| May 11, 1861 | —Thomas Leahy | 55 | | |
| June 2, 1862 | —Sally, wife James Conmey | 64 | 5 | 8 |
| Sept. 27, 1862 | —Sarah, daughter J. & S. Conmey | 19 | 10 | 8 |
| Oct. 10, 1862 | —Eleanor, daughter J. & S. Conmey | 10 | 9 | |
| Jan. 28, 1863 | —Catharine, daughter M. & M. Lane | 5 | | 8 |
| April 11, 1863 | —Thomas Frawley | 25 | | |
| April 11, 1863 | —Bridget, wife T. Fleming | 56 | | |
| Aug. 6, 1863 | —Daniel, son D. & B. Keefe | 6 | 9 | 22 |
| May 3, 1864 | —Annora, daughter M. & M. Kelly | 10 | 2 | |
| May 21, 1864 | —Dennis Lane | 40 | | |
| June 13, 1864 | —Michael, son M. & M. Kelly | 7 | 2 | |
| Aug. 6, 1865 | —Elizabeth, wife Patrick Keefe | 60 | | |
| July 5, 1870 | —Kate, daughter T. & M. Grimes | 21 | | |
| Aug. 25, 1870 | —Patrick O'Brien | 73 | | |
| Feb. 22, 1872 | —Sabina, wife A. Mullany | 49 | | |
| April 24, 1872 | —Bridget, wife M. Fogarty | 36 | | |
| July 7, 1872 | —Patrick, son Daniel Keefe | 22 | 3 | 23 |
| Dec. 16, 1872 | —Mary, wife Patrick O'Brien | 78 | | |
| Dec. 16, 1872 | —Bridget, daughter T. & M. Grimes | 22 | | |
| April 17, 1874 | —Anna, daughter T. & M. Sweeny | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| March 18, 1875 | —Mary, daughter M. Hannon | 15 | 8 | 5 |
| March 26, 1875 | —Katie, daughter M. Hannon | 17 | 7 | 27 |
| Oct. 3, 1875 | —Patrick Keefe | 55 | | |
| April 18, 1876 | —Eliza, wife Patrick Leonard | 27 | 2 | |
| Dec. 19, 1876 | —Maggie, wife T. J. Jordan | 23 | | |
| Oct. 3, 1878 | —Mary, wife Michael Toohey | 41 | 6 | |
| May 28, 1879 | —Mary, wife John Lane, Sr. | 86 | | |
| July 12, 1879 | —Richard Bray | 60 | | |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 20, 1879 | Margaret Fleming | 75 | | |
| Feb. 12, 1880 | Mary, wife Michael Kelly | 59 | | |
| April 7, 1880 | Ellen, wife Henry Tolan | 72 | 11 | 6 |
| August 5, 1880 | Julia A. Frawley | 23 | | |
| Dec. 27, 1880 | James Frawley | 82 | | |
| May 6, 1881 | Bridget, wife James Frawley | 84 | | |
| Feb. 9, 1882 | Catherine Kelly | 20 | | |
| March 5, 1882 | Richard Cunningham | 68 | | |
| March 6, 1882 | Dennis Tompkins | 67 | | |
| Oct. 22, 1882 | Timothy Fleming | 82 | | |
| Feb. 22, 1883 | Catharine, wife Daniel Lane | 66 | | |
| March 22, 1883 | Johanna, wife Dennis Keefe | 52 | | |
| March 27, 1883 | Margaret, wife Daniel Moore | 56 | | |
| March 8, 1884 | Mary Mullany | 21 | 4 | 24 |
| Sept. 25, 1885 | Bridget, wife Daniel O'Keefe | 76 | | |
| Oct. 18, 1885 | Henry Tolan | 72 | 11 | 6 |
| Aug. 15, 1886 | Daniel O'Keefe | 86 | | |
| Nov. 15, 1886 | Mary, wife Michael Hannon | 59 | | |
| Feb. 3, 1887 | Ann, wife James Shahan | 56 | | |
| Nov. 16, 1887 | Nellie, wife Thomas Sweeny | 53 | | |
| Sept. 3, 1888 | Patrick Leahy | 78 | | |
| Nov. 17, 1888 | Anthony Mullany | 79 | | |
| July 5, 1889 | Michael Mullany | 40 | | |
| Sept. 12, 1889 | Annie, wife R. Cunningham | 68 | | |
| Jan. 14, 1890 | Dennis Keefe | 70 | | |
| Jan. 31, 1890 | Annie, daughter M. & B. Byron | 5 | 3 | 26 |
| Jan. 18, 1891 | Ellen, wife Patrick Leahy | 85 | | |
| Nov. 25, 1891 | Daniel Lane | 79 | 9 | |
| Nov. 26, 1891 | Anne, wife B. Mullen | 84 | | |
| Dec. 28, 1891 | James Shahan | 70 | | |
| Jan. 17, 1892 | Timothy, son John Frawley | 27 | 3 | 12 |
| Jan. 30, 1892 | Joseph, son John Frawley | 15 | | 7 |
| Feb. 2, 1892 | Mary, daughter John Frawley | 22 | 6 | 25 |
| Feb. 9, 1892 | Catharine, daughter John Frawley | 21 | | 8 |
| Nov. 9, 1892 | Joseph Fleming | 7 | 7 | |
| Nov. 11, 1892 | John Fleming | 5 | 6 | |
| Nov. 24, 1892 | Mary Fleming | 9 | 9 | |
| ——— 1892 | Bridget, wife Thomas Mullen | 64 | | |
| June 25, 1893 | Mary, wife Patrick Frawley | 67 | | |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 23, 1893— | Margaret, wife Patrick Dorsey | 65 | | |
| ——— 1894— | Mary E. Mullen | 36 | | |
| Sept. 13, 1896— | Mary, wife John Frawley | 61 | | |
| Oct. 4, 1896— | Mary, daughter T. & E. Collins | 35 | 1 | 12 |
| April 7, 1897— | Patrick Frawley | 67 | | |
| April 26, 1897— | Nora, daughter T. & N. Sweeny | 25 | 1 | 29 |
| March 10, 1898— | John F. Lane | 48 | 1 | 4 |
| August 2, 1898— | Timothy Collins | 71 | 9 | |
| Nov. 7, 1899— | Bernard Houck | 33 | | |
| Feb. 11, 1901— | Catherine, wife John Lane, Jr. | 75 | 1 | 9 |
| April 27, 1901— | Patrick Dorsey | 90 | | |
| June 3, 1901— | Bridget, wife Michael Byron | 48 | 4 | 3 |
| ——— 1901— | Mary, wife Jeremiah Keefe | 56 | | |
| ——— 1901— | Ann, wife Michael Byron | 80 | | |
| Nov., 1903— | Patrick McHale | 86 | | |
| Sept. 30, 1906— | Miles Sweeny | 74 | | |

This cemetery was established during the 50's. Some of the earliest marked graves are of persons, whose remains have been transferred from other cemeteries.

***Overton M. E. Cemetery.***

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 27, 1860— | Christian Heverly | 60 | 3 | 15 |
| Sept. 6, 1864— | Sally, wife James Heverly | 39 | 7 | 18 |
| Oct. 19, 1866— | James Heverly | 47 | 1 | 16 |
| June 25, 1873— | Martha, wife Christian Heverly | 72 | 4 | 9 |
| March 27, 1880— | Oliver C. Epley | 20 | 7 | 20 |
| August 14, 1880— | Austin L. Newland | 74 | 1 | 17 |
| Nov. 3, 1881— | Mabel, daughter B. J. & M. Hausknecht | 5 | 5 | 28 |
| Dec. 23, 1882— | Simon L. Kunes | 47 | 2 | 3 |
| Sept. 12, 1885— | Eliza, wife John Matthews | 65 | 9 | 3 |
| Jan. 12, 1889— | Elizabeth, wife Brooks Epley | 67 | 4 | 19 |
| April 15, 1889— | Daniel P. Gibbs | 76 | 4 | 6 |
| July 7, 1889— | John Matthews | 70 | 8 | 24 |
| Nov. 19, 1893— | C. C. Lancaster | 65 | 8 | 15 |
| Jan. 22, 1894— | Albert M. Stetler (Civil War) | 52 | | |
| April 8, 1895— | John Powers | 24 | 6 | 22 |
| Sept. 20, 1895— | Effie, wife A. L. Rinebold | 33 | | |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. 13, 1896— | Martha, wife B. J. Hausknecht | 44 | 4 | 12 |
| May 25, 1897— | Myron Heverly | 41 | 4 | 23 |
| April 26, 1900— | Mira, wife Lewis Rinebold | 69 | | 9 |
| Oct. 3, 1900— | Ida, wife L. T. Powers | 32 | 1 | 4 |
| May 12, 1901— | Maggie, wife W. H. H. Willey | 64 | 3 | 14 |
| March 30, 1904— | Thomas H. Kunes | 43 | 4 | 17 |
| July 21, 1904— | Brooks Epley (Civil War) | 84 | 5 | 8 |
| ——— 1904— | Maria, wife S. L. Kunes | 67 | | |
| Sept. 14, 1905— | Manning F. Matthews | 59 | 10 | 8 |
| ——— 1910— | W. S. Dieffenbaugh | 71 | | |

Cemetery established about 1880. Records prior to that date are of persons, whose remains have been transferred from other cemeteries.

*St. Francis Cemetery* (*Catholic*).

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 13, 1880— | Hannora, wife James Hannon | 69 | | |
| April 30, 1882— | James Sheedy | 61 | | |
| Jan., 1883— | Kittie, daughter M. & E. O'Brien | 14 | | |
| Feb. 18, 1883— | Jeremiah, son J. & M. Sheedy | 11 | | |
| Feb. 11, 1889— | Margaret, wife C. Driscoll | 48 | | |
| Aug. 4, 1889— | Bridget, wife P. Driscoll | 83 | | |
| March 19, 1890— | James Hannon | 82 | | |
| Sept. 1, 1892— | Charles F. Richlin | 68 | 6 | 10 |
| May 30, 1895— | Jacob J. Zubrowski | 81 | 1 | 15 |
| Sept. 6, 1895— | Margaret, wife N. Sherman | 58 | | |
| March 8, 1896— | Katie, wife D. F. O'Brien | 46 | 6 | 23 |
| May 1, 1897— | Julia, wife B. W. Fawcett | 30 | 5 | |
| June 19, 1897— | Margaret McCann | 77 | | |
| ——— 1897— | Annie M. Kelly | 28 | | |
| June 29, 1898— | Frederick Heichemer (Civil War) | 53 | 8 | 18 |
| ——— 1898— | Mary, wife Daniel Kelly | 58 | | |
| May 2, 1899— | Elizabeth Broshart | 79 | 10 | 24 |
| Sept. 29, 1899— | Clara, wife J. J. Zubrowski | 66 | 1 | 17 |
| April 12, 1900— | Frank Roe | 45 | | |
| ——— 1902— | Daniel Kelly | 73 | | |
| April 4, 1903— | John M. Kelly | 33 | 5 | 15 |
| Aug. 17, 1903— | Mary A., wife E. Francke | 56th | | |

| DIED | NAME | AGE—YRS. | MOS. | DS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 6, 1904 | —Martin Rouse | 52 | | |
| March 16, 1905 | —John Murray | 74 | | |
| ——— 1905 | —Sabina, wife M. Mullen | 75 | | |
| ——— 1905 | —Peter Rohe | 69 | | |
| — — 1905 | —Ivan H. Corcoran | 20 | | |
| April 19, 1908 | —Edward Francke (Civil War) | 65 | | |

Cemetery established about 1890. Records prior to that date are of persons, whose remains have been transferred from other cemeteries.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### *Overton Boys of Mark.*

THE most precious product of the hills of Overton has been her sons that have gone forth as useful servants in the callings of life, benefactors to mankind and men successful in affairs, teaching the lesson of "great possibilities" and the achievements of honest, well directed effort. Overton has never furnished a President, but was the boyhood home of a Governor, a Bishop and many bright and useful men :

***Bishop Thomas McGovern***, son of Edward and Margaret McGovern, was nine years old when his parents moved to Overton. His early ambition was to acquire an education. "Frequently after his hard day's work in the fallow he would lie down at night and study some book by the light of the burning log." After attending the public schools of Overton and self preparation, he entered St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., from which he was graduated in 1859. He concluded his theological course in the seminary of St. Charles Borromeo and Overbrook, and was ordained a priest, December 27, 1861. His first official duty was assistant at St. Michael's church, Kensington, and next as assistant at St. Philip's church, Second and Queen streets, Philadelphia. In June, 1864, he was sent to Bellefonte, where he officiated for six years, and from

there to York, where he staid until 1873 when he was sent to Danville. In 1881 he he took an extensive tour through Europe, Asia and Africa. He was appointed Bishop of the Harrisburg diocese, January 15, 1888, serving until the time of his death—July 25, 1898, aged 66 years. He was one of the best known and most beloved Catholic prelates in the United States.

***Governor William Goebel*** of Kentucky attended his first school and spent his early childhood in Overton. He was a son of William Goebel, and was born January 4, 1856, in Albany township, Bradford county, Pa. His father, who was a German and carpenter by occupation, came to Overton in 1857 and lived on the John Streevy place. He was a man of intelligence and an excellent mechanic. Among the buildings erected by him were school house No. 1, the Sherman house and Sheedy house. Mr. Goebel went South with his family in 1861 or '62. His son, William, who became a great force in Kentucky political affairs, was described in 1899 "as one of the most unique and impressive characters Kentucky has developed in a quarter of a century. His personality is suggestive of force, determination and intelligence. He is 43 years old, short, straight and plump, without being stocky. His movements are quick and alert, always without being conspicuous. By sheer force of will he has become a celebrity in politics. He is a calm, passive man, who says little. He seldom smiles and in a crowd is unobtrusive. He is a cool, calculating thinking machine. He has courage, too. Once—in 1895—he shot and killed a man, the president of a bank, who tried to shoot him. But Goebel is ordinarily

known as a man of peace. He is a lawyer and a good one, with a big practice." After an exciting contest he was chosen Governor in 1899, and shot by a wicked and cowardly assassin, January 30, 1900.

***Hon. Daniel L. O'Neill,*** son of Daniel and Bridget O'Neill, was born December 10, 1835, at Port Deposit, Md. When a child he removed with his parents to Overton, where his time in early life was diligently spent in assisting in clearing up a farm and in attending the district school. He had a keen perception, learned easily and soon had a mind stored with useful knowledge. At the age of seventeen he began a successful career as teacher, a calling he followed for eight years. He then entered the law office of Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, and in 1864 was admitted to the Luzerne county Bar. He soon rose to prominence in the legal profession, and in 1868 was chosen State Representative from Luzerne, proving a very able and most useful member. He has also served two terms as member of the Wilkes-Barre city council, five terms as member of the school board and held other offices of trust, in all of which he acquitted himself with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He has a bright and interesting family, four of his sons being lawyers. Mr. O'Neill is still actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Wilkes-Barre.

***John McGovern.*** son of Edward and Margaret McGovern, was born June 30, 1824 in Ireland. He came to Overton with his parents and gave his faithful assistance in clearing land and lumbering until 1847,

entered upon his successful career as railroad contractor. He performed many important contracts, and by strict attention to details, careful management and the overseeing of his business in person earned a fine fortune. In 1876 he retired to the homestead in Overton until after the death of his mother in 1888. He then went to Lancaster, Pa., to reside with his daughter, and oversee his large farm near that city. Here he died September 8, 1899. Mr. McGovern won a wide reputation as being a shrewd and successful business man. His fortune, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, was the greatest ever accumulated by an Overton boy. Mr. McGovern was a genial gentleman, with a big heart and an ever helpiug hand. His kind and encouraging words were always inspiring. He was a generous and royal host, in short, one of nature's noblemen. His closing years were saddened by the sudden demise of his son, Edward, in October, 1896, at the age of 39 years. Edward was a gentleman of kindly nature beloved by everybody. His sister, Mrs. Alice E. McConomy and children are the only surviving members of the family.

***Philip O'Neill***, son of Daniel and Bridget O'Neill, who spent his early life in Overton, distinguished himself as a soldier and writer. After a service of eleven years in the U. S. Cavalry and navy he gave his attention to literary pursuits. His poetry was of high order; and his style as a writer, finished and entertaining. He labored many years as editor and correspondent, and won considerable renown in the literary world. He died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. in 1899, aged 66 years.

*J. Andrew Wilt*, born in Overton in 1848; entered the service of the Union, under the age of 15 years, in 1863 and served until after the close of the war. Returning home, through his own efforts, he obtained a good education, and for several years was a successful teacher in Bradford and Sullivan counties. He read law, and in 1875 was admitted to practice in the several courts of Bradford county. In 1878 was appointed County Superintendent to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. A. Keeney. He was elected District Attorney of Bradford county in 1886, Prothonotary in 1899 and re-elected in 1902. His administrations were painstaking, efficient and popular. In 1910 he was appointed Supervisor of Census for the Bradford–Susquehanna–Wayne–Wyoming district and performed his duties with great credit and efficiency. Besides these offices he has been Burgess of Towanda Borough and several years a member of the School Board. Being deeply interested in the history of the county for several years, he has acted as Secretary of the Bradford County Historical Society. For many years Mr. Wilt has been prominently identified with the G. A. R. In 1905 he was elected Department Commander of Pennsylvania and his term was signalized by faithful work. He was one of the most active in organizing the Militia company at Towanda in 1876, and was chosen second lieutenant of Company K of the 12th Regiment, and subsequently as captain of Company A of the 9th. Personally, Captain Wilt is unassuming, candid and companionable, displaying those qualities of mind and heart, which attract men and win their confidence and esteem. He is a prominent Odd

Fellow and Mason, but, above all, is a most worthful and patriotic citizen. He has been a resident of Towanda since 1872.

***Clement F. Heverly***, born in Overton in 1859, was farmer boy and mechanic. Through faithful effort procured a good education; began teaching at 17 years and pursued educational and literary work until 1890. Was appointed by Secretary of War Robert T. Lincoln to a cadetship at West Point in 1881, but resigned by reason of age. In 1884 was elected County Auditor, being the first and only resident of Overton ever elected to county office. Was chosen deputy Prothonotary by Gen. H. J. Madill in 1891 and served three years. In 1894 founded the BRADFORD STAR, which he has since edited and published. His editorials and "battles for necessary reform" have attracted wide attention, and been productive of great good and large saving to the public. Mr. Heverly has written extensively on local history and is the author of many volumes, besides a text book on United States history. He served four years as Secretary and has been Librarian of the Bradford County Historical Society since 1906. He has been a resident of Towanda the past 19 years.

—

In the Christian ministry faithful workers sent out from Overton have been Father Charles Heichemer, Father Daniel Cusick and Rev. Edward C. Musselman. Others successful in the legal profession are Lemuel Fawcett and Edward J. Mullen. Charles Molyneux, Lawrence Byron and Edgar R. Park qualified themselves for the successful practice of medicine.

### *Facts and People, 1910.*

***Overton village*** comprises a population of about 80 persons. The town was plotted in 1856 by Henry Sherman and the first lot sold to Joseph Mosbacher, who began blacksmithing in the village in 1855. In 1873 an effort was made to have the town and a considerable surrounding territory incorporated into a borough. The greater part of the inhabitants remonstrated and the request was refused by the Court. Situated in the center of a rich agricultural district, Overton for many years has been an excellent trading point. The present business concerns are: General merchants—F. Osthaus & Co., E. Francke & Son; creamery products—E. C. Musselman; shops and manufacturing—William Bird, G. L. Rinebold; blacksmithing—George Bower; shoemaking—C. F. O'Connell; hotel—J. J. Hannon; barber—James B. Smith. The town has a hall and two organizations—a Tent of Maccabees and Overton Grange. Arthur J. Bird is the resident physician. An important industry in the western part of the township is the Barclay Chemical Works, manufacturing wood alcohol and charcoal.

The assessor's report for Overton township (1910) gives the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Value of real estate | $109,599.00 |
| Money at interest | $5,627.00 |
| County tax | $652.00 |
| Cows (237); value | $3,555.00 |
| Horses (119); value | $2,426.00 |
| No. taxables (including non-residents) | 214 |
| No. school children (Twp. and Ind. Dist) | 115 |

The residents of Overton (1910) including heads of families and others over twenty-one years of age, are :

Isaac Bailey
Joseph Bailey
J. M. Baker
Charles Bartlow
James Bennett
Nelson H. Bidell
Dr. Arthur J. Bird
George Bird
Lee Bird
William Bird
Oscar Birdsall
Carl Bleiler
Clarence Bleiler
Frank P. Bleiler
Reuben Bleiler
William Bleiler
George L. Bower
Fred Broshart
Joseph Broshart
Lizzie Byron
Matthew Byron
Michael Byron
Michael Byron, Jr.
A. M. Campbell
Fred E. Card
Mrs. Arvilla Carner
George Cederburg
Arvilla Chambers
Benjamin Chase
Fred Chase
Mahlon M. Chase
Barbara Clark
Belinda Clark
Edward Clark
Daniel Collins
Mrs. Ellen Collins
Michael J. Collins

Henry Corner
Newton Cranmer
Arthur Cunningham
John Cunningham
Joseph Decker
Frank Dieffenbaugh
Jos. E. Dieffenbaugh
Maria Dieffenbaugh
Thos. Dieffenbaugh
John Dorsey
James Driscoll
Charles Epley
Curtis Epley
Samuel Epley
John Fogarty
Matthew Fogarty
Michael Fogarty
Joseph J. Francke
Daniel J. Frawley
John F. Frawley
John Frawley
Mrs. Mary Frawley
Michael Frawley
Thomas E. Frawley
Thomas H. Frawley
E. L. Green
Thomas Griffith
Maggie Grimes
Terrence Grimes
Thomas Grimes
Lyman Hakes
James J. Hannon
Katie Hannon
Maggie Hannon
Mayme Hannon
Benj. J. Hausknecht
Herb. E. Hausknecht

George Hartford
Alex. C. Haverly
Fred Haverly
John Haverly
Joseph Heidt
Mrs. Angeline Heverly
Clara Heverly
Mrs. Clara Heverly
Daniel Heverly
Daniel Heverly (4th)
Frank Heverly
Mrs. Mary Heverly
Orin R. Heverly
Russell Heverly
Wallace Heverly
Caroline Hottenstein
Geo. E. Hottenstein
Ira Hottenstein
John C. Hottenstein
William Hottenstein
Mrs. Mary Houck
Edward Jennings
Frank Keefe
Jeremiah Keefe
Jeremiah Keefe, Jr.
Joseph Keefe
Patrick Keefe
William Kinner
Rozell Knapp
Mrs. Clara Lancaster
Frank Lancaster
Frank P. Leahy
Hugh Leahy
John Lee
Joseph Lee
George Martin
R. S. Martin

Al. Mayo
William Mayo
William McCarthy
Charles McGroarty
Melissa Messersmith
Edw. T. Molyneux
Jacob Molyneux
Ray Molyneux
Daniel Moore
George Morris
James Morris
Rev. J. F. Morrison
Anthony J. Mullen
Thomas Mullen
Mrs. John Murray
Julia Murray
Maggie Murray
Michael Murray
Geo. O. Musselman
Reuben Musselman
Mrs. Jennie Nestor
Dennis F. O'Brien
William O'Brien
Con. F. O'Connell
John O'Connell
John O'Connell, Jr.
Julia O'Connell
Christopher F. Platt
George Pratzman
Daniel Ragan
William Ragan
Addison L. Rinebold
Charles Rinebold
Gilbert L. Rinebold
Lewis Rinebold
Fred Royce
Ford Serine
Henry Serine
William Serine
John L. Shaffer
John Shahan
John F. Sheedy
Fred Sherman
Hannah Sherman
Leo Sherman
Nelson Sherman
Richard Sherman
William Sick
George Slocum
James B. Smith
Clinton Streby
Edward Streby
William L. Streby
Allen Streevy
Ornal N. Streevy
James Sweeney
Mary Sweeney
Thomas Sweeney
Floyd Swingle
Stephen Swingle
Fred Teeter
G. C. Thrasher
Herbert Updegraff
Jonas Updegraff
Ira Vough
William Wanck
Lloyd Warburton
Leroy Williams
Ray Williams

## *Corrections.*

Page 3, 11th line—"road" should be rode.

Page 3, 17th line—"farmhoure" should be farmhouse.

Page 35, 14th line—"Mrs. James Sniteman" should be Mrs. John Sniteman.

Page 75, 14th line—"County Kerry" should be County Cork.

Page 76, 25th line—"County Carey" should be County Kerry.

Page 116, 25th line—"saying" should be sayings.

Page 129, 9th line—Should include Nelson Sherman.

Page 145, 1st line—Words "when he" omitted before entered, etc.

## *Conclusion.*

Although costing a vast amount of research and labor, it is a matter of great satisfaction and pleasure for us to be able to present this volume to the many people who will be interested in its contents. It has not been our aim to make fancy word pictures, but to write history such as will endure for all time. Public and family records have generally been consulted for information, and in verifying all material facts. From Betsy Granteer, Betsy Streevy, Jacob Heverly, Henry Sherman, Elizabeth Rogers, Rosina Heverly, Ezra Kellogg, Wells Wilcox, Charlotte Ormsby, Amasy Heverly, William Heverly, Andrew Wilt, Almira Chase, Caroline Mosier, Martha Dieffenbaugh, John McGovern, William J. Hottenstein, Mary A. Hottenstein, John Molyneux and many others, who are now resting in their eternal sleep, most valuable information was obtained. We are under many obligations to George E. Hottenstein for working out and furnishing us with many details, and to Mrs. Lydia Covey, Daniel Heverly, John C. Hottenstein, Ezra Rinebold, Mrs. Elizabeth Heverly, Hon. D. L. O'Neill, J. Andrew Wilt, Thomas Mullen, Thomas Grimes, Thomas Sweeny, C. J. Sullivan, Mrs. Angeline Heverly and G. L. Rinebold for aid and valuable information. To these and many others, whose names may have been overlooked, we wish to express our gratitude.

## *Historical Memorandum*

[These blank pages are reserved for noting historical events, which may have escaped the attention of the author, future events and family records].

*Historical Memorandum*

*Historical Memorandum*

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John H. Epley, died May 2, 1919, at Macedonia, Bradford County, Pa.

Edward McCann, died February 19, 1920, at Soldiers Home, Johnson City, Tenn.

Clement F. Heverly, died January 6, 1924, at Towanda, Pa. He was born March 10, 1859, at Overton, Pa.